

THE BARD FAMILY



Robert M. Bart

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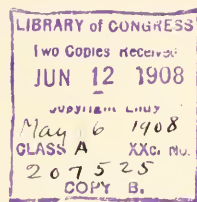
A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE
BARDS OF "CARROLL'S DELIGHT"
TOGETHER WITH
A CHRONICLE OF THE BARDS
AND GENEALOGIES OF
THE BARD KINSHIP

BY
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This Book is Dedicated

TO

THE HON. THOMAS ROBERT BARD

OF HUENEME, VENTURA COUNTY, CAL., IN
RECOGNITION OF HIS CONSTANT ASSIST-
ANCE IN GATHERING THE FACTS THAT IT
CONTAINS AND OF HIS LIBERAL SUPPORT
IN THE RESEARCH THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE

By the Author

*Three hundred copies of this work have been printed,
of which this is No. 151*

PREFACE

THE author of this work is content to let his book speak for itself and for him. His purpose was to make a Family Book of the Bards that would be a worthy history of a typical American family. He only claims for himself an honest purpose and conscientious research.

G. O. S.

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THE BARD FAMILY

PART I

A CHRONICLE OF THE BARDS

I

THE American habit of assuming that certain surnames are of Scotch origin and being transplanted from Scotland to Ireland have given to the United States a distinctive people, generally described as Scotch-Irish, often leads to results that are misleading. No better example of the confusion consequent upon attempting to restrict to a small kingdom a family name common to many lands can be found than the surname Bard, Barde, Baird or Beard. Speaking of the derivation of the name from the ancient Bards, Cosmo Innes, in his essay concerning some Scotch names, says: "the historian of an extant family of the ancient name of Baird, not satisfied with such a probable connection with the Muses, claims for them kindred with Boiardo, the Italian poet. But we had Bairds, or Bards, landed men, much earlier than suits that poetic origin." The name is found in Scotland as early as the thirteenth century. Duncan Bard, Stirlingshire, and Fergus de Bard, John Bard and Nicholas Bard, Lanarkshire, are named in "The Ragman's Roll," 1296. The fact that they did homage to King Edward I, at the time of his "con-

quest" of Scotland, shows that they were men of consequence.

More than a century before Duncan Bard and Fergus de Bard swore fealty to King Edward at Berwick, Ugone di Bard, of the Valley of Aosta, in Piedmont, made allegiance to Tomaso I, of Savoy, going for this purpose in 1191 in charge of his tutor, Bonafacio di Monferrato. Ugone, his father, ranked next to the Viscount of Aosta, first lord of the valley. He was of ancient lineage and rich in lands, vineyards, villages and castles. Of his life at Castle Bard we know nothing, except that he had three sons, Ugone II, Anselmo and Guglielmo. To the youngest, Guglielmo, the father bequeathed the Signoria di Bard. This caused a burst of resentment in Ugone II, who denied his inheritance to Guglielmo and relegated the cadet to the castle of Pont S. Martino. Guglielmo rose in arms against his brother and a fraternal war ensued. The combatants harried the vale of Aosta, and even sacked and fired the inheritanees of each other. Guglielmo burnt the castle of Champocher. Ugone destroyed the village and vineyard of Donnaz. Besides a son of Guglielmo was made a prisoner by Ugone. After much sanguinary and destructive warfare peace between the brothers was restored, June 19, 1214, through Oltimo, bishop of Ivrea, Ugone remaining the Lord of Bard and Guglielmo accepting Pont San Martino and Arnaz.

For a quarter of a century after the restoration of peace between the brothers Ugone di Bard pursued a life of brigandage and the Pass Bard was a place of terror. Finally, being called to order by Gottfriedo,

Viscount of Aosta, the wicked Lord of Bard turned upon the Viscount with the savage temerity of a mastiff, and in his reckless scorn of Gottofriedo's authority he refused homage to Count Amedio of Savoy, as is shown by an agreement between Count Amedio and the Viscount of Aosta. According to this document Lord Gottofriedo and his brothers promised faithful advice and assistance to the Lord Amedio and his men until such time as the Rock Bard should be taken. Neither peace nor mercy was to be extended to Signor Ugone di Bard, or to his people, until the castle had fallen and its defenders been made prisoners. In his turn, the Count of Savoy promised five hundred "marchi" of silver to Gottofriedo, should he capture the castle of Bard and make Ugone a prisoner. Being thus driven into a corner the Lord of Bard surrendered to the Count of Savoy, but refused to give himself up as a prisoner, preferring to renounce all right to home and land rather than to bend his head as a vassal. His brother Anselmo, having also incurred the wrath of his sovereign, was likewise deprived of his badly governed lands. Conquered but not tamed, the two brothers departed forever from the Valley of Aosta and were never again heard of there. It is probable that Ugone took with him his two youngest sons, Rainero and Rossetto, but his two elder sons, Marco and Aymone, refused to join their father in his revolt and received from the Count of Savoy the Signoria of Sarre, and the lands Introd-Scariod and of Chatel Argent. The Count reserved to himself the Castle Bard.

Both brothers, Marco and Aymone, took the name

of Sarriod, and were afterwards known as Sarriod d' Introd and Sarriod de la Tour. In a collection of papers on the Val' d' Aosta, published by F. G. Frutas in 1891, is a copy of the will of Guglielmo Sarriod, signore of Chatel Argent. In this will, which was dated in 1279, he left the whole of the castle, (*totam bonum meam de Castle Argenteo*) to Domina Leonardo, his wife, expecting her to live in it with her three sons. From this it is argued by Guiseppe Giacosa, the author of "I Castelli Valdostani," that the Castle Argent could not have been originally what it is said all castles were at that time—a tower with at most two dwelling rooms. Boasting of several living rooms, Signor Giacosa infers that it must have been amplified and enlarged considerably from its earliest form, which from unmistakable traces dates back to Roman times. In this connection he points out that while what remains standing of the Castle of Pont Martino belongs to the thirteenth century, there are about it innumerable traces showing the original construction to be of much earlier date. There is a kitchen that is very interesting of the kind, the ceiling of which is arched in a manner to form the chimney. This ceiling is made cupola shape, with a hole pierced in the center, so that if a fire was built in the middle of the hall the smoke would escape through the orifice in the ceiling. The family could thus sit around the fire without annoyance from the smoke. A similar kitchen is found in the Castle of Introd, built or at least improved in 1220, by Marco or Marquetus di Bard, to whom the Pont San Martino also belonged.

After the Duke of Savoy acquired the Castle Bard in 1238, he presented this Rock Bard, according to the document of 1244 already quoted, to his brother Tomasso di Savoya, Count of Flanders and Heinault, and it then became a State fortress. To make it worthy of its new character it was surrounded with bastions and furnished with artillery. In this condition it remained until the close of the seventeenth century. In 1704 the Fort was surprised and taken by the Duke of Fogliato, who descended from Savoy by the lesser St. Bernard to the help of the Duke of Vandomo. Nearly a century later, in 1800, Buonaparte, in his descent into the valley, found at Bard the first real obstacle in the course of a successful campaign. So strong was the Rock Bard, with its fine display of buttress and its formidable walls, that it was defended by only four hundred soldiers against an army. Against its rough grandeur Buonaparte's artillery thundered in vain. The only way to overcome the brave little garrison was to ascend Mount Albano, overlooking the fort on the north. In two days a road was cut, bridges built where needed, and the precipices protected by bulwarks. Up this improvised roadway, so hastily constructed, the infantry climbed, not without loss, leaving the artillery and transports behind. Then the attack upon the fort from this vantage ground began with disastrous effect. In the meantime Marmont had the narrow road to the fort covered with straw, and with grass tied around the wheels of the carts, he made a successful dash for safety during the night through the dangerous bit of highway dominated by the guns. After fourteen days

of resistance the gallant little garrison was compelled to surrender, but the defenders were allowed to quit the fort with military honors. By the order of Buonaparte the fortress was demolished.

The village of Bard is a long borough at the foot of Rock Bard. The river Doria Baltea flows on the south side of the valley across the commune surrounding the fortress on the north side. A stone bridge spans the stream at the end of the village, leading to the communes of Hone, Pont Bozet and Champocher. At the western end is a fairly fine palace belonging to Count Federico di Bard.

The ancient Bard family of the Val d' Aosta is extinct in the Valley. In 1744 Giacoma Fillippino Nicola bought the ancient fued of Bard—Fort Bard—for \$45,000, and was invested with the title of count. The title and estates passed to Fillippo Agostino di Gian Guiseppe in 1797.

II

SOME say that the Signori di Bard originated from the very ancient family of Lorraine. This descent is attributed to the sameness of name and the resemblance of the coats of arms of the two families. Nevertheless the name is not identical, for the Lords of Lorraine called themselves Bar. From this name came Barriod and Bazeros. The place today is called Bar le Duc, a city of France, in the Department de la Moise. Even were the identity of the name established it would not prove much, since a family of Bard existed and may still exist in Alvernia, which it is positively asserted is in no way connected with the Bards of the Val d' Aosta. On the other hand the similarity of the coats of arms of the two families is very important. Described in the rather incomprehensible language of heraldry it is thus :

Of blue scattered with crossed stars and shafts of gold and on this two barbs (barbi).

Aubert remarks that this "speaking" coat of arms (in French this fish is called a bar) is not to be accepted. It is, nevertheless, authentic and existing both in Val d' Aosta and in the Duchy di Barrese. The likeness in the "speaking" figure of the two barbi (fishes), which might have casually arisen from the likeness in the name of the two localities, does not materially alter the fact of the likeness in the two coats of arms, since the only "speaking" figure they boast of is the

fish, the rest of the coat of arms being similar, especially the color of the shield. Of "bar" or "barb," introduced in heraldy on the sound of the word, we find many examples, in different arms, as the Bar fleur of Normandy, whose coat of arms carries on a red ground a "barbe" on demi-argent surmounted by a gold fleur-de-lys, and again the Bartet, Isola di Francia, carries on Azure, three barbi d' argent, placed in bar.

In the heart of the ancient duchy of Bourgogne there is a small town, not far from Dijon, called Montbard, that was the native place of Buffon. This town boasts of a castle with a title attached to it. The coat of arms of the counts of Montbard was:

On azure two barbi (fish) of gold.

This is identical, it will be perceived, with that of the Signori di Bard of the Val d' Aosta, excepting the scattered stars on the azure ground. Practically the names of the two places, Bard and Montbard, are the same. The syllable, mont, placed before the real name means little. In the gently undulating country of Bourgogne, a mountain would naturally have greater importance in the estimation of an exile from the Val d' Aosta and his descendants than among the declivities on which towered the Rock Bard. It is not difficult to conceive, under the changed conditions, that the added syllable to the name and the suppressed figure that belonged to the coat of arms of the ancient house are to be traced, both in addition and suppression, to the hand of Ugone di Bard himself. Nothing was more likely than that the fierce Ugone, sensitive

concerning his name and wrathful over his lost Signoria Valdostani, should retain the speaking symbol upon his coat of arms while suppressing the figure, when refounding his family line with a modified name in another land.

Members of the di Bard family were prone to change the family name and coat-of-arms, as was shown by others besides Ugone. When Marco and Aymone di Bard became Sarriod d' Introd and Sarriod de la Tour respectively, the former chose a new device, as follows:

On silver a blue band on which three golden lions decorated with blue.

The arms of Sarriod de la Tour was more elaborate:

On silver a blue band on which three golden lions decorated with blue, and in the left hand corner a red and black tower.

There is a tradition that in the sixteenth century one of the members of the house of Montbard was sent to Aosta to claim titles, and to prove the fact of their springing from that family. "This is only a tradition," says Giuseppe Giacosa, "but I hold much of truth is in tradition." He adds:

"Howbeit I wish to make it clear that I speak vaguely out of curiosity and assert nothing. The question is not sufficiently important to waste words on, much less time for researches. The greatest merit the story holds lies in its obscurity, for, should everything once be made clear, all interest would disappear. If there shall be any left who take pleasure in heraldy, such a person might find it interesting to discover if traces of affiliation are

to be found in the various coats of arms. It would be enough to find if, among the Counts of Montbard, the names of Ugone, Anselmo, Rainero and Rosetto (Ros-situs) recur, which would denote fairly positively the origin of the family from the old house of Bard in the Val d' Aosta."

It has also been asserted that the Bard name is of Saxon origin, an assertion that is sustained by the fact that the name has been a common one in Germany for many generations. MacFirbis ("Irish Genealogies," p. 412 $\frac{3}{4}$) claims Barde as Celtic, saying it was Maghaidh Saxonta (magadh—Irish, mocking, jeering), meaning that it was only in jest that it was said to be of Saxon origin. According to Dr. O'Hart ("Irish Pedigrees," Fifth edition, Vol. I, p. 349), Owen Mac-an-Bhaird (bhard: Irish, a bar; Heb. baar, was famous), of Monycassan, was descended from Eocha, son of Sodhan, (Arms-Ar. two bars, gu. each charged with as many martlets or). From Owen the surname, Mac-an-Bhaird, was anglicised Mac Ward, modernized Ward. Some of the descendants of Owen rendered the name O'Bairdain, variously anglicised Baird, Bard, Barde, Barden, Bardin, Barding, Barten, Barton, Berdan, Berdon, Purdon, Verdon and Wardin.

Whether the Bars of Lorraine were the progenitors of the Bards of Aosta matters little, as the names of Bard and Barde and even Baird are found in various parts of Europe from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries. There was a Seigneur de Barde among the followers of William, the Conqueror, in 1066. Henry de Barde was a witness to a charter of lands granted by King William the Lion in 1178, and Hugo de

Baird was one of the subscribing witnesses to a safe-conduct granted by King Richard I to King William the Lion in 1194. It will be observed by the last statement that there was a Hugo de Baird at the English Court at Winchester three years after Ugone di Bard made allegiance to the Court of Savoy for his lands in the Val d' Aosta. Besides the Seigneur de Barde, Henry de Barde and Hugo de Baird, mention was made of Magistratus de Barde in 1224, Robert Baird in 1233, and Richard Baird in 1228 and 1240.

One is tempted to believe it possible that Ugone di Bard and his brother, Anselmo, emigrated to Scotland after turning their backs on the Val d' Aosta, and that Fergus de Bard and the other Bards, whose names appear on "The Ragman's Roll," were descendants of these fierce brothers. It may be claimed, unfortunately for this romantic hypothesis, that the Chartularies of Kelso and Paisley and Dalrymple's Collections point to a more prosaic origin for the Bairds of Auchmedden. The doubt that divides the romantic from the prosaic is a mere question of dates. If the year 1191 marks the close instead of the beginning of the turbulent career of Ugone di Bard, there was ample time for him to find his way to Scotland, to step between a ferocious boar and the king of Scots, and to visit Richard I of England, at Winchester with William the Lion in the same year that the Crusader returned to the English throne, freed from captivity and fresh from the conquest of the rebels in Aquitaine. Indeed, it is not impossible that Ugone di Bard, soldier of fortune that he must have become, fought under the banner of Richard of the

Lion Heart at Freteval and in overcoming the revolt of his brother John, the last of the Angevine kings of England. In either case Ugone di Bard might have been at the English Court in 1194 to sign the name of Hugo de Baird to the safe-conduct granted by Richard of the Lion Heart to William the Lion.

Whether Hugo de Baird came to Scotland with King William the Lion, from the Court of Richard I, at Winchester, in 1194, is a question that has only a speculative value, but before the close of the thirteenth century the family was a numerous one on the Scottish lowlands, from Wigton to Stirling, and as far into the Highlands as Aberdeen and Banff. In Lanarkshire there was the noteworthy stock concerning which Thomas the Rhymer predicted that there shall be an eagle in the craig while there is a Baird in Auchmedden. At Banff were the transplanted Bards from Languedoc and Savoy. It was apparently to a Baird that William the Lion assigned the boar passant for his coat of arms, but the Bards were even more active in the early centuries of Scottish history. When Berwick fell, and Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth opened their gates to the English king, the Bards as well as the Bruce swore fealty to Edward I. At Bannockburn and after, the Bards were hand in hand with Bruce in the Scottish war for independence. One of them, Robert Bard, had the misfortune to be captured by the English, and he was held a prisoner in Nottingham Castle, for his removal from which to the castle of Summerton an order was issued in January, 1317. His fate may be surmised from the fact that in July following, Elizabeth, "late the wife of Robert, son of

Ralph," was endeavoring to have Edmund Bard and John de Gemelyng put in her place to seek and receive her dower in Chancery at Windsor, she agreeing not to marry without the king's license. Robert de Bard, like many of the Scotch barons of that time, had estates in England—lands in Hertford that were forfeited, and at Bullerwith, in Yorkshire. Out of the latter, then held by William Bard, son of Robert, a tenth of a knight's fee was assigned to the widow in dower. This William, son of Robert, was probably the William Bard who was routed and taken prisoner with Sir William Douglas, in 1333, in a skirmish with Sir Anthony Lacy on the English border.

III

WHAT is more likely than that in Scotland Ugone di Bard's sons, Rainero and Rossetto, should become, according to later orthography, Richard and Robert Bard, or Baird? In 1228, Richard de Baird must have been a man of wealth and consequence, for in that year he made a gift to the Abbott and Monks of Kelso, dated at Sismahagon (a cell in that abbacy), of all the tithes and corn of his lands south of the Avon, namely Gret Kyp and Little Kyp, Glengevel, Polnepo and Louhere, the subscribing witnesses including William de Maitland, ancestor of the Earl of Lauderdale; Archibald, Lord Douglas; William Fleming, ancestor of the Earl of Wigton, and Malcolm Lockhart. The grant from Richard Baird to the monastery of Kelso was confirmed by King Alexander II, May 26, 1240. This grant of the lands of Little Kyp and Long Kyp afterward belonged to Saint Bride's chapel, in the parish of Strathavon, Lanarkshire, and they were known as the chapel lands. After the Reformation these lands became the property of the Hamilton family. That Richard Baird remained in the parish of Strathavon is shown by the fact that in 1240 he obtained the grant of a charter from Robert, son of Waldevus de Biggar, upon the lands of Meikle and Little Kyp, in the county of Lanark. In Nisbet's Heraldry, Fergus de Bard, whose name appears on "The Ragman's Roll," is described as of Meikle and Little Kyp.

Jordan Baird, presumably a son of Fergus de Bard, was a constant companion of the brave Sir William Wallace in all his warlike exploits, 1297–1305. From him, probably, came Sir William Baird, of Evandale, (Dumfriesshire) who accompanied the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356. In April, 1768, Sir William Johnston, of Hilton, told William Baird, the historian of the family, that some years before he had seen a lineal genealogy from Jordan Baird to Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, who served in America and who was a great-great grandson of George Baird, of Auchmedden, County Aberdeen, Scotland, who was living in 1588. He was chief of the clan. From him came the Bairs of Auchmedden and Saughton Hall. The Bairs of Auchmedden are a family of great antiquity. Among the traditions relating to the family is one to the effect that while William the Lion was hunting in one of the southwestern counties he was alarmed by the approach of a wild boar. The king had strayed away from his attendants and was alone. He called for assistance and was answered by a gentleman named Baird, who had the good fortune to slay the object of the monarch's alarm. For this service King William conferred large tracts of land upon his deliverer, and assigned for his coat of arms a boar passant, with the motto: *Dominus fecit*. The arms are to be seen on an ancient monument of the Bairs of Auchmedden, in the churchyard of Banff. It is probable that the person thus distinguished was Hugo de Baird, who was at the English Court with King William the Lion in 1194.

James Baird, son of George Baird, of Auchmedden, head of the clan in 1588, was a commissary of the Ecclesiastical Court of Scotland in the time of Charles I. His son and heir, Sir John Baird, was a lord of session under the title of Lord Newbyth. Lord Newbyth's only son, William Baird, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1695-96. Sir William's only son, Sir John Baird, died without issue in 1746. The title expired with him. He entailed his estates upon his cousin, William Baird, son of William Baird, of the Saughton Hall family.

Sir Robert Baird, the ancestor of the Bairds of Saughton Hall, in Mid-Lothian, was a younger brother of Sir John Baird, Lord Newbyth. His elder son, Sir James Baird, who died in 1740, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, February 28, 1695-96. He married Elizabeth (Gibson) Gray, daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Pentland, and widow of Thomas Gray, Esq. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Baird, who survived his father only one year. His wife was Janet Baikie, of Tankerness, Orkney. His successor was his elder son, James, an officer in the Royal Navy, who served in America. He died unmarried, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, William. Sir William Baird married Frances Gardiner, daughter of the celebrated Colonel James Gardiner. He died in 1770, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James Gardiner Baird, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, and served in America during the Revolutionary struggle. This was the Sir James Baird, who, with his company of light infantry, attacked a party of Americans in a

barn near Hackensack, N. J., in September, 1778, with such ruthless impetuosity that nine out of sixteen men were instantly bayoneted. He was also conspicuous in the action near the junction of Briar creek with the Savannah river in March, 1779, in which a few Continentals and a little army of North Carolina militia, under General Ashe, were surprised and slaughtered. Upon his return to Scotland, in 1781, he was married to Henrietta Johnston, daughter of Wynne Johnston, of Hiltown. He died in 1830, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson, Sir James Gardiner Baird, son of his deceased son, William Baird.

William Baird, who succeeded to the estates of his cousin, Sir John Baird, of Newbyth, was a son of William Baird, a merchant and one of the baillies of Edinburgh, and a grandson of Sir Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall. He was married to Alicia Johnston, of Hiltown, County Berwick. His eldest son and heir was Robert Baird, but the most distinguished of his children was General Sir David Baird, who was colonel of the 24th Foot, and rose to the rank of a general in the British army. At Seringapatam he headed the storming party and led them on to victory. He was the commander-in-chief at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and his achievements in Egypt procured him the order of the Bath from his own sovereign, and the insignia of the Crescent from the Sultan. He was wounded in the shoulder at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and lost an arm at Corunna, soon after the fall of the gallant Sir John Moore. General Baird was created a baronet April 13, 1809, with remainder,

in default of issue, to his eldest brother, Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth. He married August 4, 1810, Preston Campbell, of Fern Tower and Locklane, County Perth; they had no children. He died August 18, 1829. The third son of William Baird, of Newbyth, was Joseph Baird, who was also a distinguished soldier and rose to the rank of major-general in the British army. He was married February 27, 1802, to Esther Charlotte Tonson, daughter of William, first Baron of Riversdale, of Rathcormac; they had one son, William Baird. He died at the Cape of Good Hope, April 4, 1816. The other children of William and Alicia (Johnston) Baird were Mary, married John Erskine, Esq.; Catharine married James Raine, Esq.; Janet; Alicia, married Captain Andrew Wauchope, of Nidderly; Sidney; Susan (died April 30, 1832), married Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cerjat; Anne, married George Godon, Esq., of Halhead, and Charlotte, married George, Lord Haddo.

Robert Baird, son and heir of William Baird, of Newbyth, was married to a daughter of David Gaven, of Langton, and had four sons, David, William, John and James, and a daughter Elizabeth. His third son, John Baird, was a midshipman in the Royal Navy; he was fatally wounded in the attack upon Algiers, in September, 1806. David Baird, the eldest son of Robert Baird, of Newbyth, succeeded his uncle, General Sir David Baird, as second baronet. Sir David Baird was married to Lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of Archibald, Marquess of Ailsa. The Marquess was a son of Archibald Kennedy, a distinguished officer in the Royal Navy, who succeeded to the Earldom of

Cassilis, as the eleventh earl, and was created Marques of Ailsa in 1831, by his wife, Anne Watts, daughter of John Watts, Esq., of New York. Sir David Baird died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Sir David Baird, who was born at Newbyth House, Haddington, N. B., in 1832. He was a lieutenant in the 74th Highlanders, captain in the 98th Foot, and a major. He was married in 1864 to Ellen, daughter of Charles, Lord Blantyre. His son and heir, David Baird, was born in 1865.

IV

IT IS said in the "Genealogical Collections Concerning the Sir Name of Baird," that three sons of Gilbert Baird, of Auchmedden, and Lillias, his wife, who was the only child and heiress of Walter Baird, of Ordinhwas, went to Ireland as adventurers in the beginning of the reign of King James I. The author of the Auchmedden genealogy further says: "As to the posterity of Gilbert's three sons that went to Ireland to push their fortunes, several inquiries have been made in that country, but no account to be depended on is yet received." If this was true in the life time of William Baird, Esq., (1701-1750), the last of the Bairs of Auchmedden, it might be assumed that it is impossible now. It is certain that there are no available traditions either in Scotland or Ireland that would be an aid in the search.

According to James Baird, a carpenter, living at Raphoe, County Donegal, in 1902, all the Bairs in Ireland spring from three brothers—John, William and David Baird,—who came from Killmarnock, Ayrshire, at or about the time of the Plantation of Ulster. This tradition is entitled to as much weight as that of William Baird, of Auchmedden. If it is well founded the Bairs in the North of Ireland are probably derived from the Bairs of Kilhenzie, who possessed the castle of Maybole in the sixteenth century.

The early history of the parish of Maybole is

involved in considerable obscurity, but the town was created a burgh of barony November 14, 1516, in a grant to Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, the patron, and to the provost and prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Maybole, to which belonged the lands whereon the town is situated. In October, 1639, an act ordaining that the head courts of Carrick should be held at Maybole was passed by the Lords of the Articles.

“This toune of Maboll,” says Abercrummie, “stands upon an ascending ground, from east to west, and lyes open to the south. It hath one principall street, with houses upon both sydes, built of freestone; and it is beautified with the situation of two castles, one at each end of this street. That on the east belongs to the Earle of Cassilis; beyond which, eastward, stands a great new building, which be his granaries. On the west end is a castle, which belonged to the Laird of Blairquhan, which is now the tolbuith, and is adorned with a pyremide and a row of ballesters round it, raised from the top of the stair-case, into which they have mounted a fyne clock. There by four lanes which passe from the principall street; one is called the Black-Venall, which is steep, declining to southeast, and leads to a lower street, which is far the larger than the high chiefe street, and it runs from the Kirkland to the Welltrees; in which there have been many pretty buildings, belonging to the severall gentry of the countrey, who were wont to resort thither in winter, and divert themselves in converse together at their owne houses. It was once the principall street of the toune; but many of these houses of the gentry have been decayed and ruined, it has

lost much of its ancient beautie. Just opposite to this venall, there is another that leads northwest from the chief street to the green which is a pleasant plott of ground, enclosed round with an earthen wall, wherein they were wont to play at foot ball, but now at the Gowffe and byasse-bowls. At the east end of the principall street are other two lanes, the one called Foull Venall, carries northward; the other farder east, upon the chiefe street, passes to the southeast, and is called the Kirk-Venall, and is the great resort of the people from the toune to the church. The houses of this toune, on both sydes of the street, have their several gardens belonging to them; and in the lower street there be some pretty orchards, that yield store of good fruit."

The description thus given by Abercrummie two hundred years ago, presents a minute picture of Maybole even at the present time. The town has no doubt grown to some extent during so long a period, but not in proportion to many other places in the county comparatively of modern date. On the east the town is no longer bounded by the castle, and the Earl of Cassilis' granaries. The castle, no doubt, occupies its original site, but a superior range of buildings, called the New Yards, extends the line of houses very considerably in that quarter. On the west, Whitehall, and a number of recent buildings, have produced a similar extension; while upon the north and south the sides of the town have been swelled by numerous houses, shops and villas. The introduction of cotton-weaving into Maybole in the eighteenth century occasioned a vast increase of the population, by the

rapid influx of Irish families; and it may be said to have wholly lost that aristocratic character, the decline of which Abercrommie deplotes even in his time.

Kilhenzie Castle was even within recent years the most entire of all the baronial ruins in the parish of Maybole. The first of the Bairds of Kilhenzie of whom anything is known was Gilbert Barde, who obtained a charter for land in Kilhenzie, Kilkerane and Makertinstoun, from King James IV, January 26, 1506. He appears to have been the Laird of Kilhenzie who was slain in a feud fight by Schaw, of Keirs, and others, in 1508. He was succeeded by his son, John Barde, of Kilhenzie, who had a charter of the lands of Drum-bane, etc., from King James V, December 17, 1526. His wife was Margaret Crawford. He had two sons, Robert Barde, his heir, and Gilbert Barde. Gilbert Barde, the younger son, who died July 25, 1577, obtained a Crown charter of the lands of Glencapok, June 14, 1541. He married Christine Lindsay and had two sons, John and William.

Robert Barde, son and heir of "Johanni Barde de Kilquhenzie, et Margaretae Craufurde, ejus sponsae," married Elizabeth Kennedy. He had a son, John Barde, who died in April, 1597. He had a Crown Charter of confirmation of the lands of Glengappok, Kilquhynnze, etc., from Queen Mary, October 2, 1559. He was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been ascertained. His second wife was Katharine Kennedy, a sister of the Laird of Bargany, by whom he had no children. By his first marriage he had two sons, Oliver Barde, his heir, and John Barde, who was

concerned with Hugh Kennedy, of Blairquhan, in the slaughter of the Provost of Wigton, in 1611.

Oliver Barde, son of John Barde, of Kilhenzie, who died between 1616 and 1619, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glencapok, Kilquhynnze, etc., October 21, 1585. He appears in the Criminal Trials as one of the supporters of the Earl of Cassilis, in the Carrick feuds, in 1611. Indeed, he was the cause of one of the bitterest of these family feuds. His father had left his second wife "sumwittuell," which the young Laird of Kilhenzie took "fra hir perforce." She complained of this injustice to her brother, the Laird of Bargany, who sent his son and ten or twelve horse and "brak the zett, and tuik also meikill wituell with thame, as was reft fra hir and hir seruand." As Barde was a dependent of the Earl of Cassilis, "my Lord thocht the samin done to him," and being in Maybole at a funeral, he resolved to proceed to Bargany that night, and take as much victual out of it; he having as he said, "brocht hame with him, out of Ittally, poutthard, quhilk wald blaw up the zett!" He was, however, dissuaded from the enterprise, as Bargany's people would in all probability be on the alert, and began to devise "with sum of his freindis how to ruitt out this Hous of Bargany out of memory." He first contemplated securing admission into the place of "Arstensar" through the treachery of a servant, and after slaying all within, "to blaw up the hous in the air." The tutor, Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, did not relish such an open, wholesale mode of going to work; for, said he, "the auld laird and the young lady hes bene honorabill houshaldris all their dayis,

and they wald be grittly lamentit be all men; and the young laird had now marevitt his wyff out of the kingis hous, and hir deathe wold be thocht mekill off be the king and queine; and also the deid wold be thocht werry crewall, to put sa many innocent saullis to deathe!" It was accordingly proposed to abduct the young Laird of Bargany and his brother, so that the old laird would die of sorrow because he would have "nane to succeed to him but Benand, quha is ane deboishit man." The feud resulted in much violence, but in the end the king interposed and a truce was patched up. Oliver Barde married and had a son, Gilbert Bard, who is mentioned as one of the assize on a criminal trial in 1619.

After the death of Oliver Barde, Kilhenzie was acquired by Alexander Kennedy, of Craigoch.

Gilbert Barde, son of Oliver, was the last Baird of Kilhenzie. The name is still prevalent in Maybole and vicinity,—the remains of the Carrick sept of the Bardes. It is a form of that of Bard. Even to this day Kilhenzie Castle is the most entire of baronial ruins in the parish of Maybole; it is delightfully situated on a gentle, rising ground, washed by a little rivulet to the south of Maybole. It was noted for its good buildings, gardens and orchards. Some genealogists trace the Bairs of Kilhenzie to the Bards of North Kelsey, in Lincolnshire, England, but it is likely that they were of the same stock as the Bairs of Auchmedden. Indeed, the inference seems almost irresistible that the Bairs of Scotland and Ireland are all descended from Hugo de Barde, or Baird, the witness of the safe-conduct of King William, the Lion.

THE two chief Baird families of Scotland—those of Auchmedden and Kilhenzie—beyond doubt had a numerous progeny of whom our knowledge is only fragmentary. Through the indices of the Scottish Public Records the name is sprinkled with great profusion. At Aberdeen, July 30, 1548, Alexander Barde and Patrick Bisset are described in the law Latin of the period as “serjandos et officarios in ea causa specialiter constitutos.” The name of Joh. Bard, with others of Symonton, is found among the names of Assize, April 30, 1550. In a charter of confirmation to “William, Lord Livingston et Agneto Flem-yng, his spouse,” October 1, 1553, are the names of Tho. Bard, Wil Bard, David Bard, Jonet Bard and Wedo Bard. Alexander Barde, as a witness in a deed of confirmation at Kinlos, February 20, 1575, is described as “vicario de Alter.” A charge was made in April, 1594, against Gilbert Baird, of Auchmedden, George, his brother, Patrick Baird, Johnne Baird, James Baird and Alexander Baird, for a systematic course of acts of Appression. In the index to the Register of Privy Council of Scotland, 1592-99, are the names of George Baird, burgess of Banff; George Baird, in Swanford; Patrick Baird, writer in Ordinhuiff; Walter Baird, in Banff; Walter Baird, in Ordinhaus, and Thomas Baird, of the Shaws. In another document of the same period these names are still further illuminated. This is the registration by

Mr. Robert Lermont as procurator, January 22, 1598-99, of the bond of Gilbert Baird, of Auchmedden, for Walter Baird, of Ordenhuiffis, and Alexander Anderson, servant to Alex. Barclay, burgess. Witness, George Baird, in Swamfuord, Patrick Baird, writer hereof, servant to the said Walter. At Edinburgh, October 26, 1599, Robert Bard and others were bound not to harm Andrew Arbuthnot, and July 4, 1600, Johnne Baird, in Lochsyde, and Hew Baird, his brother, were bound not to harm Johnne Wilsoun. In 1601, John Gordon, second son of the Earl of Geieght, and his friends, including George Baird, came to town of Turreff and "opprest the haill toun." In 1604 there was a Thomas Baird in Edinburgh. It was not until 1607 that a Baird was found among the debtors. In that year a decess issued against William Baird, on complaint of Alexander Murray, of Hallherot-kirk for debt.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century and in the last decade of the sixteenth we catch occasional glimpses of the Bairs of Ayrshire in the Public Records, some of which add to our knowledge of the passing of the Bairs of Kilhenzie. In 1600 we find the following characteristic entry.

ACTS OF CAUTION

Gilbert Ros, provost of Mayboll for John Kennedy, of Baltersan, Oliver Baird, of Kilquhenzie, and Gilbert Ferguson, of Balduff; said Ferguson for Patrick McIlvans, of Grumet, John Corrie, of Kelwode, Hew Kennedy, of Carriehorm, for John Dik, of Barbestown, and Walter Kennedy, of Knockdone, Oliver Ros in Maybole for Hew Kennedy in Danger, Gilbert Kennedy, of Moun-

unstoun, for Arthour Kennedy in Allendbeuch and John Kennedy in Tarborak not to harm John Schaw of Keir under the pains following: Kennedy of Baltersan, John Corrie, George Corrie, Kennedy of Garnehorne, Kennedy of Penquhizzie, Baird of Kilquhinzie, 2000 marks, each; rest L 1000 each.

Nearly a century later, in 1692, Archibald Baird, an Irish refugee, was imprisoned at Paisley for house-breaking. The sheriff thought the probation "scrimp" (scanty) and was convinced that extreme poverty had been a great temptation to him to commit the crime. Seeing, however, that he was a proper young man for military service and willing to go over to Flanders to fight against the French, the sheriff delayed pronouncing sentence upon him. The council, without any ceremony, ordered that Baird should be transported to Flanders as a soldier. At that time it was customary for prisoners confined in the Scottish jails to purchase their liberty by enlistment. Young Baird evidently thought it was preferable to be shot in the Low Countries than to be hanged in the Lowlands.

Besides the Bards of Auchmedden and the Bardes of Killhenzie, there are many early Bards, Bardes and Bairds that the data gathered for this compilation leaves unplaced. Among these was one Robert Baird or Bard, who is mentioned in the Chartulary of Paisley, in 1233, of whom nothing definite is known. There is also extant a charter granted by King Robert Bruce to Robert Baird in 1310, upon the barony of Cambusnethan. This was, perhaps, the Robert Bard whose name was on "The Ragman's Roll," and who was executed by King Edward II. Mr. Nisbet

says that the estate went to Sir Alexander Stuart, afterwards of Darnley who married the heiress, Jean Baird, about 1360, and that in 1390 he gave it to Sir Thomas Somerville, of Carnwath, who married his daughter. Sir Thomas Somerville was the ancestor of Lord Somerville. In Dalrymple's Collections it is said that Baird of Carnwath, in Clydesdale, County of Lanark, with other three or four gentlemen of that name, being convicted of a conspiracy against Robert Bruce, in a Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited and put to death, and the lands of Carnwath given to Sir Alexander Stuart of Darnley by that Prince.

The Exchequer Rolls show that in 1393-95 one William Bard paid a large sum of money for a debt of the King for furnishing supplied at Perth. At the same period Richard Bard, clerk of Liverance, whose name in Latin is given as Ricardo de Bard, attests to the grinding of wheat and malt by baillies of Perth, and also to the payment of money for hire at the King's larder at Perth. In 1394 he received money to pay the King's officers and was paid for services to the King and for expenses at Scone and Perth at the Exchequer and Council. In 1380 Sir Alexander de Bard received payments of money upon the order of the Earl of Strathern. The name of Barde or Baird also appears in connection with the charters of the Abbey of Crosraguel. Gilbert Baird, of Killhenzie, was a witness to a gift by Quinton, the abbot, to the Earl of Cassilis, May 19, 1548. The name of Jacobo Bard is found in a precept by Colin, abbot of Crosraguel, relating to the lands of Alticapeand, August 29, 1490. In 1573, Mathow Baird was sheriff of Ayr.

Among the later descendants of the ancient family of Baird or Bard we have fragmentary genealogies of the Bairds of Lochwood, of Stichill and Strichen, of Closeburn, and of Cowdam.

Alexander Baird of Lochwood, in Lanarkshire, by his wife, Jane Moffat, had three sons:

I. John Baird (died in 1870) of Urie and Lochwood, married Margaret Findlay, daughter of John Findlay, of Springhill, Lanark; they had issue:

1. Alexander (born in 1849) of Urie and Rickarton, Kincardineshire, was educated at Harrow. He is J. P. and D. L. for the county of Kincardine, and Lord of the barony of Urie. He married in 1873, Annette Maria Palk, daughter of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.; they have issue: John Lawrence, b. in 1874.

2. John (born in 1852), of Lochwood, Lanarkshire, and Knoydart, Inverness-shire, was educated at Harrow and Christ College, Oxford. He inherited Knoydart from his uncle, James Baird of Cambusdoon, in 1876. He is J. P. for the county of Inverness. Mr. Baird married in 1878, Constance Emilia Harford, daughter of John Battersby Harford, Blaise Castle, Gloucestershire, England; they had issue: James Alexander, b. in 1879.

II. William Baird, of Elie, was J. P. for Elie and M. P. for Falkirk, 1841-47. He married and had issue:

1. William (born in 1848), of Elie, is lord of the baronies of Elie, Fifeshire, &c. He inherited the fine estate of his uncle, James Baird of Cambusdoon.

2. Jane, married in 1862, Captain James George Baird-Hay, of Belton.

III. James Baird (born in 1803—died in 1876), was J. P. of Cambusdoon and Auchmedden, and M. P. for Falkirk. In 1852 he bought a fine property composed chiefly of the lands of Greenfield, originally purchased from the town of Ayr by Elias Cathcart, ancestor of Lord Alloway. Later he acquired the lands of Middle Auchindraine from Mr. Cathcart. He built a neat Gothic church on the opposite side of the road from old Kirl Alloway. Mr. Baird married (1), in 1852, Charlotte Lockhart, daughter of Robert Lockhart; (2), in 1859, Isabella Agnew Hay, daughter of Rear-Admiral James Hay. He had no issue.

BAIRDS OF STICHILL AND STRICHEN

George Baird (died in 1870), of Stichill and Strichen, Aberdeenshire, married Cecilia Hatton, daughter of Captain Villiers Francis Hatton; they had issue:

1. George Alexander, born in 1861.

BAIRD OF CLOSEBURN

Douglas Baird (died in 1854), of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, married Charlotte Acton, daughter of Henry Acton; they had issue, twin daughters:

1. Jane Isabella, married in 1869, Frederick Ernest Villiers.
2. Charlotte Marion, married in 1869, Viscount Cole.

BAIRDS OF COWDAM

William Baird, previous to 1700, owned the small property of Cowdam or Coodam, in the parish of Symington, Ayrshire. The original grantee of the

lands of the town of Symon, Symonstoun, was Symon Locard, in 1161. He also owned a manor of the same name in Lanarkshire. William Baird of Cowdam, had sasine of several houses in Kilmarnock, July 7, 1704, and Margaret Aird, his wife, had sasine in liferent of an annuity of 20 lb. furth of the lands of Barwhillan, August 30, 1706, and of an annuity of £120 Scots, furth of the lands of Prestwick-Shaws, November 28, 1707. Besides, William Baird and his wife Margaret had sasine in liferent of the two merk land of Helentown Mains, March 25, 1709. William and Margaret Baird had issue :

1. Adam, (living in 1734), had fie in the two merk land of Helentoun Mains, and he obtained sasine of houses and yards in Kilmarnock, as eldest son of William Baird, of Cowdam, deceased, February 4, 1710; he also had sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Cowdam, August 19, 1712.
2. William, had the annuity of the lands of Barwhillan, etc., in fee.
3. John, had the annuity of the lands of Prestwick-Shaws, in fie.
4. Helen, had sasine in liferent of certain sums furth of the lands of Crossflatt, May 24, 1700.

THE names Barde and Bard, later Baird and Beard, though transplanted to England and Scotland in the Middle Ages, like that of many of the Bard families in America, are of Huguenot, German, and perhaps even Italian origin. Indeed, it was from the Society of the Bardi of Florence, that King Edward II borrowed the money required for carrying on the Scotch war. For the reimbursement of these loans Doffus de Bard, in 1316, obtained an order to Collectors of custom of wool, hides and wool pelts in Port of London to pay them "the King's merchants" 1600 pounds from the increment or 10 shillings on each sack of wool, 10 shillings on each last of hides and 10 shillings on every 300 wool fells exposed by alien merchants and of the increment of half a mark on each sack of wool, half a mark on each last of hide and one-half mark on every 300 wool fells exported by native merchants as the King owes the said merchants great sums of money. This Doffus is frequently mentioned; even the Abbot of Grynmesby owed him money. In 1330, 4 Edward III, there is acknowledgment of the King's indebtedness to Bartholomew de Barde and other merchants of the Society of the Bardi of various loans, with provision for repayment, including the King's moiety of the first year's collection of a four-yearly tenth imposed by the Pope on the Clergy of England, Ireland and Wales. The same year at the

King's request Barde and his associates loaned money to Roger de Morton Mari, earl of March, in aid of the marriage of his daughter with the eldest son of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England, with promise to pay the same a fortnight after Easter.

In the period covered by Rymer's "Foedera" the names of Barde and Baird are common in the court records. In 1317, Edmund Baird, among others, was pardoned by King Edward II for killing Pierce Gaveston. This Gaveston was a foreigner, sprung from a family of Guienne, who was young Edward's friend and companion during his father's reign, but had been banished for his share in intrigues that divided Edward from his son. Gaveston was recalled upon the new King's ascension, created Earl of Cornwall, and placed at the head of administration. Gay, genial and thriftless, he had the wit, audacity and recklessness of the Gaul. He goaded the baronage with taunts and defiance. In his reckless speech the Earl of Lancaster was "the Actor," Pembroke, "the Jew," and Warwick, "the Black Dog." The taunts and defiance of the bold favorite of a weak king hurled against a strong baronage could not last, and after a few months of power Gaveston was again banished, only to be recalled by the King and beheaded on Blacklow Hill by a party under the "Black Dog" of Warwick, of which Baird was one. This Edmund Baird or Bard, it may be assumed, was the ancestor of the Bards of North Kelsey, and from his attitude toward Elizabeth Bard, widow of Robert, he was probably of the same stock as the Bards of Banff and the Bairs of Auchmedden.

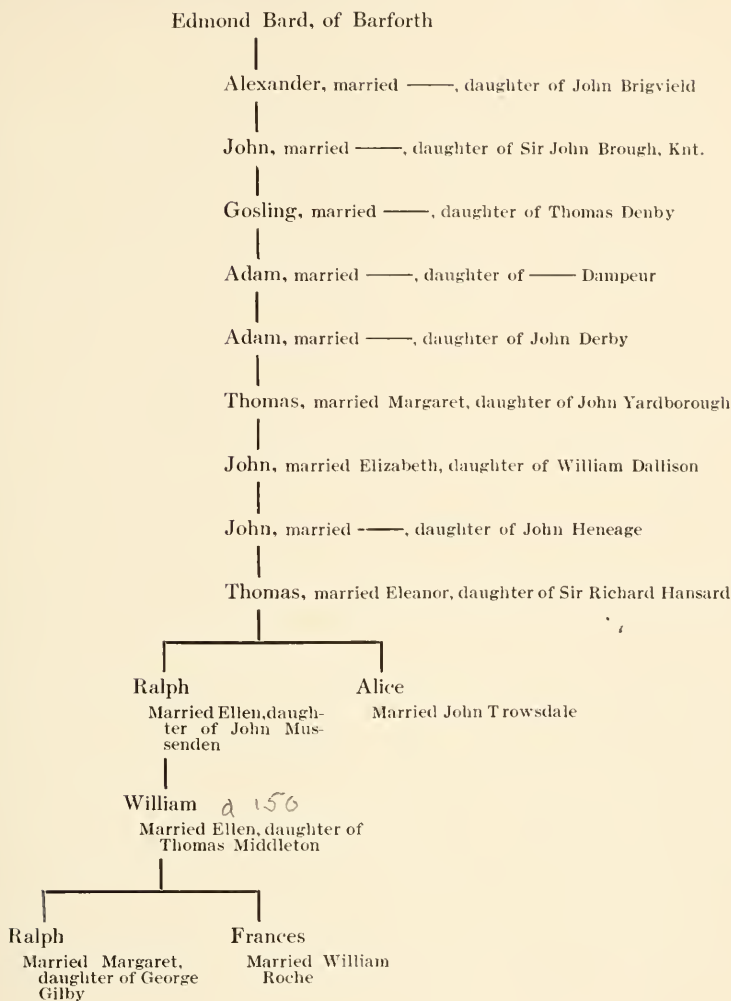
Another Bard, who was a man of some importance during the reign of Edward II. was Nicholas Barde, bailiff of Sandwich in 1315. He married Joan, the coheiress of Margaret, the wife of Robert de Methale. Other English Bards continued to take part in affairs both at home and abroad. In 1318, Simon Baird was given a commission to levy men for the war against Scotland. Among the Seneschals recognized by King Richard II in his French provinces in 1388 were the Sieur de la Barde and his lieutenants for the March of Agenoys and Guertyn. Apart from the possible progeny of Le Seigneur de Barde, who accompanied the Conqueror into England, and of Walter de Barde, of the county of Devon, who was one of the volunteers in the expedition of Thomas of Lancaster to Ireland in 1403, the English province of Bourdeaux, as it then was, was full of Bardes, who acknowledged allegiance to the Plantagenet Kings of England. In 1408, Leonard Baird, bastard son of Sir Anthony de Baird, both living in Bourdeaux, was granted letters of legitimazation by King Henry IV, under the Great Seal at Westminster. Bos de la Barde, Esquire, had a grant of dwelling houses in the city of Bourdeaux from Henry IV, the sale of which to John Dupont was confirmed by Thomas Duke of Clarence, in 1412. Robert Barde was named in a commission of arroy for Estrythyngem, a part of the county of York, by King Henry VI, March 11, 1427. Numerous as were the French Bardes with English affiliations, a glance at the genealogy of the Bards of Lincolnshire will show, however, that their progenitor, if not Saxon,

must have come to England with the Conqueror. Clarenceux derives the pedigree from Edmond Bard, of Barforth.

Adam Bard, great-great-grandson of Edmond, as shown by the accompanying pedigree, married the daughter and heiress of Dampour, of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, and acquired the Dampour estate in right of his wife, which was afterward for many centuries the principal seat of the Bards of North Kelsey. From Adam Bard the direct line of the Bards of North Kelsey was continued unbroken and without any off-shoots, so far as is known, through five generations to Thomas Bard, who was married to Eleanor Hansard, daughter of Sir Richard Hansard, of Kelsey, Knt. Thomas Bard, by his wife Eleanor Hansard, had three sons, Ralph, his heir, Robert, and Thomas, and a daughter Alice, who was married to John Trowsdale.

Ralph Bard, son and heir of Thomas Bard and Eleanor Hansard, his wife, was married to Ellen Mussenden, daughter of John Mussenden, and among other children, had William Bard, his heir. This William Bard, who died in 1580, was married to Ellen Middleton, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Wintringham, County Lincoln, and had a son and heir, Ralph Bard, and a daughter Frances, who was married to William Roche, of Bresby, Lincolnshire. Ralph Bard, son and heir of William Bard and Ellen Middleton, his wife, who was born in 1562, married Margaret Gilby, daughter of George Gilby, of Staunton in the Hold, County Lincoln. He was the father of nine children: Thomas Bard, his heir; George

CHART OF THE EARLY BARDS OF NORTH KELSEY





Bard, who came to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1593; John Bard, twin brother of George; William Bard, known as William Bard of Talbygath, County Lincoln; Edward Bard; Elizabeth Bard, married Thomas Code, of Castor, County Lincoln; Susan Bard, married Richard Beason, of North Kelsey; Ann Bard, married Richard Batem; and Magdalen Bard. Thomas Bard, of North Kelsey, son and heir of Ralph Bard and Margaret Gilby, his wife, came to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1591. He was married to Elizabeth Rossiter, of Somerby, and had two sons, Richard Bard, who was killed in Fleet street, London, November 8, 1624, in his 17th year, and William Bard. This William Bard, who was born September 26, 1615, and died February 5, 1639-40, succeeded his brother, Richard Bard, as heir of the estate of North Kelsey. He was married to Elizabeth Grazebrook, daughter of Rowland Grazebrook and Sibilla Yardley, his wife. She was baptized October 2, 1608. William and Elizabeth Bard had an only son, William Bard, who was born in 1636.

Robert Bard, of Tevelby, i. e. Tealby, second son of Thomas Bard and Eleanor Hansard, his wife, died in 1537. His will was dated February 10, 1536-37, and proved April 24, 1537. He was married and had a son, John Bard, of Tevelby and Ladford, who died October 18, 1565, leaving no children, and two daughters, Joan Bard (born in 1529), married Richard Osney, of Willingham, and Isabella Bard, (born in 1531), who married ——— Joland.

Thomas Bard, youngest son of Thomas Bard and Eleanor Hansard, his wife, died in 1544. He was

supervisor of his brother Robert's will. His own will was dated May 23, 1544, and proved July 28, 1544. He was married to Alison —, who survived him. He was the father of seven children: Thomas, Mary, Agnes, Christopher, Helen, Margaret and William. Christopher Bard, son of Thomas and Alison Bard, who died in 1586, was owner of Tealby Grange. He was sometime partial of the Priory of Sixhills, which he settled on his son Richard, March 2, 1585–86. His will was dated March 13, 1585–86, and proved May 6, 1586. He was married to Adrian —, and had issue: George, Christopher, Simon, Richard and Elizabeth, who married — Clark.

George Bard, the eldest son of Christopher and Adrian Bard, of Tealby Grange, was vicar of Staines, in County Middlesex. He died in 1616. His will was dated October 16, 1615, and proved August 24, 1616. Rev. George Bard was married to Susan Dudley, daughter of John Dudley, of London, who survived him; their children were: William Bard, an apprentice in 1615; Maximilian Bard, later of Hammersmith, County Middlesex; George Bard, living in 1615; Henry Bard, Viscount Bellamont; and Margaret and Elizabeth Bard, both living in 1615.

Richard Bard, youngest son of Christopher and Adrian Bard on whom his father settled Tealby Grange, was born in 1581. He was married June 5, 1621 (lic.) to Margaret Le Lee, of Walesbury; they had two sons in 1627: Francis Bard and Christopher Bard.

Maximilian Bard, son of the Rev. George Bard, vicar of Staines, County Middlesex, and Susan Dud-

ley, his wife, was born in 1606, and died February 16, 1690-91. He is generally described as of Hammer-smith, County Middlesex, and was a citizen and girdler of London. His house and shop at Cheapside was held of the Goldsmiths' Company and called the three "Black Birds." He was lord of the manors of Caversfield, Bucks, and Pallenswick, in Fulham, Middlesex. His estate was valued at £40,000. His will was dated March 26, 1689, and proved October 8, 1690. He was active in behalf of the Crown early in the civil strife that resulted in the dethronement and execution of King Charles I. An ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, dated November 17, 1641, empowered him, with others, to take and seize horses; this was revoked July 25, 1642, but in September following he was appointed by the Lords and Commons to purchase horses for one thousand dragoons, raised to suppress the malignants in Lancashire. In December, 1642, with others, he signed a petition to the House of Commons seeking Colonel Lunsford's removal from his post of Lieutenant of the Tower. In 1650, he purchased the manor of Pallenswick, in Fulham, and in 1653, the manor of Caversfield, in Bucks. His epitaph in Caversfield Church, on a black marble in the pavement, is as follows: "Here lyeth the Body of Maximilian Bard, Esquire, who deceased the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1690, in the 85th year of his age." Mr. Bard was twice married. He was married (1), at Hackney, September 10, 1632, to Margaret Strange, probably a sister of his second wife, and (2), to Sarah Strange, living in 1691, daughter of

John Strange, of London. To his second wife he gave lands in Muswell Hill, parish of Bonetall, County Bucks, in lieu of dower for life, and also in Caversfield, Bucks. His children were all of the first marriage. Thomas Bard, of Hammersmith, and afterwards of Caversfield and Fox-cote Manor-house by Buckingham, eldest son of Maximilian and Margaret Bard, was born in 1636. He was married (1), to Mary ———, and had a son, Samuel Bard, who was baptized at Hammersmith, October 29, 1668, and was buried there, April 19, 1669. By a second marriage, he had a son, George Bard, who was living in 1704. William Bard, the second son of Maximilian and Margaret Bard, was born in 1640, and died in 1695. He was of St. John's, Hackney, and a citizen and girdler of London. His will was dated December 17, 1694, and proved April 24, 1695. He was married to Rebecca ———, who survived him, by whom he had two sons, Maximilian and Thomas, and two daughters, Mary and Sarah, all living in 1687. Another son of Maximilian and Margaret Bard was Nathaniel Bard, of Caversfield, who married his cousin, Persiana Bard, daughter of Viscount Bellamont; they had a son, William Bard, who died without issue and a daughter, Sarah Frances Bard, (buried at Albury, November 7, 1764), who married Henry Harcourt, Esq., (buried November 9, 1743), of Pendley, in Albury, Herts. Her son, Richard Bard Harcourt, went to Ireland and settled in County Antrim. Other children of Maximilian and Margaret Bard were Christopher Bard, who was matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, Decem-

ber 9, 1658; Joseph Bard, baptized at St. Peter's, Cheapside, London, October 9, 1646, and Elizabeth Bard, baptized at St. Peter's, March 30, 1649.

Henry Bard, a younger son of the Rev. George Bard, of Staines, and Susan Dudley, his wife, was born about 1607, and died in 1660. He was a fellow and D. C. L. of King's College, Cambridge. During the civil commotions of the reign of Charles I. he was a colonel in the royal army. Colonel Bard was knighted by his royal master, November 22, 1643; created a baronet, October 6, 1644; and made Baron Bard, of Drombey, and Viscount Bellamont in the peerage of Ireland, July 8, 1646. His lordship, proceeding on an embassy from Charles II, then in exile, to the court of Persia, was overtaken by a whirlwind in that country and choked by the sand; the melancholy event occurred in the year 1660, when all his honours, including the baronetcy, expired. Lord Bellamont was married in 1645, to Anne Gardyner, daughter of Sir William Gardyner, Knt., of Peckham, Surrey. She died in St. Martin's in the Fields, in London, in 1668. Lord Bellamont had one son, Charles Rupert Bard, who was born January 1, 1647-48, and died in 1665, and was the second Viscount Bellamont. He was slain on the Island of St. Christopher. Leaving no issue, the peerage expired with him. Besides his heir, the first Viscount Bellamont was survived by three daughters, Anne, Frances and Persiana Bard. By some genealogists Anne Bard, of whom nothing definite is known, has been confounded with her sister Frances. Frances Bard was privately married, it is alleged, to

Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Cumberland, who died November 27, 1682. In his will, dated two days before his death, he mentions his "natural son," Dudley Bard, who was killed at Buda, July 13, 1686, aged about twenty years. Persiana Bard, as already noted, married her cousin, Nathaniel Bard, of Caversfield.

Arms of the Rev. George Bard, of Staines.

Or, three lions passant, Az. within a bordure of the same.

Arms of Maximilian Bard, Hammersmith.

Gu., two lions passant Or, within a bordure engr. Az.

Arms of Viscount Bellamont.

Sa. on a chevron, between ten martlets ar., five plates.

VII

A CURIOUS example of composite genealogy was exhibited a few years ago by a New York pretender to extraordinary familiarity with the parish registers of Great Britain and Ireland, who pieced together selected names and dates from three of the foregoing families,—the Bairds of Auchmedden, the Bardes of Kilhenzie and the Bards of North Kelsey,—creating a fictitious pedigree that had all the marks of historical interest and accuracy. Beginning with the seven generations of the descendants of Edmond Bard, of Barforth, as a foundation, he inserted an alleged Gilbert Bard into the Family Tree of the Bards of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, England, and at the chronological moment transplanted him to Scotland to become the putative founder of the Bardes of Kilhenzie, Maybole, Ayrshire. After this deft union of the two families, which required little more than a stroke of his pen, it was easy going for this accomplished genealogist until he came to the third and last Gilbert Barde of that ilk. Coming to the end of that line, he accepted a hint from the genealogist of the Bairds of Auchmedden, and at the chronological moment sent the children of the last of the Bardes of Kilhenzie to Ireland to establish a family for which he gives authorities that are faulty and in many cases do not exist at all. A brief summary of the vital part of this “History,” so called, cannot fail to prove interesting by showing the bold

forgeries to which some genealogists resort in supplying their customers with what they sell as authentic information.

A HOME-MADE GENEALOGY

Gilbert Bard, son of Oliver Barde, of Kilhenzie, married circa 1600, Lillias —; they had issue:

1. Richard, (II).
2. Archibald, went to Ireland with his brother, Richard.
3. Lillias, went to Ireland with her brothers, Richard and Archibald.

II. Richard Bard, putative son of Gilbert and Lillias Bard, went to Ireland, and, with his brother Archibald and sister Lillias, settled near Tara, Co. Meath, a few years previous to his marriage. He is mentioned in 1683, in "Inquisitiones ad Capellum Scotiae" as late of Kilhenzie, son of Gilbert Bard and Lillias, his wife. Richard Bard married in 1680, Margaret Kennedy, of Kilhenzie, Ayr, Scotland; they had issue:

1. Richard.
2. Archibald, (III).
3. Gilbert, married and had issue.
4. Bernard, died in 1714, s. p.

III. Archibald Bard, (born near Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland, July 9, 1680), son of Richard Bard and Margaret Kennedy, his wife, married April 17, 1707, Olivia Parker, daughter of Bernard Parker and Olivia Polsagh (Polsagh Coll. X, 74, 92), and they had issue:

1. Bernard, (IV).
2. Archibald, (V).
3. Olivia, (born September 9, 1711), married Samuel Robinson, and had issue.

MEM.—Olivia Bard, a widow, executed a deed in 1738, in which she gave all her Cattell and Chattels to her youngest son, Archibald; "My eldest son, Barnard, now in Pennsylvania." (P. C. M. 43, 82).

IV. Bernard Bard (born near Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland, June 3, 1708), putative son of Archibald Bard and Olivia Parker, his wife, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1737, settling on Carroll's tract, York, now Adams Co., where he built a mill. He married in Ireland, March 6, 1734, Martha McDowell, daughter of James McDowell, who emigrated to Pennsylvania with his daughter Jane and son James, in 1737 (McDowell Coll. B. 23, and Rec. of Presbytery). Bernard Bard and Martha McDowell, his wife, had issue:

1. Richard (born Jan. 5, 1735), came over with his father in 1737, aged 2, his mother having died in childbirth, March 19, 1735.

V. Archibald Bard (born near Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland, March 14, 1709), putative son of Archibald Bard and Olivia Parker, married Sarah McCabe; they had issue.

1. Bernard, born March 15, 1735; died young.
2. Richard, born Feb. 8, 1736.

The interest attaching to this fictitious genealogy is not in its fraudulent character so much as in the sources from which its names were drawn. Gilbert, with which it begins, was a name frequently used in the ancient sept of the Bardes of Maybole. It was introduced because it represented the first and last of the Bardes of Kilhenzie. Only an assumption was necessary to link it to the earlier generations of the Bards of North Kelsey. The last mention of the last Gilbert Barde in known records was in 1619. Accord-

ingly, it seemed as if our constructive genealogist missed the chronological moment in not sending him and his sons to Ireland in the wake of the servitors in the Plantation of Ulster, instead of detaining them in obscurity in Maybole for sixty years after the possession of Killhenzie had gone to Alexander Kennedy, of Craigoek. It is not worth while, however, to lament this poetic fault, because another sixty years elapsed after the supposed settlement of Richard and Archibald Bard, sons of Gilbert, in Ireland, before there is mention of a Gilbert Baird in the Record Office, Dublin. This was in the administration on the estate of Gilbert Baird, of Rashee, or Ballynashee, Co. Antrim, January 26, 1741.

The unusual juxtaposition of Richard and Archibald as names of the sons of a Scotch laird was due to exigencies that confronted the genealogist in finding acceptable ancestors for an American family. The juxtaposition actually existed in the names of father and son on an American plantation, in 1741. It was not difficult for an imaginative genealogist to make them equally apposite at Killhenzie and at Tara, in 1680. If this compiler of genealogies warranted to fit the needs of every customer had actually known the names of the father and grandfather of Archibald Bard, the first of the name to emigrate from Ireland to Pennsylvania, he might still have clung to the Killhenzie stock, but he would have substituted William and David for his first Archibald and Bernard. With his facility for fictitious dates as applied to real names he would have been fully as successful in imposing upon himself, at

least, as he was in his own mind in building a genealogical structure with Bards that never existed. It may be doubted, however, that he would have attempted to include any of the real Bards, Bairds, or Beards of Ireland in his genealogical patchwork.

VIII

WHETHER any of the Bards of North Kelsey, of Staines, or of Hammersmith and Caversfield, were among the early emigrants to America is a problem that is not easily solved because of the meagreness of our knowledge of the family and its connecting links in the seventeenth century, but some fragmentary genealogies that have been preserved show that it is not insoluble. One Robert Bard, or Beard, died in St. Mary's county, Md., about 1685. In his will, which was dated March 18, 1683, and proved August 7, 1685, he left a plantation called "Beard's Choice" to a son not named of his brother Christopher, "if he come into Maryland within ten years." Of the English antecedents of this Bard, or Beard, we have no knowledge, but he may have been a brother of Christopher Bard, who was a son of Richard Bard, of Tealby Grange. It is also possible that he was a son of Maximilian Bard, of Hammersmith, and that by his brother Christopher was meant that Christopher Bard, who was matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1658. Robert Beard, of St. Mary's, Md., left no male issue, and in bequeathing "Beard's Choice" to the unnamed son of his brother Christopher, his purpose evidently was to entice one of the name into the province. The bulk of his estate, comprising three tracts, "St. Margaret's Field," "St. Margaret's Forest" and "Speedwell," which con-

tained 300 acres, went to his grandsons, William and Robert Meakin. In his will, Robert Beard named his daughter Margaret, and son-in-law, William Meakin, as his executors and residuary legatees and he also mentioned another daughter, Elizabeth Meakin.

Another early Maryland family that may have been allied with the Bards of North Kelsey was represented in Anne Arundel county, by Richard Beard, before 1654. He became a prominent man in the province and was a member of the Maryland Assembly, 1662-78. His name frequently occurs in the proceedings of that body. In May, 1666, he was appointed one of a committee to draw up anew the act concerning hog-stealers. He served on the committee for the re-survey of Anne Arundel county and he was also on the committee for the erection of a courthouse for the county. For many years he was a justice of the peace. Whether he was a member of the Society of Friends has not been ascertained, but while he was a member of the assembly he subscribed in behalf of Quaker brethren to a Quaker petition for the alteration of the form of oath. He died about 1681. His will was dated July 24, 1675, and proved August 10, 1681. In this instrument he named his wife Rachel, his sons Richard and John, and his daughters Ruth, Rebecca and Rachel. Richard Beard, son of Richard and Rachel Beard, was, like his father, prominent in public affairs in Anne Arundel county. He served as deputy surveyor of the county of Anne Arundel and as one of the county commissioners. He was

also a member of the Maryland Assembly. His two sons, Richard and Matthew Beard, are mentioned in the will of John Wheeler, of Anne Arundel county, in 1684. Other early Beards of the province of Maryland were Lewis Beard, of Somerset, and William Beard, of Dorchester county. None of these families have been traced and the few facts concerning them that are presented here are given merely to show the early appearance of the Beard name in the Maryland Archives.

In the study of the co-related families included in this volume the task was rendered exceedingly difficult at the outset by certain deeply rooted preconceptions, that resulted in an erroneous misconception as regards the common origin of the early Protestant emigrants from Ireland to Pennsylvania. This misconception in America is embalmed in the compound word Scotch-Irish. As a matter of fact many of the early settlers west of the Susquehanna, whose descendants are now classed as Scotch-Irish, including some of the Presbyterian families, were Anglo-Irish, not Scotch. Among these are the Bards, of "Carroll's Delight"; the Butlers, of York and Cumberland counties; the Poes, of Baltimore, Marsh Creek and the Conococheague; and the Potters, of Brown's Mill. The Barde or Beard family of Ireland goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, if not earlier, and the Butlers were there in the thirteenth century. The Bardes, or Beards, of Queen's county spring from William Barde, or Beard, who was in Ireland under Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, and must have borne an important part in

the advance of the English army from the Pale in 1557, because as early as 1568, he was granted a messuage in Maryborough, comprising seven cottages; besides 60 acres arrable, and 40 acres pasture wood and underwood, or 100 acres in all, in Colte; and 12 acres arrable, and 4 acres pasture and underwood, or 16 acres, in Ballycorballe or Ballicorbett, all in Queen's county. Indeed, Barde may have been in Maryborough as early as the reign of Philip and Mary. Both the county and assize town owe their existence to the Queen and were named in her honor. Queen's county was erected from the ancient territory of Leix, and Maryborough was constituted a county and assize town because of its central situation, and its proximity to a strong fortress that had been erected to retain this part of the country in obedience to the English crown, after its reduction by the Earl of Sussex, the predecessor of Sidney, as Lord Deputy. In 1570 Queen Elizabeth granted to the inhabitants of Maryborough a charter and corporation which conferred upon it the privileges enjoyed by those of Naas, Drogheda and Dundalk.

William Barde, of Maryborough, Queen's county, Ireland, was apparently a native of England, although no proofs have been found that he was of the Bards of North Kelsey. He died about 1583, as appears from a grant, (under a commission dated 17th January, 26th Eliz.), to Patrick Crosby, gent., of the wardship and marriage of Thomas Beard, son and heir of William Beard, late of Colte, in Queen's county, and the custody of his lands during his

minority. William Barde, or Beard, married Jane Butler, who was probably of the House of Ormond, and of the same family as the "fighting Butlers" of the Cumberland Valley.

Thomas Beard, son and heir of William Barde and Jane Butler, his wife, died March 31, 1640. He is described in his will, proved April 8, 1640, as of Smithstown, County Meath. To him the inheritance of land in and about Maryborough proved a curse in the disguise of a blessing. When his father died he was still very young. In 1588, Patrick Crosby, gentleman, who seems to have had great facilities for getting other people's lands in Ireland, obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth of the wardship and marriage of the minor, and the custody of his lands during his minority, free of rent, retaining thirty shillings a year, and the value of the land for support of his ward. Twenty-four years later, in 1612, the heir obtained "Livery of seizin and Pardon of Intrusion" for a fine of five pounds. Then came the years in which King Charles I was occupied in devising means to raise money without the aid of Parliament, and the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy, was working the forfeiture mill for all it was worth for his own benefit and the King's. Discoverers with eagle eyes, to use the language of the committee of the House of Commons of Ireland to Lord Strafford, in 1634, in that year found defects in Beard's title for the lands of Colte and Corbally, and in Maryborough town, and December 3, 1635, he obtained a warrant for a grant under the Commission for the remedy of defective titles, "in accordance

with an agreement between said Beard and the Commissioners of the Crown." Previous to the Rebellion of 1641 he sold $18\frac{3}{4}$ acres of the lands of Colte to Pierce Fitzgerald. On the breaking out of the war Maryborough was one of the places held by the Confederate Catholics; it was seized by Owen Roe O'Niel in 1646, but was subsequently retaken by Lord Castlehaven, and in 1650 the fortress was demolished by the Parliamentary troops under Colonels Reynolds and Hewson. Fitzgerald forfeited his lands after the rebellion, "as an Irish Papist," and the title went to Sir Martin Noell, a shrewd London scrivener, under the Acts of Settlement, 1660-70. Thomas Beard married Anne Segrave, daughter of Patrick Segrave, of Killiglan, County Meath, who was a son of Walter Segrave, the ancestor of the Segraves of Cabra, County Dublin. Walter Segrave was in Ireland temp. Henry VIII, —(1541). Patrick Segrave was one of the influential Catholics who attended the great meeting of Tara in 1641. Thomas and Anne (Segrave) Beard had two sons, Thomas and William, and a daughter, Agnes. William Beard died without issue, and Agnes Beard married Edmund Archdeacon, who was probably of the ancient Irish family of the McElligoths, of County Kerry. In Vol. F 3. 27, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the name of Agnes is given as Rose, and the name of the father is given as the third son of Thomas Beard of Colkton, in ye Kings county.

Thomas Beard, of Colte, in Queen's county, son of Thomas and Anne (Segrave) Beard, died July 1,

1702. His will was dated May 22, 1702; it was proved November 10, 1702. He was buried in the parish church of Clonenagh, near his deceased son and daughter. He gave six pounds to the poor of Clonenagh and Cloneheen which contain the post town Mountrath, on the road from Maryborough to Roscrea. Mr. Beard married Anne Loftus, daughter of Adam and Dorcas (Crosby) Loftus, who died in 1732. Adam Loftus was a son of Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, County Meath, and Ellen Hartpole, daughter of Robert Hartpole, of Shrute, Queen's county, and a grandson of Rev. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Jane Purden, his wife. Dorcas Crosby was a daughter of Richard Crosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County. Thomas and Anne (Loftus) Beard had a daughter, Anne, who was married to John Bradshaw, and two sons, William and Philip. William Beard was a captain in Lord Lisburn's regiment of Foot. Lord Lisburn, who was a relative of his mother, was killed at the siege of Limerick; it is probable that Captain Beard was killed at the same time. He was unmarried.

Philip Beard, younger son of Thomas and Anne (Loftus) Beard, died in 1738. He is described in records of his time as Captain Philip Beard, of Ballyroan, and was an extensive owner of lands in Clonenagh parish, barony of Cullinagh, Queen's county. He was married in 1725 to Ellinor Barrington, daughter of John and Dorcas (Wheeler) Barrington, of Cullinagh. Dorcas Wheeler was a daughter of Jonah Wheeler, son and heir of Dr. Jonah Wheeler, bishop of Ossory, and Dorcas Per-

ceval, of the Percevals of Egmont. Captain Philip Beard and Ellinor Barrington, his wife, had a son Arthur and a daughter Dorcas. Dorcas Beard was married, in 1759, to William Burdett, surgeon of H. M. ship, "Weigle." Arthur Beard was lieutenant in Colonel Yorke's Regiment of Foot in 1758, and the 9th Foot, in 1759. In 1761-63, he was in General Whitmore's regiment.

A possible son of William Barde, or Beard, and Jane Butler, his wife, was Richard Beard, who was in the service of Francis Blennerhassett, undertaker of 1,500 acres of land in the Barony of Lurg, County Fermanagh, about 1630. That Beard was a man of consequence is shown by the fact that his arms were a sword only. The Blennerhassetts are a family of English or Welsh origin who settled in Ireland in the time of Elizabeth. Thomas Blennerhassett and his son Robert were the first settlers of the name in Ireland, where they obtained a part of the Earl of Desmond's possessions in County Kerry. Thomas, Sir Edmund, Francis and Leonard Blennerhassett were English undertakers in Lurg and Coolmakeran, now the Baronies of Lurg and Coole, County Fermanagh. In 1659, Richard Beard, gentleman, had lands in the Barony of Dartrey, County Monaghan, but perhaps, in the parish of Galloon, which was partly in the baronies of Knockninny and Clankelly, but chiefly in that of Coole, in County Fermanagh. This indicates that he was identical with the Richard Beard who came to the precinct of Lurg with Francis Blennerhassett. The people on his estate were eleven in number.

At a later period, William Barde, or Beard, who may have been a grandson of Richard Beard, lived at Maguire's Bridge, in Aghalurcher parish, County Fermanagh. By his wife Catharine, he had a daughter Judith, married to James Guttery, of Maguire's Bridge, and a son, Alexander Beard, who was married in 1727 to Mary Corry, daughter of Robert Corry, of Corlet, in Drummully parish, County Fermanagh.

IX

THE two family names that have been reproduced most frequently among the descendants of Archibald Bard, of "Carroll's Delight," are Richard and Archibald. The former is seldom found in families of Scotch-Irish descent, while the latter is generally restricted to persons of Scotch extraction. William is a name common to the English Bardes, or Beards, and the Scotch Bairds, but the compiler of this history has found Archibald only in the family of William Baird, of Grange, in County Tyrone. Because Archibald Bard, the ancestor of the Bards, of the Conococheague, Pa., and of Bardstown, Ky., was possibly of this family, what is known of the Bairds of Grange is here related.

The ancestor of the Bairds of Grange was William Baird. His name appears on the Hearth Money Roll for 1666 and another undated Roll on which are the names of John Baird of Strabane, John Beard of Tatnepoil, and John Berd of Gortevy. He lived at Grange, near the Foyle, in the parish of Donaghedy, barony of Strabane, County Tyrone. The greater part of this parish was granted by James I, to Sir John Drummond, who founded the town of Dunamanagh, where he erected a bawn. Grange derived its name from the ancient church of Grange, now in ruins, which belonged to the Abbey of Derry. Near the ruins is an old graveyard that was the burial-place of the Bairds. There

is a number of tombstones to members of the family that were erected by Dr. Andrew Baird, surgeon R. N., who lived on the estate called Aughtermoy, near Dunamanagh. The Presbyterian Church, to which William Baird of Grange probably belonged, was known in the Presbyterian records as Donaghedy. John Hamilton was the minister, 1658-88. He was at the siege of Derry and was afterward minister of a church in Edinburgh. His successor was Thomas Winsley, 1699-1736. From these tombstone records it appears that William Baird, of Grange, had, among others, a son, John Baird, who was born in 1664, and died February 2, 1748. John Baird's tombstone, a flat slab, is badly broken and partly illegible. The tradition is that he was twice married. By his second wife Jean, who was born in 1684, and died November 2, 1770, he had, among others, a son, William Baird.

William Baird, son of John and Jean Baird, was born in 1715, and died June 20, 1778. He owned a large estate at Thorney Hill, County Tyrone, and was buried in the Grange graveyard. By his wife Martha, who was born in 1728, and died in 1798, he was the father of six sons and three daughters: John, who went to America; Alexander, twin brother of John, who inherited the Thorney Hill estate and died unmarried; William; Margaret, married James Pollock; James; Archibald, born in 1762, who was an apprentice in Londonderry at his father's death; Andrew, a surgeon in the Royal Navy; Catharine and Mary.

It was to Andrew Baird, the youngest son of

William Baird, of Thorney Hill, that the present Baird family of Aughtermoy owes the fine estate near Dunamanagh. He was at school at his father's death and was to serve an apprenticeship to an apothecary. He became a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and was made the recipient of a silver pitcher, the gift of Lord Nelson, which is still preserved at Aughtermoy. The inscription upon it is as follows:

Presented to

ANDREW BEARD, ESQ., M. D.

As a mark of esteem for his humane attention
to the gallant officers and men who
were wounded off Boulogne
on the 16th of Aug., 1801,
from their Commander in Chief
Vice Admiral the Rt. Hon. Horatio
Lord Viscount Nelson,
Duke of Bronte, &c.

Dr. Andrew Baird became the owner of an estate known as Aughtermoy in 1829, which he purchased from William Baird, the younger, third son of his brother, William. He replaced the old house by a new structure, still standing, which was once a handsome mansion, and laid out the grounds around it in an elaborate manner. They are now falling into decay from neglect. The farm buildings had walls around them after the manner of the bawn of the olden time in Ireland.

William Baird, son of William Baird, of Thorney Hill, and Martha, his wife, was born in 1757, and died in 1844. He was one of the owners with his brother John of the estate near Dunamanagh, called

Aughtermoy. If this property was acquired by William Baird of Thorney Hill, it was conveyed to John and William jointly in their father's lifetime. By Articles of Agreement made July 25, 1778, between John Baird, eldest son and heir of William Baird, and William Baird, the younger, third son of said William Baird, they agreed to divide the one undivided moiety. William Baird sold to his brother Andrew, R. N., September 28, 1829. He was then an old man, but he lived for fifteen years afterward. This property is now owned by Andrew Baird, son of Archibald Baird, and grandson of James Baird, of Thorney Hill. James Baird's children were Archibald, John, a physician, Andrew, a captain in the Royal Navy, and two daughters. Archibald Baird inherited Aughtermoy from his uncle, Dr. Andrew Baird.

So far all efforts to establish the identity of John Baird, who, according to the traditions of the Bairds of Thorney Hill, emigrated to America, have not only proved difficult, but unavailing. The most probable conjecture, perhaps, would make him identical with John Baird, who emigrated to Pennsylvania soon after the middle of the eighteenth century as a young man, and entered the College of Philadelphia, in June, 1757. He was graduated in 1759, and served as a tutor, 1759-61. He was ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian Church, by the Presbytery of New Castle, and served the people of Nottingham until 1772, when he was dismissed from his charge and spent the rest of his life on his farm, near Nottingham Church. Even this assumption is

only guesswork in a case where one guess is as good as another. Others of his name preceded him, and still others followed after him. The early Bard, Baird and Beard settlers in Pennsylvania, who came from the banks of the Foyle, in themselves make a complicated connection. Among these was John Baird, who settled in Christiana Hundred, in New Castle county, Del., before 1728. He was the son of James Baird, of Strabane, and he is the only one of the name whose paternity in Ireland has been positively identified.

John Baird, the ancestor of the Baird family of Strabane, County Tyrone, and the grandfather of John Baird, of Christiana Hundred, evidently settled at or near Strabanetown with James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, at the Plantation of Ulster, or soon afterward. About the time of his death, which occurred between 1661 and 1665, his name appears on an undated Hearth Money Roll for one hearth in Strabane. On the same roll are the names of John Beard for a hearth in Tatnepoil, in Leckpatrick parish, and John Berd, of Gortevy, in Donaghedy parish. In 1666, the name of John Baird, Beard or Berd is not found on the Roll for any of these places. An answer made in 1676, to an Exchequer Bill of Andrew Baird, son and heir, and claiming to be executor of John Baird, of Strabane, smith, deceased, dated January 26, 1675, admits that Andrew Baird is the eldest son of John Baird, but denies that he is executor and asserts that James Baird is the "the executor of John Baird, who is in possession of the tenement named in the Bill."

Thus we learn that John Baird, of Strabane, had issue, among others, two sons, Andrew and James.

James Baird, the second son of John Baird, smith, of Strabane, acquired a number of his father's houses and outlots at Strabane, including the smithy. Like his father he was a smith. His deeds were lost during the occupation of the country by the army of King James II, 1688-89, and his claim for the houses and lands, filed in 1703, was allowed. A memorial registered in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, shows that after his death his forge and dwelling in Strabane, two parcels of land situated above and near the Holy Well, near the town, and the Kirriduffe townland, Termonamagan parish, County Tyrone, were sold to George Machey or McGhea. His will was dated May 30, 1719. He married and had issue: John, William, James, Sydney, Rebecca and Jane, married ——— Winkham.

John Baird or Beard, son of James Baird, smith, of Strabane, emigrated to America soon after his father's death, and settled in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Del. By deeds of lease and release, dated July 4 and 5, 1728, his wife, Rebecca Beard, and his eldest son, Robert Beard, conveyed the house on which his father, James Beard, lived in Strabane, with the forge, to George Machey; also two parcels of enclosed land near the Holy Well, near Strabane town, and Kirriduffe townland in the Manor of Hastings. The deeds were executed by Rebecca and Robert Beard for themselves and for John Beard under a letter of attorney, dated February 24, 1728. The Manor of Hastings contained the town

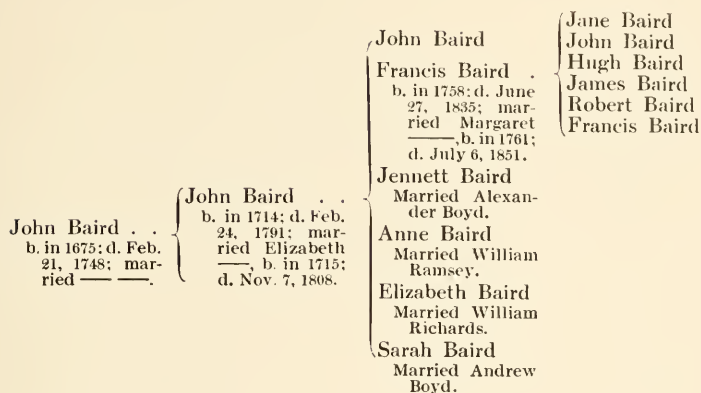
of Castlederg. At the time the above deeds were executed, John Beard was evidently alone in Christiana Hundred, his wife and son Robert being in Ireland. It is believed that he settled in Chester county, Pa., as a John Beard was a taxable in New Londonderry township, 1729-44.

With this satisfactory account of the antecedents of John Baird, of Christiana Hundred, it is greatly to be regretted that we have lost trace of his relations in Ireland and of his posterity in America. Beyond the legal proceedings in which he became involved and the fact that he paid hearth money in Strabane, in 1666, we have no knowledge of Andrew Baird, John's uncle. Andrew Baird or Beard may have been the father of Moses Beard, who was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Lifford, County Donegal, opposite Strabane, and was a delegate to the General Synod of Ulster, with his pastor, John Ball, in 1724. Of John Baird's brothers and sisters and their posterity we only know that his brother James followed the occupation of their father and grandfather—that of a blacksmith in Strabane—and that by his wife Elizabeth he had an only child, Elizabeth Baird, who was married to Arthur Carroll or McCarroll. Even the fate of John Baird's son Robert, who was with his mother in Ireland in 1729, was left to possible oblivion.

IT seems desirable that we should discuss in this place the possible descendants of John Baird, of Christiana Hundred, in America, but interesting as this discussion may prove, we must premise at the outset that every assumption upon which it is based is without authority for the tentative pedigrees which are made parts of this chapter. These pedigrees are all of Baird families in Pennsylvania that may have been descended from John and Rebecca Baird, of Christiana Hundred, and they are given in this place partly for that reason, but principally that they may not be lost sight of in this Chronicle of the Bards.

It has not been proved that John Baird, who was a taxable in Chester county, Pa., 1729-44, was identical with John Baird, of Christiana Hundred, and we have no further facts relating to either of them. Contemporary with these, the names of two other John Bairs are found in the Pennsylvania records, whose identity with them can neither be proved nor disproved. One of these seems to have come to the Manor of Masque, of which Gettysburg was a part, with the squatters in 1739. He died about 1749-50, as letters of administration on his estate were taken out in York county, Pa., July 28, 1750, with his widow, Hannah Baird, as administratrix. In the lists of early settlers on Marsh creek, in what is now Adams county, Pa., as they

CHART OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN BAIRD, OF NESHAMINY

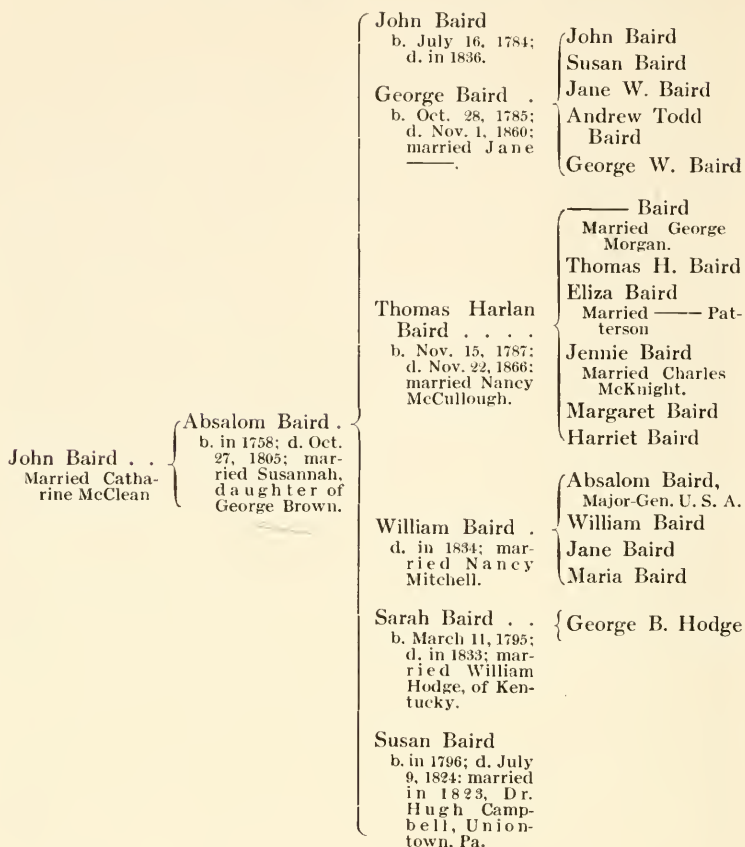


are printed in the local histories, his claim to lands in the manor is credited to John Baird's heirs. His wife may have been Hannah Steward, a sister of John Steward, who died in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa., in 1761. In that case he was identical with John Baird, buried in the graveyard of Neshaminy Presbyterian church, who was born in 1675, and died in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa., February 21, 1748. These four John Bairds may have been the same person as it seems unlikely that there were four individuals of like name and age living in the province at the same time. These four Bairds, all named John, were supplemented by five other John Bairds in the succeeding generation, of whose paternity nothing is known and whose genealogical history is at present insoluble. These were John Baird, of Neshaminy, ancestor of the Bucks county Bairds; John Baird, of Chester county, Pa., ancestor of the Baird family of Washington county, Pa.; John Baird, of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa.; John Baird, who settled in what is now Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa., about 1747; and John Baird, of Westmoreland county, Pa.

John Baird, of Neshaminy, presumed to be a son of John Baird, of Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa., was born in 1714, and died February 24, 1791. He was buried in the graveyard of Neshaminy Presbyterian Church. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1715, and died November 7, 1808. The pedigree of the family so far as it has been ascertained is given herewith.

According to the traditions preserved by his descendants, John Baird, the ancestor of the Baird family of Washington county, Pa., was an officer in the British army under General Braddock, serving in the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne in 1755, and sharing in the sanguinary defeat on the 9th of July, on the Monongahela; later, according to the same authorities, he served in General Forbes' expedition, in 1758, losing his life in the ambush that resulted in the capture of "General" Grant. In the family accounts he is described as Major Baird. There is at least one mistake in the foregoing statement that is obvious. "General" Grant, who commanded the detachment that was so disastrously defeated, September 14, 1758, was Major William Grant, of the Highlanders' regiment, in General Forbes' expedition. Neither in his report nor in any of the accounts of the defeat is there mention of a Major Baird. It seems likely that the person meant was Lieutenant John Baird, of Captain John Prentice's company, in Colonel Hugh Mercer's battalion, of the Pennsylvania regiment, who was commissioned April 18, 1760. Colonel Mercer was in command at Fort Pitt. As Lieutenant Baird's name appears on the rolls, giving the number of lots of land allotted to each officer, marked "dead," it is probable that he died in the service. Major or Lieutenant Baird married Catharine McClean, who lived at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., in her widowhood, where she died November 28, 1802. Their only son, Absalom Baird, was a surgeon in the Revolution.

CHART OF THE FAMILY OF DR. ABSALOM BAIRD



Absalom Baird, son of John and Catharine (McClellan) Baird, was born in 1758, and died October 27, 1805. He became a physician and began the practice of his profession at his native village, Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. He served in the Revolution as surgeon of Baldwin's regiment of Artillery Artificers from March 20, 1780, to March 29, 1781. In 1784 he removed to Washington county, Pa., and practiced there with great success until his death. He became a member of the State Senate in 1794, and of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1798, and was chosen sheriff of Washington county in 1799. Dr. Baird was married July 14, 1783, to Susanna Brown, daughter of George Brown, of Chester county, Pa. She died November 16, 1802. The children of Dr. Absalom and Susanna Baird were John, George, Thomas Harlan, a distinguished jurist of western Pennsylvania; William, the father of General Absalom Baird, U. S. A.; Sarah, who married William Hodge, of Kentucky; and Susan, wife of Dr. Hugh Campbell, of Uniontown, Pa. A pedigree of the family is subjoined.

John Baird, of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa., died in July, 1778. By his wife Margaret, he had five children: Esther, John, Hannah, wife of David Clark; Margaret married June 26, 1792, David Kilgore; and Elizabeth.

John Baird, presumed to be a son of John and Rebecca Baird, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Del., removed from Chester county, Pa., with his brother Thomas, about 1747, and settled in

the Cumberland valley, taking up lands in Guilford township, Franklin county. As his name does not appear on the Guilford tax list of 1751, it is probable that he removed to Peters, where he was a taxable at that time. He was appointed constable of the new township of Fannett in 1754. He was married to Agnes McFall, a daughter of Brise McFall. She was born in 1730, and died February 20, 1810. Their children were William, John, Francis, David, Isabella, Agnes and Jane. It is probable that the sons removed to Frankstown, Blair county, Pa., but the family has not been traced.

John Baird, of Westmoreland county, Pa., was born about 1740, and died in April, 1805. His paternity has not been ascertained. He settled in Bedford, now Westmoreland county, Pa., as a young man, and took up lands in Mount Pleasant township in 1772. He was appointed a justice of the peace, June 11, 1777; was a member of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1786-89; a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787, that ratified the Federal Constitution, but voted against ratification; a member of the Assembly, 1789-90, and of the first House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution of 1790; and one of the first Associate Judges of Westmoreland county. The name of his wife was Honour or Honner but they had no children. Mr. Baird's will shows that he had two brothers, William and George, both of Westmoreland county, Pa. William Baird had three sons, John, George and William, and two daughters, Martha and Agnes. George

Baird was captain of a company of rangers during the Revolution. He was the father of two sons, Robert and John.

The descendants of Robert Baird, son of John and Rebecca Baird, of Christiana Hundred, present a genealogical problem as complicated and obscure as that which has preceded it. He probably returned from Ireland to America with his mother, but of this we have no certain knowledge. One Robert Baird obtained an order for the survey of a tract of land in what is now Quincy township, Franklin county, Pa., April 2, 1767. This land was afterwards the Clugston and then the Essick farms; it was not surveyed until June 9, 1789, when it had passed to Robert and John Clugston. A Robert Baird, probably the same who took up the Quincy land, was a taxable in Peters township in 1786. He sold his farm, which was in what is now Montgomery township, to William Berryhill, November 26, 1792, and removed to Huntingdon county, where he died in the winter of 1795-96. The name of his wife was Rebecca, but nothing further is known concerning her. Their children were Rebecca, Mary, Martha, George, John and Samuel. If their son John was the John Baird who was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution of 1787, they must also have had a son William, besides the children named in Robert Baird's will, which was dated August 27, 1794, and proved in Huntingdon county, February 12, 1796.

There was still another Baird family in Pennsylvania contemporary with the others, the name of

the ancestor of which has not been ascertained. In this Baird family, Robert was a family name through at least two generations. In the Life of the Rev. Robert Baird, D.D., by his son, the Rev. Henry M. Baird, D.D., we are told that the Rev. Dr. Baird's father's family was of Scotch extraction, which, after a sojourn of several generations in the northern part of Ireland, near Londonderry, had emigrated to the American Colonies and settled in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Pa. This emigrant, even if not Robert Baird, who was with his mother in Ireland in 1729, may have been one of the sons of John and Rebecca Beard, of Christiana Hundred, or a son of Robert Beard, who was a ruling elder early in the eighteenth century in the Presbyterian congregation of Taughboyne, now St. Johnston, in county Donegal, a few miles from the city of Derry. This Robert Baird died about 1714. His will was dated December 19, 1713, and proved June 21, 1714. He owned a mill and other property that he conveyed to his eldest son Thomas before his death. Besides his heir he had a son John, a lieutenant in Whittam's regiment of Foot, who died in 1706, or early in 1707, probably in Spain, and Robert, of whom we have no knowledge. Robert Baird, the father of the Rev. Dr. Robert Baird, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., December 26, 1756, and died in Fayette county, Pa., in 1835. "His childish recollections," we are told, "were associated with incidents of the French war, some of the most thrilling acts in the border warfare having occurred not far from the home of his early years." This seems to indi-

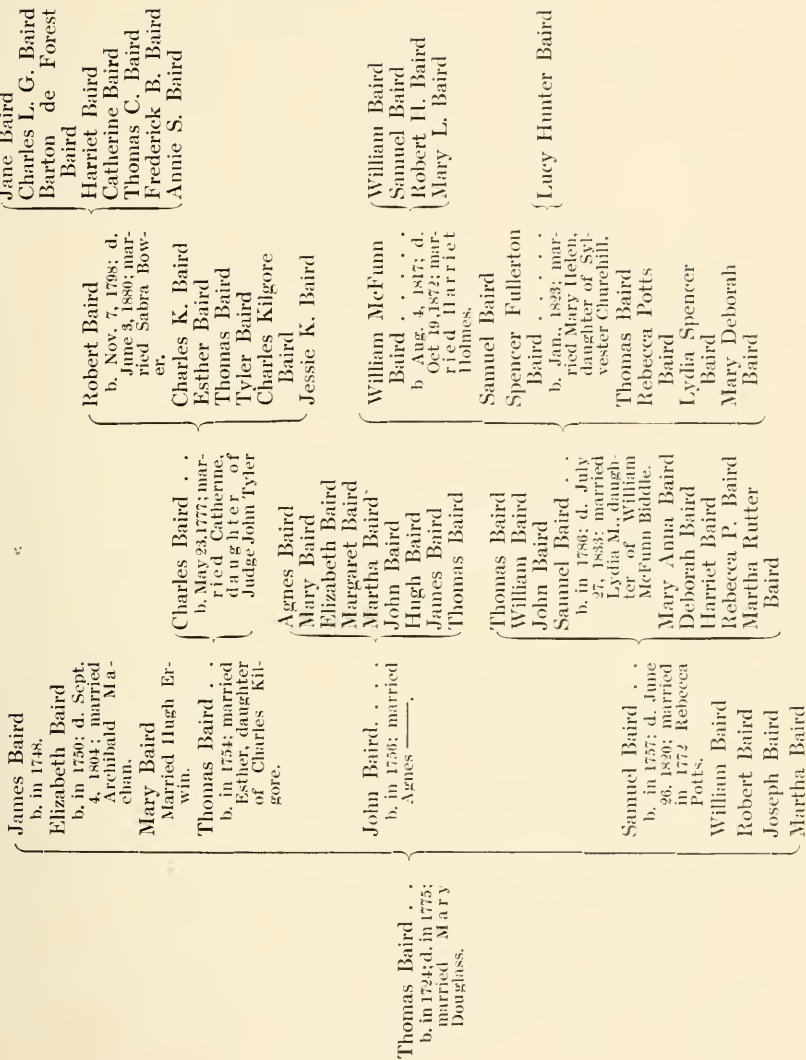
cate that he was born in what is now Dauphin county, near Derry Church, where there was a Baird family at a very early period, but nothing has been ascertained to establish the assumption. In those early days the name of Lancaster was often made to embrace a very wide region, and it may be that he was a son of Thomas Baird, who lived on the Falling Spring, in the Cumberland Valley, adjacent to Chambersburg. As a lad he served in the American army, in 1776, but was detained by sickness at Amboy while his company participated in the battle of Long Island. After the Revolution he settled in Fayette county, Pa., at what became New Salem, between Uniontown and Brownsville, where he secured a tract of land containing several hundred acres. He was married February 20, 1781, to Elizabeth Reeves, whose parents were of English and Welsh descent, but natives of Long Island. In his will he mentions a wife Sarah, and four sons, Moses, Alexander, Aaron and Robert, as well as four daughters, Hannah Gallaher, Lydia Miller, Susanna Burnet, and Elizabeth Dearth.

Thomas Baird, of Falling Spring, named as possible grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Baird, was probably a son of John and Rebecca Beard, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Del., and New London township, Chester county, Pa. He was born about 1724, and died before November, 1775. He came to the Falling Spring with his brother John, about 1747, and took up 292 acres of land in what is now Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa., then Lancaster county. This plantation was

adjacent to the present limits of the borough of Chambersburg. John Baird at the same time obtained a grant of 292 acres of land adjoining the Benjamin Chambers' lands on the west and nearly surrounded by his brother Thomas' tracts on the north and east. Both tracts seem soon after the surveys to have become the property of Thomas Baird, who was a taxable in Guilford township in 1751, while the name of John Baird does not appear on the tax list for the township. A considerable part of this land was purchased by Abraham Stouffer in 1792. Stouffer came to Falling Spring from Manheim, Lancaster county, and was, at one time, the most extensive land owner along that beautiful stream, either before or since his day. Only two early landmarks remain of the Baird plantations—the fine stone farmhouse built by Peter Eberly in 1798 and now owned by Thaddeus M. Mahon, and the interesting mansion built by Judge James Riddle on his Coldbrook estate, which is now the property of Augustus Duncan. Mr. Baird was a prominent man in his township, and he filled a number of township offices. His wife was Mary Douglass. A pedigree of the family is given herewith.

James Baird, the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Douglass) Baird, was born in 1748. He was a surveyor and assisted Captain James Potter, afterward General Potter, in a resurvey of the lands of John McMillan, on the Monongahela, in March, 1771. In 1772, he was on the assessment list for Hempfield township, Bedford county, afterward Westmoreland, where he had two tracts of land of 300

CHART OF THE BAIRD FAMILY, OF FALLING SPRING





acres each. He went from Westmoreland county to Kentucky and drew lot 25, afterward No. 88, in the first drawing of lots for the town of Louisville, April 24, 1779. He represented Nelson county in the conventions that made Kentucky a state. He was married to Mary Potter, daughter of Captain John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland county, Pa. In his will, General James Potter mentions one son of this marriage, James Potter Baird. There was probably another son, Thomas Baird, and two daughters. Thomas Baird died without issue, near Bardstown, Ky., in 1791. He made a will, which was proved in Nelson county, Ky., December 13, 1791, in which he gave to his brother James, 200 acres of land, and to his brothers-in-law, John Shields and William Wilson, 100 acres each, and named his mother as his residuary legatee.

Thomas Baird, the second son of Thomas and Mary (Douglass) Baird, was born on the Falling Spring, near Chambersburg, Pa., in 1754, and died in Kentucky. He was assessed for 300 acres of land in Hempfield township, Bedford county, Pa., afterward Westmoreland, in 1772. He bought from his brother John, November 14, 1776, a part of the old Baird plantation on the Falling Spring, which John Baird obtained under proceedings in partition in the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county. This tract he sold to Hugh Gibb, January 2, 1778, by whom it was called Gibbsburg. It subsequently became the country seat of Judge James Riddle, who bought it from Gibb's executors, January 9, 1794. On this Gibbsburg land, Judge Riddle built the fine old

stone mansion that is still standing and is now owned by Augustus Duncan. He was in Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa., during part of the Revolution, and was enrolled in Captain William Long's Company, Cumberland County Associators, of which he was company clerk. It is supposed that he was the Thomas Bard who was commissioned second lieutenant of Captain James Calderwood's Independent Company, January 23, 1777. This company was raised in the Cumberland Valley, and was originally attached to the 11th Virginia Regiment in the Continental service. Captain Calderwood was killed in the battle of the Brandywine. Owing to some dissatisfaction the company was disbanded soon after his death. Lieutenant Bard went to Kentucky with his brother James and drew Lot No. 1, in the first drawing of lots for the town of Louisville, April 24, 1779. He probably settled near Bardstown, but in 1795 he was living in Shelbyville, Ky., as is shown by his appointment as guardian in Cumberland county, Pa., of his son Charles. Mr. Baird married Esther Kilgore, daughter of Charles and Jane Kilgore, of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa.

Charles Baird, son of Thomas and Esther (Kilgore) Baird, was born at Bardstown, Ky., May 23, 1777, and died at Clayvillage, Ky. He was married to Catharine Tyler, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Armistead) Tyler, of Virginia. She was born June 13, 1777, and died August 10, 1839. Mrs. Baird was a sister of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. Robert Baird, the eldest son of

Charles and Catharine (Tyler) Baird, was born at Clayvillage, Ky., November 7, 1798, and died at Shirleysburg, Pa. He was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania and practiced his profession successively at Cassville, Three Springs, and Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon county, Pa.

John Baird, the third son of Thomas and Mary (Douglass) Baird, was born on the Falling Spring in 1756, and died in Beaver county, Pa. He bought the Thomas Baird homestead in Guilford township, Cumberland county, now Franklin, under partition proceedings in the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county in 1775, his elder brothers, James and Thomas, having renounced in his favor. He was enrolled in Captain William Long's company, Cumberland County Associators, in 1779, and served a tour of duty under Lieutenant Adam Harmony. Late in life he removed to Allegheny, afterward Beaver county.

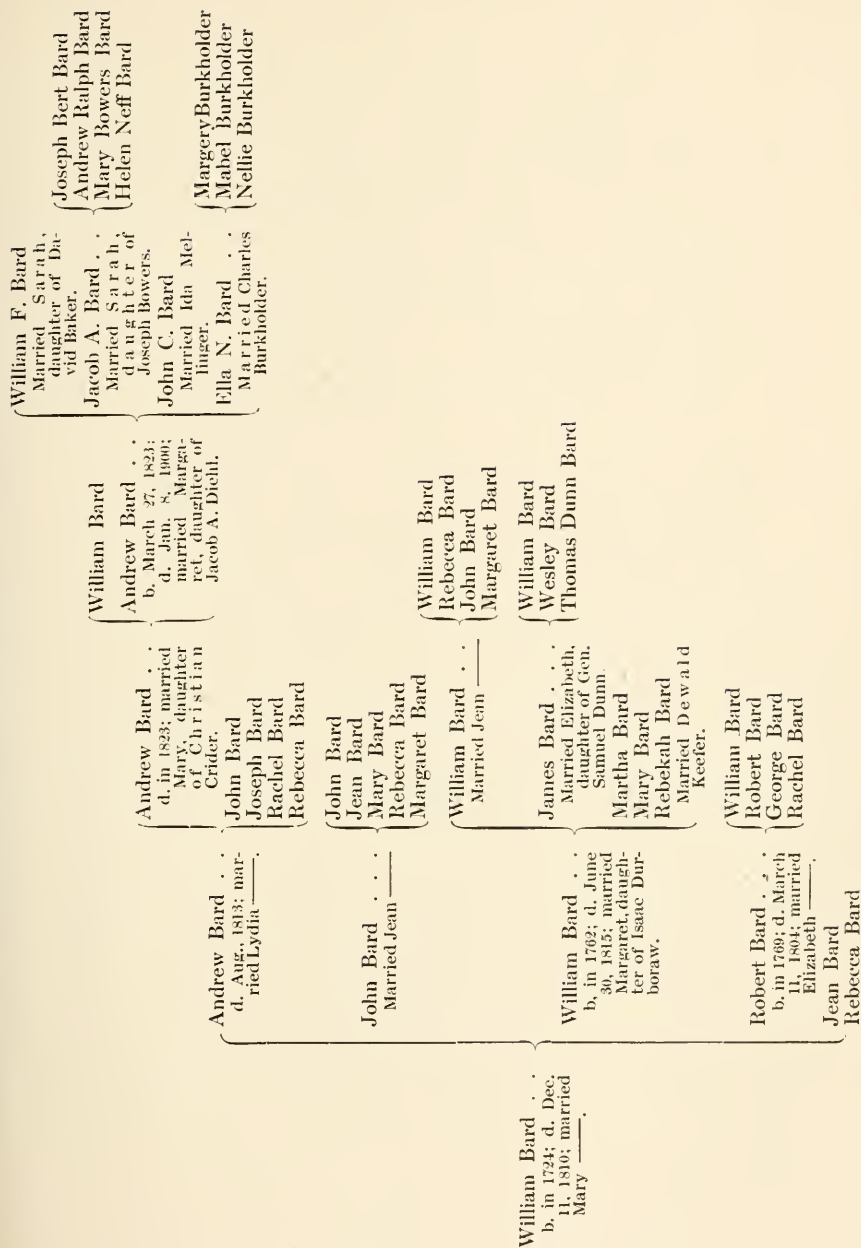
Samuel Baird, the fourth son of Thomas and Mary (Douglass) Baird, was born on the Falling Spring about 1757, and died at Pottsville, Pa., June 26, 1820. He was a surveyor and was interested in the coal mines on the Schuylkill in 1784. The first discovery of anthracite coal is claimed for Colonel Thomas Potts, while hunting at the west branch of Norwegian creek, in Schuylkill county. With seven other persons, of whom Mr. Baird was one, he purchased the land on which the coal was found. This coal land was on the branches of the Schuylkill, and consisted of ten tracts. An effort was made to work the mines under the direction of Mr. Baird, but he

became discouraged and sold his interest in 1788. Mr. Baird was married to Rebecca Potts, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Pyewell) Potts. She was born in 1757, and died June 16, 1830. The distinguished scientist, Professor Spencer Fullerton Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, was a son of their son Samuel.

The history of William Baird, the fifth son of Thomas and Mary (Douglass) Baird, is involved in some obscurity. So far it has been found impossible to identify him, and this is also true of his younger brothers, Robert and Joseph Baird.

Another Baird or Bard family that was possibly descended from John and Rebecca Beard, of Christiana Hundred, is descended from William Baird, an early settler in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, Pa., who died December 11, 1810. He was a farmer, and a member of the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church, in the graveyard of which his remains were deposited, "attended by the neighbors and a large number of relatives and friends." The name of his wife was Mary. A pedigree of the family is included in the accompanying charts. Three of his sons were soldiers of the Revolution. Andrew Baird, who died in August, 1813, served with Captain James Patton's marching company, of Lieutenant-Colonel David Bell's regiment, in 1778, and was enrolled in Captain Joseph Culbertson's company, Cumberland County Associators, in 1781. John Baird was enrolled in Captain John McConnell's company, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-81, and served with Colonel Abraham Smith's march-

CHART OF THE BARD FAMILY, OF ROCKY SPRING



ing regiment in 1778. William Baird was also enrolled in Captain McConnell's company, and served a tour of duty with Colonel Smith's regiment. He was born in 1762, and died June 30, 1815. His wife was Margaret Durbarrow, who was born March 12, 1771, and died March 12, 1835. Robert Baird, the youngest son, was born in 1769, and died March 11, 1804, and his wife Elizabeth was born February 17, 1769, and died April 24, 1842. The descendants of this Baird family now spell the name Bard.

XI

TO differentiate the early Bard, Baird and Beard families of Pennsylvania is a difficult undertaking. In the Provincial and Revolutionary records the three orthographies are used indiscriminately, often for the same person. Even in family usage a settled uniformity was long disregarded. In the record of marriages in Christ Church, Philadelphia, the name Bard does not occur at all, but John Bard and Elizabeth Sweeting were married at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes'), February 21, 1754. In the Christ Church marriage records the Bairs were Joseph, married November 22, 1761, to Sarah Smith; Thomas, married May 2, 1745, to Ann Cormont; and William, married June 20, 1797, to Sarah Reside. The name of Beard occurs only once in these records. George Beard was married December 13, 1740, to Anne Ellicot. In the Old Swedes' Church records the name Baird does not occur, but the Beard marriages include Alexander, married December 31, 1797, to Catharine McClelland; Ann, married October 1, 1766, to James Fitsimmons; Elizabeth, married November 11, 1776, to Francis Bell; Jane, married July 16, 1797, to John Champagne; Robert, married May 24, 1794, to Elizabeth McCall; and Sarah, married December 2, 1792, to John Fisher. Among the early marriages of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, is the name of Elizabeth Baird, who was married June 11, 1746,

to Samuel Wallace, and the names of three Beards, Jane, married November 28, 1724, to James Ramage; Rebecca, married April 10, 1724, to Samuel Hatrick; and Robert, married November 26, 1728, to Susanna Walker. Among the later marriages in that church, 1760-1803, there are no Bairds or Bards, and only one Beard, Judith, who was married February 16, 1782, to Samuel Robinnet. Strangely enough the names of Baird, Bard or Beard does not occur in the early marriage records of the Second and Third Presbyterian Churches of Philadelphia, but in a list of Pennsylvania marriages, printed in the second volume, second series, of the Pennsylvania Archives, we have these additional Baird names: Hannah, married April 18, 1767, to Robert Jamison; Jane, married May 12, 1766, to William Richards; and John, married June 25, 1763, to Elizabeth Diamond.

It may be assumed that these Bairds were emigrants from Ireland, of Scotch extraction, forming part of the forerunners of the people widely known in America as Scotch-Irish. The first of this Scotch-Irish stock to come to Philadelphia, so far as the records show, was Dr. Patrick Baird, who was appointed health officer at Quarantine as early as 1720. He was clerk to the Provincial Council, 1723-26, and 1740-42; Clerk of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, 1724-35; register, 1735-44; and Judge, 1749-52. He was, besides, appointed an examiner in Chancery in 1725, and he was Surveyor of the Customs, 1732-35. In 1730, as a chirurgeon, he rented the vendue-room in the northeast corner of

the first Philadelphia Town House. That he was a man of probity is shown by the vote of thanks from the Provincial Council, when he resigned in 1742, for his "diligence and exactness in the discharge of his duty." The reason for his retirement was declining health. His name is on the list of the First Philadelphia Dancing Assembly. His wife Elizabeth ———, surname not ascertained, was buried at Christ Church, October 7, 1750. It has not been ascertained whether Dr. Patrick and Elizabeth Baird had issue.

Patrick Baird was a name often found both in Scotland and in Ireland. As early as 1599, Patrick Baird, writer, was servant to Walter Baird of Ordinhaus. He was one of the Bairs of Auchmedden. At a still earlier period, Patrick Bard or Barde, son of John Bard, and Patrick Barde, son of Robert Barde, were contemporaries in the barony of Glasgow. John Bard is mentioned in 1511 in connection with the lands of Estyr Mockrow and Edyngeich. In 1538, John Bard's son, Patrick Barde, had the Estyr Mockrow lands. In 1556 these lands passed to John Bard, son of Patrick Bard and Margaret Tyndail, his wife. Patrick Bard, son of John Bard, obtained the lease of a tract of land in Edyngeich. He married Margaret Gartchoir, and had a son John. Patrick Bard, last named, died about 1553.

Another Patrick Barde was a son of Robert Barde, of the barony of Glasgow, who owned the lands of Conflattis. Robert Barde was married to Isabelle Newlands, and besides Patrick, had a son

Thomas, presumed to be Thomas Barde, of Dummershyl, who married Janet Crowar, and a daughter Isabelle, who married John Stirling (spelled Sterwelling), of Gartinkirk. Patrick Barde, son and heir of Robert Barde and Isabelle Newlands, his wife, died about 1556. He was married to Janet Towand. Patrick Barde's son, Thomas, inherited his interest in the Conflattis lands. In both of the foregoing families the surname was as often spelled Baird as Barde.

Among the wills on record at Somerset House, London, is one of Peter Board, belonging to the ship Dumidgo, Captain Samuel Boyles. This will was dated November 20, 1717, and it was signed Patrick Bard. It is evident that Peter Board, or Patrick Bard had no children as he made John Martin his executor and sole legatee. In the index to wills at Somerset House the entry is Beard, alias Bard, followed by the words "*petrusats patrinus.*" A similar variation occurs in the nuncupative will of William Board, or Bard, of County Londonderry, Ireland, which was proved February 20, 1722. It seems to have been reduced to writing while he lay on his deathbed, but as he was too weak to write his name he affixed a mark. In the body of the will his name is written William Board, but for the mark, William Bard. His executor was John Bard.

Besides the English and Scotch Bairds, Bardes and Bards, a number of Huguenots of the name found their way to London. Albert Bard is mentioned in a marriage contract between Jacques Francois

and Rebecca Riequart, dated July 14, 1626. Bard was Rebecca's uncle. At a later period, Jean Bard, son of Jean, was baptized in the French church, Threadneedle street, London. This baptism was in 1685. Nearly twenty years later, August 15, 1706, Jacques Bard and Marie, his wife, had a daughter baptized in the French church, Le Grecs, in Crown street, afterwards called Little Edward street. These are only a few of many similar cases that perhaps may be uncovered.

Many Huguenots sought refuge from religious persecution in Ireland, from where some of them emigrated to America. The Rev. A. Stapleton in his "Memorials of the Huguenots," gives the names of two Bairds, François and William, who emigrated from Lorraine in 1754. In Rupp's list of the passengers on the Nancy, who landed at Philadelphia, September 14, 1754, are Wilhelm and Frantz Bahr. If the descendants of either of these adopted the name of Baird it is clear that they did not derive it either from Ireland or Scotland. No trace has been found of Frantz Bahr or François Baird, in Lancaster county, Pa., to which the latter is credited in Mr. Stapleton's list, and the only possible identification of Wilhelm Bahr with William Baird is with William, of Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., who owned lands in Menallen township, York, now Adams county.

Nothing is known of William Baird, of Earl township, Lancaster county, and later of Menallen township, York county, except the meagre facts gleaned from the York County Records. A deed

for the Menallen township farm, which contained 253½ acres, from William Simson to Baird, is on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, at York. It was dated August 9, 1764, and acknowledged before John Pope, a justice of the peace for York county. Simson obtained a Proprietary warrant for the land, September 5, 1746, and it was surveyed to him, October 19, 1747. Baird died about 1766-67, leaving a wife, Martha, and six children,—three sons, Joseph, Andrew and William, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Rebecca. All these children were minors at the time of their father's death except Joseph Baird or Beard, the eldest son. Proceedings were begun in the Orphans' Court, of York county, November 25, 1767, on petition of Joseph Beard, for the partition of the real estate, but beyond the appointment of guardians of the younger children, the record shows no further action in regard to William Baird's estate. What became of it, or of his descendants is shrouded in obscurity.

The fragmentary character of the records relating to the Baird families of Pennsylvania renders the genealogical problems affecting any of them exceedingly difficult, and their solution must wait the discovery of more satisfactory data.

Equally complicated and unsatisfactory is the information so far obtained in regard to the Bairs of New Jersey. The first of these was James Baird, one of the adherents of the Church of Scotland, who was banished to New Jersey in America, July 19, 1684. His name has not been found in the records

of the Jerseys, but about that year John Baird settled near Freehold, in Monmouth county. He was a Presbyterian, his name being mentioned in the "Brick Church Memorial." It may be that James, mentioned in Woodrow's "Cloud of Witnesses," was a misprint for John, but it is more likely that John was a son of James and was brought to East Jersey by his father. Whatever the facts in regard to the two Bairds, James and John, John Baird seems to have been the ancestor of the first family of Bairds of Scotch extraction that came to America. He was born in 1665, and died in April, 1755. He emigrated to New Jersey about 1683, and settled in Monmouth county, near Freehold. He married Mary Hall. Tradition says that their courtship was one of the shortest on record. At their first meeting addressing her he said, "If thou wilt marry me, say, Yea; if thou wilt not marry me, say, Nay." Mary said, "Yea," and they were married in 1684. Among the children of John Baird and Mary Hall, his wife, we have the names of John, Andrew, David and Zebulon.

John Baird, son of John Baird, the emigrant, was born January 27, 1699, and died February 6, 1747. He left his estate in Monmouth county, N. J., to his wife Avis. Their son, William Baird, who died in 1794, lived in Morris county, N. J., but subsequently removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Dunstable township, Northumberland, now Clinton county, where he bought 218 acres of wild land in 1785, on which he built a log house that was his home for the rest of his life. He was married

December 1, 1750, to Margaret Riley. His sons were William, Zebulon, Benjamin and Joseph.

William Baird, son of William and Margaret (Riley) Baird, was probably identical with William Bard, who was appointed second lieutenant of Captain William Work's company, 12th Regiment, Pa. Line, October 16, 1776. How long he served is unknown. Lieutenant Bard has been claimed as a son of Peter and Mary (de Normandie) Bard, of Mount Holly, N. J., but as their son William died in infancy, the assumption can not be accepted. That he was William Baird, the son of William, who emigrated to Northumberland county is shown by the fact that the Twelfth Pennsylvania was raised on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Zebulon Baird, also a son of William and Margaret (Riley) Baird, was born in New Jersey, February 19, 1762, and died in Clinton county, Pa. He removed to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1785. He built a house for himself on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, on a part of the Baird homestead that he inherited from his father. He was married January 1, 1789, to Martha Brown, who died in 1847.

Issue :

1. Annie Baird, born October 12, 1790.
2. William Baird (born February 11, 1792), married and had issue: Lydia, married William Dunn; a daughter, married Arthur Dillon; a daughter, married ——— McGill, and a daughter, name not ascertained.
3. Benjamin Baird, born November 26, 1793.
4. Mary Baird, born August 24, 1795.

*William
Zebulon
to Ashwell
married Hannah
Brown
Jan 1, 1789
He was the
Z.B.
grandfather
of the
Baird - 1777*

5. Jeanny Baird, born November 21, 1797.
6. Sarah Baird, born June 26, 1800.
7. Rebecca Baird, born March 24, 1802.
8. Joseph Baird, born February 7, 1804.
9. David Baird, of whom presently.
10. Elizabeth Baird, born April 12, 1809.
11. Zebulon Baird, (born April 17, 1811), married and had issue: Anna, married Jacob Miller; Mary, married Andrew White; Jane, married Joseph Pepperman; and Eliza, unmarried.

David Baird (born June 24, 1806), son of Zebulon and Martha (Brown) Baird, was a farmer and lumberman on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. In 1838, he raised the first tobacco cultivated as a business in Clinton county. He was a county commissioner, 1855-58. Mr. Baird married January 31, 1837, Tabitha Quigley (born at North Bend, Clinton county, Pa., September 11, 1818), daughter of John and Tabitha (Baird) Quigley; they had issue:

1. Arvilla E. Baird (born September 5, 1838), married Samuel Hartzell.
2. Virginia C. Baird (born August 7, 1840), married Richard Dorey.
3. John Quigley Baird (born December 18, 1842), was a private in Company I, 28th Regiment, P. V., from February 24, 1865 to July 18, 1865.
4. Martha Jane Baird (born November 24, 1844), married A. Farewell.
5. Robert S. Q. Baird, born May 4, 1847; died April 10, 1859.
6. Mollie F. Baird (born July 21, 1853), married K. J. Farewell.
7. Anna Blanche Baird, born September 24, 1860.

Andrew Baird, son of John Baird, the emigrant, and Mary Hall, his wife, died in October, 1773. He owned a large tract of land in Monmouth county, N. J. The name of his wife was Sarah. His eldest son, Bedent Baird, was given twenty shillings in his father's will, and he divided his real estate among three of his sons—Barzillai, Obadiah and Jonathan. His will was read to him, October 11, 1773, and he affixed his seal to it but did not sign it; his heir at law, Bedent Baird, appearing and declaring his willingness to have it proved as his father's will, it was admitted to probate, October 21, 1773. There were three younger sons, Samuel, Ezekiel and John.

David Baird, son of John Baird, the emigrant, and Mary Hall, his wife, was born October 19, 1710, and died in 1801. He was a prominent farmer of Upper Freehold township, Monmouth county, N. J. Mr. Baird was married October 27, 1744, to Sarah Compton, who was born April 18, 1716.

Issue:

1. Jacob Baird (born November, 1744), lived in Morris county, N. J., and served in the Morris county militia in the Revolution.
 2. Mary Baird (born September 30, 1747), married ——— Dye.
 3. John Baird (born October 27, 1750), served in the Morris county militia in the Revolution; he inherited a plantation in Lower Freehold township, Monmouth county, N. J. He married Phœbe ———, surname not ascertained.
 4. David Baird, of whom presently.
- David Baird (born July 16, 1754; died December 24, 1839), son of David and Sarah (Compton) Baird, was

a soldier of the Revolution in the First Regiment, Monmouth county, N. J., militia, 1776-77, being promoted from private to first sergeant, ensign, lieutenant, and captain; he was quartermaster of the regiment. Mr. Baird was married three times. His first wife was Rebecca Ely. Mr. Baird married (2), Lydia Gaston. Mr. Baird married (3), November 25, 1795, Mary Edwards, (born about 1771).

Issue by his first wife.

1. Rebecca Baird.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Sarah Baird, born November 1, 1781.
2. Mary Baird, born October 15, 1782.
3. John Baird, born March 19, 1784.
4. Jane Baird, born December 19, 1785.
5. Lydia Baird.
6. Phoebe Baird, born November 14, 1791, married David Perrin.

Issue by his third wife:

1. David Baird, born February 22, 1797.
2. Rei Baird, born May 15, 1798.
3. Elizabeth Baird, born March 2, 1800.
4. Thomas Baird, of whom presently.
5. Ann Baird, born December 23, 1803.

Thomas Baird (born February 6, 1802), son of David and Mary (Edwards) Baird, married Eleanor T. Bilyeu, daughter of Peter and Maria (Ogborne) Bilyeu, of Upper Freehold township, Monmouth county, N. J.; they had issue:

1. David Baird, of whom presently.
2. Jonathan Baird, born August 21, 1829, twin brother of David; died in infancy.
3. Sarah Baird (born March 20, 1833), married John E. Hunt.

David Baird (born in Millstone township, Monmouth county, N. J., August 29, 1829), son of Thomas and Eleanor T. (Bilyeu) Baird, was educated at the Freehold Institute, and became a farmer. He married December 9, 1852, Mary E. Pullen, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Hulit) Pullen, of East Windsor, Mercer county, N. J.; they had issue:

1. Emerson P. Baird, born October 11, 1853.
2. Sarah H. Baird, born July 9, 1855.
3. Charles Augustus Baird, born May 15, 1857.
4. Thomas Baird, born January 2, 1859; died in 1862.
5. Willie Baird, born September 11, 1860; died young.
6. Isaac Baird, born November 11, 1861; died young.
7. Howard Baird, born February 16, 1863.
8. Carrie Baird, born March 27, 1865.
9. Henry Leslie Baird, born November 28, 1867; died young.
10. David Baird, (born February 16, 1869), was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College; he practiced his profession at Florence, Burlington county, N. J.
11. John H. Baird (born February 7, 1872), went to Georgia.

Zebulon Baird, son of John Baird, the emigrant, and Mary Hall, his wife, was born October 13, 1720, and died January 28, 1804. He was married February 1, 1749, to Anna Smith, who was born August 17, 1731, and died December 28, 1794.

Another possible son of James Baird, the exile, was William Baird or Beard, who settled in Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J., and died in 1690, letters of administration on his estate being taken out by his widow, Katharine Beard, January 31,

1690-91. While it may be assumed that the Bairds of West Jersey were descended from William and Katharine Beard, it is impossible, in the absence of the connecting links in the family chain, to fix the relationship of the three Bairds whose names are found in the records of Hunterdon county in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

William Baird, one of the supposed sons of William and Katharine Beard, died before 1763. He lived at Tewkesbury, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was married October 14, 1751, to Margaret O'Hara, a widow, who died in 1764. They had no children. By her first marriage Mrs. Baird had a daughter, Margaret O'Hara, who married Israel Genning, or Ginnens; she also left two grandsons—George and James O'Hara.

Richard Baird, another supposed son of William and Katharine Beard, died in 1765. He lived in Readington township, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was township collector, 1759-60. His will was dated February 17, 1765, and proved March 20, 1765. He was married to Elizabeth Ross, daughter of John Ross, and had three children, Elizabeth, William and John. William Baird was born about 1752, and died in 1794. He was a farmer in the western precinct of Somerset county, N. J. He was a captain in the second battalion, Somerset county militia, and was promoted to be first major, November 6, 1777, to succeed Major Benjamin Baird, who was made lieutenant colonel, September 9, 1777. The family of the latter has not been ascertained. John Baird was born about 1758, and

was sergeant in the second battalion, in the Somerset county, N. J., militia, 1776-77, and was promoted to captain, 1777. He was married in March, 1779, to Catharine Deboise.

James Baird, the other supposed son of William and Katharine Beard, died in 1778. He lived in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, N. J. In his will, dated September 27, 1778, and proved November 1, 1778, he left a legacy of five pounds to the trustees of the Mansfield Woodhouse meeting house. Mr. Baird, in 1763, offered a plantation to be let in the Jerseys, within three miles of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Town Committee for Bethlehem township, 1768-72, and a Freeholder in 1770, 1772 and 1777. He was described as Captain James Baird. The name of his wife was Elizabeth Bowlsby; they had no issue. He left his estate to his wife to dispose of it as she chose. She left one-fourth of her estate to her brother, Thomas Bowlsby, and the remaining three-fourths to her nephew, Thomas Bowlsby, son of her brother John, in trust, one-fourth for the children of her brother Richard, one-fourth for the children of her brother George, and one-fourth for the children of her brother John. She directed that her negro wench, Pegg, should be freed at her death, and her negro boy, Oroonoko, when twenty-five years old, and be given twenty pounds. Her will was dated September 10, 1782, and proved February 16, 1785.

XII

NONE of the early families of New Jersey was more interesting than that which came from Peter Benoist Bard. In this work it fills a niche of the highest importance because it is typical of the whole Bard kinship. It is the connecting link between the Bards of Italy, Germany, France and England and the Bairds of Scotland, and the Bairds and Beards of Ireland and America. Among Americans of Continental extraction it stands for that distinctive brand of French Protestantism that rejoices in the name of Huguenot. Unfortunately, a disposition has been shown by some of the American families of Continental extraction to confine their claim of Huguenot descent wholly to themselves, and seek to narrow the widely disseminated septs of the Bards to a few families of French Protestants. The effect of these efforts at limitation has been to obscure instead of conserve. The Bards of Burlington, who are of unquestionable Huguenot descent, have suffered with the others from this narrowing policy, and it has been found impossible in consequence to make the history of this family as complete as it might have been had there been an earlier and wider recognition of the Bard kinship.

Peter Benoist Bard was a Huguenot, who fled to England with his family in 1682, and died in London. According to some accounts, he remained in

France, it being his son, Peter, who fled with his wife and family to escape religious persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but this is disproved by the fact that Peter, the younger, was married in America. Peter Bard, son of Peter Benoist Bard, was born at Montpellier, Languedoc, France, in 1679, and died at Burlington, N. J., July 13, 1734. He came to America in 1706, and settled at Burlington, N. J. He was naturalized, June 12, 1713. He bought a large tract of land in Burlington township in 1714, that he named Montpellier. The iron works at Mount Holly and the Eayrstown mills were included in the purchase. He sold this property in 1715, but continued to deal in lands, on which he built mills and saw-mills. He was a justice of the peace, 1720-34; Colonel Commandant of New Jersey Regiment of Foot, May 4, 1722; and Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Colonel Bard was married at New Castle, Del., in 1709, to Dinah Marmion, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Parker) Marmion, of Liecestershire, England. She was born in 1693, and died July 19, 1760.

Mary Martha Bard, daughter of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born March 10, 1710, and died August, 11, 1803. She was married June 17, 1742, to the Rev. Colin Campbell, son of ——— and Mary (Duff) Campbell. He was born at Earnhill, County Nairn, Scotland, November 15, 1707, and died at Burlington, N. J., August 9, 1766. His grandfather, William Campbell, was Sheriff of Nairn. He belonged to the branch of the Camp-

bells of which Earl Cawdor is the head, who are descended from John Campbell, son of the second Earl of Argyll. He attended school at Merdeen and Inverness, but being the tenth child in a family of fourteen, he lived with his aunt, Lady Drummaire. He was educated for the Established Church and was sent to West Jersey by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, where he became the first rector of St. Mary's Parish, Burlington, 1738-66.

Issue:

1. Mary Ann Campbell, born July 2, 1743.
2. Mary Campbell, born August 13, 1745.
3. Hugh Campbell, born January, 1748.
4. Rebecca Campbell, born in 1750. She was married July 13, 1768, to the Rev. William Frazer, of Amwell; they had issue: Colin, born May 24, 1769.
5. Colin Campbell, born December 15, 1751.
6. John Campbell, was born February 4, 1754. He married Mary ———; they had issue: Sarah, born March 14, 1773.
7. Jane Campbell, born November 6, 1755; died February 19, 1770.
8. Archibald Campbell, born October 25, 1758.
9. Charles Campbell, born in 1765.

Benoist, or Bennett, Bard, son of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born July 26, 1711, and was buried in Christ Church graveyard, Philadelphia, February 12, 1757. He lived at Burlington, N. J., and acquired extensive holdings of real estate. He was Sheriff of Hunterdon county in 1736, but was removed from office, the Council ad-

judging him guilty of "divers notorious Barratrys, extortions and other malversions in his office and of cruelly and unjustly using and abusing the prisoners in his custody."

Issue:

1. James Bard, baptized in Burlington, N. J., October, 1741.
2. William Bard, died June 17, 1775. He was a lieutenant in Lord Percy's regiment, and was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Peter Bard, son of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born at Burlington, N. J., July 29, 1712, and died at Mount Holly, N. J., January 30, 1769. He was Commissary of the second battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, and Commissary General to the regiment, 1763-64. He was married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 28, 1738, to Marie de Normandie, who was born at Bristol, Pa., May 15, 1718, and died at Mount Holly, N. J.

Issue:

1. John Abraham Bard, born July 3, 1739, buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 20, 1742.
2. Samuel Bard, was born December 15, 1740, and died at Bristol, Pa., December 14, 1769. He studied law and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, November 3, 1761. In 1765 he removed to Bristol, Pa., and practiced at the Bucks County Bar until his death. Shortly before his demise he had bought the Bard iron works at Mount Holly, N. J., from his father. He was married April 20, 1766, to Mary Valleau, and had two children, Robert Jenny and Charlotte.

3. Harriet Bard, born January 16, 1742.
4. Mary Bard, married Dr. Samuel Bard.
5. William Bard, was born November 26, 1749, and was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, April 13, 1751.
6. Peter Bard, born October 2, 1751.
7. Charlotte Bard, born October 2, 1751.
8. Sarah Bard, born August 8, 1754.

Samuel Bard, son of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born January 14, 1714, and buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 6, 1735.

Issue:

1. William Bard.

John Bard, son of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born at Burlington, N. J., February 1, 1716, and died at Hyde Park, N. Y., April 1, 1799. He was a physician. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, but removed to New York in 1746, where he took high rank. In 1759, when a malignant fever was epidemic in New York, he recommended the purchase of Bedloe's island for the isolation of contagious diseases, and was given charge of the hospital built according to his suggestions. He was the first president of the New York Medical Society. Dr. Bard was married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Susanna Valleau, who was born in New York, July 19, 172—, and died at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Issue:

1. Magdalena Bard, married ——— Muirson, who was probably a son of the Rev. George Muirson, sent to

Charlotte Hoffman.

Caroline Bard
b. July 6, 1806; d.
Feb. 17, 1883.

Susan Bard . . .
b. Feb. 7, 1812; d. in
1888; married
March 18, 1880,
Ferdinand Sandys.

William Bard . . .
b. Apr. 4, 1778; d.
Oct. 17, 1853; mar-
ried Oct. 7, 1802,
Catherine Cruger
b. May 7, 1781; d.
Oct. 14, 1868,
daughter of Nich-
olas Cruger.

Eliza Bard . . .
b. Nov. 27, 1813;
married Nov. 8,
1836, Rufus King
Delafield.
William Henry Bard
b. Oct. 2, 1815; d.
Apr. 6, 1834.

John Bard . . .
b. Jan. 2, 1819; mar-
ried Margaret
Johnson, married
Annie Belcher.
Mary Bard
b. Apr. 15, 1821; d.
in 1847; married
Arthur B. Morris.

Joseph Sandys
Married Apr. 18, 1855, Charlotte
B. Foulke.
Lydia B. Sandys
Married William Quest.
Charlotte Sandys
Ferdinand Sandys
Married Mary Collander.
Letitia Lee Sandys
Married Nov. 21, 1801, Maturin
Livingstone Delafield II.
Edith Cruger Sandys
Married Jan. 26, 1894, T. J.
Oakley Rhinelanders.
John Augustus Sandys
Married Oct. 14, 1891, Eleanor
Lydell Livingston, daughter
of John Ashe Livingston.
Edwyn Sandys

Louis Sandys
Married Dec. 27, 1898, Ella
Louise Faye.
Arthur Sandys
Married Miriam Mase.
Rufus Delafield
Married Apr. 27, 1886, Eliza-
beth Breese Morse.
Frederick Delafield
Married Oct. 16, 1894, Annie
Oakley Brooks.

Eliza Bard Delafield
Mina Moran Delafield
Eliza Bard Hall
Susan Hall
Catherine Cruger Hall
Henry Parish Delafield . . .
Married Nov. 13, 1883, Elizabeth
Blake Moran; married Jan.
25, 1896, Margaret Marie
Dewey.
Catharine Cruger Delafield .
Married Dec. 28, 1871, John T.
Hall.

Rosalie de N. Bard
Married Oct. 14, 1891, Charles
A. Moran.

the colonies early in the eighteenth century by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and died in 1709.

2. Nancy Bard, married Colonel Pierce.

3. Susanna Bard, married Nathaniel Pendleton, son of James and Mary Pendleton, who was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1756, and died in New York, October 20, 1821. He became ensign in the 10th Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776; 1st lieutenant, 11th Regiment, Virginia Line, July 23, 1776; and captain, March 13, 1777. He was captured at Fort Washington, Manhattan Island, November 16, 1776, and exchanged, October 18, 1780. Upon his return to the army he was transferred to the 3d Regiment, Virginia Line, February 12, 1781, but served as Aid-de-camp to General Greene, with the rank of major, from 1780 until the close of the war. He received the thanks of Congress for his services at the battle of Eutaw Springs. After the Revolution Major Pendleton settled in Georgia, where he was United States District Judge. In 1796, he removed to New York, where he attained eminence at the Bar and became judge of Dutchess county. He was Hamilton's second in the duel with Aaron Burr in 1804. Judge Nathaniel and Susanna Pendleton had two children, Nathaniel Greene and Anne Pendleton. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1793, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1861. He was a Representative in Congress from Ohio, and was married in 1820, to Jane Frances Hunt, daughter of Joseph Hunt, an Ohio pioneer. Among his children were George Hunt Pendleton, United States Senator from Ohio, and American minister to Germany, and Elliott Hunt Pendleton, a member of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War and a public-spirited citizen of Cincinnati.

4. Samuel Bard, of whom presently.

5. John Bard, was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1744, and died in 1813. He was appointed a captain in the 2d Regiment, Georgia Line, in November, 1776, but was taken prisoner at Savannah, December 29, 1778. He remained a prisoner on parole until the close of the war, joining his family in New York in 1779. He was one of the original members of the New York Society, Order of the Cincinnati. Captain Bard was married in 1792, to Mary Grover.

6. Peter Bard, born February 1, 1746; buried at Burlington, N. J., June 14, 1769.

Samuel Bard, son of Dr. John and Susanna (Valleau) Bard, was born at Burlington, N. J., April 1, 1742, and died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 24, 1821. He was graduated at King's College, now Columbia University, N. Y., in 1758, and studied medicine in Edinburgh, where he received his degree of M. D., in 1765. After making a tour of the continent he returned to New York, where he began the practice of his father's profession in his father's office in 1767. Soon after beginning the practice of medicine he founded a medical school and a hospital in New York, but the latter being burned in 1769, its establishment was not achieved until 1791. He was professor of the practice of medicine in the college and subsequently dean of the faculty. When the medical school of Columbia College was organized as a separate institution in 1813, under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Bard became its first president. While New York was the seat of the government of the United States, he

FOLDOUT

{ Robert P. Bowler

George P. Ranshaw

(George F. Bowler
Robert B. Bowler

Married in 1867, May William-
son.

George F. Bowler

FOLDOUT

was President Washington's physician. In 1793, he retired from the active practice of his profession, and afterward made his home at Hyde Park on the Hudson. He was the author of a number of important medical treatises. Dr. Bard was married May 14, 1770, to his cousin, Mary Bard, daughter of Peter and Marie (de Normandie) Bard. She was born June 18, 1746, and died May 23, 1821.

Issue:

1. Susanna Bard, born June 24, 1772, was married May 23, 1792, to John Johnstone, son of David and Margaret (Walton) Johnstone, of the Johnstones of Annandale. He was born June 13, 1762, and died August 29, 1850. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Dutchess county, N. Y. Judge John and Susanna Johnstone had ten children.

2. John Bard, born September 1, 1774; died in infancy.

3. Mary Bard, born February 8, 1776; died in infancy.

4. William Bard, of whom presently.

5. Harriet Bard, born October 4, 1779; died in infancy.

6. Harriet Bard, born March 23, 1786; died young.

7. Eliza Bard, was born October 12, 1787, and died April 27, 1833. She was married, November 12, 1809, to John McVickar, son of John and Ann (Moore) McVickar. He was born in New York, August 10, 1787, and died October 6, 1868. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1804, and was for many years rector of St. James P. E. Church, Hyde Park, N. Y. Among other works, he published a "Narrative of the Life of Dr. Samuel Bard." Dr. John and Eliza McVickar had eight children, the youngest being the Rev. Dr. William Augustus McVickar, for many years rector of the American chapel, Nice, France.

William Bard, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Bard) Bard, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1778, and died on Staten Island, N. Y., October 17, 1853. He was graduated at Columbia College, N. Y., in 1798. Mr. Bard was married October 7, 1802, to Catharine Cruger, daughter of Nicholas Cruger. She was born at Santa Croix, W. I., May 7, 1781, and died on Staten Island, N. Y., October 14, 1868.

Issue:

1. Samuel Bard, born August 4, 1803; died unmarried, January 17, 1833.
2. Anne Bard, married Edmund Prime.
3. Caroline Bard, born July 6, 1806; died unmarried, February 17, 1883.
4. Mary Bard, died in infancy.
5. Catharine Bard, born September 21, 1809; died in infancy.
6. Susan Bard, married Ferdinand Sandys.
7. Elizabeth Bard, married Rufus K. Delafield.
8. William Henry Bard, born October 2, 1815; died April 6, 1834.
9. Nicholas Bard, born in 1816; died in infancy.
10. Bertram Bard, born May 1, 1817.
11. John Bard, was born June 2, 1819, and died February 12, 1899. He lived at Chichester, England, and Dresden, Germany, for many years, but returned to his native land in 1895, making his home at Washington, D. C., where he died. He was married first, May 17, 1845, to Margaret Taylor Johnston, a sister of John Taylor Johnston, of New York. She died April 10, 1875. He was married secondly, October 18, 1876, to Annie Belcher, of Brighton, Eng. By his first wife, he

had a son, who died young, and one daughter, and a daughter by his second wife.

12. Mary Bard, was born April 15, 1821, and died September 14, 1847. She was married to Arthur B. Morris.

13. Cruger Bard, born March 26, 1825; died in infancy.

Rebecca Bard, daughter of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born in 1721, and died July 14, 1767. She was married July 3, 1745, to John Abram de Normandie, son of John Abram and Henrietta Elizabeth (Gardonet) de Normandie. He was born at Bristol, Pa., July, 1713, and died at Hyde Park, N. Y., in 1803. He became a physician and practiced his profession at Bristol. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1768, and of the New Jersey Medical Society, 1790. He removed to Burlington, N. J., in 1787, but his last years were spent with the Bard family at Hyde Park, N. Y. Dr. John and Rebecca de Normandie had a daughter, Mary, who died in infancy.

The de Normandies were descended from an ancient and noteworthy French family. As early as 1460, Guillaume de Normandie was Governor of Noyon; his wife was a daughter of the Lord de Mialle d'Aisilly and Montiscourt. One of his descendants, Laurent de Normandie, was a close friend of John Calvin and prominent in the Reformation. Jean de Normandie was a son of Laurent, Joseph was a son of Jean, Michael was a son of Joseph, and Andre was a son of Michael.

James of Bard, son Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born August 2, 1722, and died in infancy.

William Bard, son of Peter and Dinah (Marmion) Bard, was born August 30, 1723, and died July 30, 1796.

The Bards of Burlington are now extinct in the male line.

XIII

THE first mention of the Bard name after that of Colonel Peter Bard was May 1, 1712, when a widow Bard was married by the Rev. John Sharpe to Francis Sheerman. It is, perhaps, too late to ascertain who the first husband of Mrs. Bard was, but it is possible—barely possible—that he was of the same stock as Thomas Bard, of whom we had a glimpse as a passenger from England to Virginia on the “Assurance,” in 1635. This Thomas is probably identical with Thomas Bard whose name is joined with that of Thomas Juxon, in the will of Charles Harvey, citizen and draper of London, proved November 5, 1672. The reference in Harvey’s will is as follows: “Cousins Thomas Bard and his wife and Thomas Juxon and his wife.” Thomas Juxon was the second son of John Juxon, and a grandson of William Juxon, bishop of London. Among his cousins were Sir William Juxon and “Willie Juxon, late of Virginia.” This last phrase is suggestive of Thomas Bard’s return to England previous to the mention of his name in Harvey’s will. He was born in 1619, and he may have been one of the Bards of North Kelsey, possibly a son or nephew of the Rev. George Bard, of Staines, Middlesex.

In the same year that Thomas Bard emigrated to Virginia, 1635, another Bard, Robert, came out as a servant in an English family. No descendants

of these Virginia Bards have been found. The name is found in New England almost as early as in Virginia. The Lynn records show that John Bard, son of John, was born January 29, 1668. From these Johns it is possible that the Bards of Billerica and Charlestown, Mass., and of Ferrisburgh, Vt., given below, were derived, but this is far from established, as the name was also written Beard, and there was a number of early Beard emigrants in New England. Among these were Thomas Beard, Salem, Mass., 1629; William Beard, Dover, N. H., 1640; James and Jeremy Beard, Milford, Conn., 1642; Aaron Beard, Pemaquid, 1674; and Thomas Beard, Ipswich, 1675.

William Beard, who settled at Dover, N. H., in 1640, was described at the time of his death as "the good old man." He was killed by the Indians at Durham, in 1675. His son, Joseph Beard, was born in 1655, and was living at Dover, N. H., in 1694. Joseph Beard's wife, Esther, died in 1685.

The first of the Bards of Billerica, Mass., of whom mention has been found, was David Bard, who was married to Hannah Hayward. His son, David Bard, was married to Mary Ingersol, of Nelson, N. H., and had a son, Simeon Ingersol Bard, who was born at Nelson, N. H., June 2, 1797, and died at Derby, Vt., June 10, 1852. Simeon Ingersol Bard was a teacher in early life, but, having studied medicine, he practiced his profession at Hillsboro, N. H., and later at Francistown. He subsequently removed to Derby, Vt., where he adopted the homeo-

pathic system. Dr. Bard was married June 2, 1825, to Lucinda Stowe Morse, of Hillsboro, and had three daughters, Mary Ingersol, Elizabeth Greenwood and Lorraine Reed, and one son, George Ingersol Bard. George Ingersol Bard was born at Francistown, N. H., May 5, 1835. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1857, and at Andover Seminary in 1860. He is a Congregational minister in New Hampshire. He was married August 1, 1861, to Jerusha Gould Parker, of Littleton, N. H. His children were Henry Ingersol, a physician; George Parker, a civil engineer; Mary; Herbert Barclay; and Julia Howard.

There was a Margaret Bard at Boston, July 27, 1768, and Edward Bard was living at Charlestown, Mass., in 1774. His wife was Sarah, and his children were Mary, Nancy, and Edward.

Warren Bard, a native of Ferrisburgh, Vt., was born April 18, 1809, and was married May, 11, 1836, to Mary Jane Webster, daughter of Benijah and Esther (Bostwick) Webster. She was born at Vergennes, Vt., December 14, 1814. Their children were William Webster and Mary Ellen. William Webster Bard was born April 7, 1839, and died May 2, 1898. He was married October 17, 1866, to Ursula Porter, who was born at Ferrisburgh, May 1, 1840. Their children were Cora Julia and Emma Jane.

Besides the later New England Bards, there were a number of families of the name in the middle and western states at the Revolutionary period and

afterwards. It has not been found practicable to trace the lineage of any of these families, except in a fragmentary and desultory way. In most of them, even the country of their ancestry is uncertain. The meagre information concerning them that has been collected during the preparation of this work is here given in summarized form, for its preservation, with the hope that it may lead those whom it interests to make more successful efforts.

A New Jersey family, apparently not related to the Bairds of Monmouth and Hunterdon counties or the Bards of Burlington, is descended from Thomas Bard, who settled near Tom's river, in Ocean county, N. J., in the closing years of the eighteenth century, where he married into a Dutch family of the neighborhood, his wife being Dolly or Dorothy Van Note. He was the father of six sons, Zebedee, William, Thomas, Joseph, Joel and Benjamin, and two daughters, Deborah and Margaretta. Thomas Bard, the younger, went to Millville, Cumberland county, N. J., in 1822. His son, Samuel F. Bard, lives at Bridgeton, N. J. Joel Bard, another son of Thomas and Dolly (Van Note) Bard, went to Indiana in 1850, and later removed to Boone county, Iowa. He was married to Anna Maria Shultz, daughter of John and Sarah Shultz. They had a son, George Bard, and a daughter, Emma Hannah Bard (Mrs. Shoemaker), of Grand Rapids, Iowa.

Among the later Bard families of Pennsylvania was one of which James Bard, a native of County

Down, near Belfast, Ireland, was the progenitor. It is said that his grandfather suffered the miseries of the siege of Londonderry, from which it may be inferred that he belonged to one of the Baird families that were settled on both sides of the Foyle, after the Plantation of Ulster. James Bard emigrated to Pennsylvania during the Revolution and settled in the Conococheague Valley, as a part of the great Cumberland Valley is often called. He was enrolled in Captain John McConnell's company of Colonel Samuel Culbertson's battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1780-81-82. This indicates that he lived in Letterkenny or Hamilton township in what is now Franklin county, Pa. After the Revolution he removed to the Black Log Valley, in Huntingdon county, Pa., where his children were reared, and where he died. As a young man, Mr. Bard was married in Ireland to Jane Rutherford, whom he left behind him, with their two eldest sons, William and Hugh. After the Revolution, Mrs. Bard, with her children, followed her husband to America, and lived to be almost a centenarian, dying in Black Log Valley in 1856. Landing at New York after a voyage of three months, she made the journey to the Conococheague in a wagon, hauling one of the boys all the way with a broken leg. Their other sons, James, Adam and Samuel, and their daughter Nancy, were born in Pennsylvania. William and James Bard died without issue. Hugh married and removed to western Pennsylvania. Adam removed to Mifflin county, Pa.; he had daughters but no sons. Samuel was twice married, first to Mary Mor-

gan, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Stork) Morgan, of Huntingdon county. They had five sons, Joshua, Harrison, George, James and Thomas, and four daughters, married respectively to Jacob Sellers, John Early, Henry Gerrier, and Thomas Middleton. There was also a daughter, who died unmarried. Nancy Bard, daughter of James and Jane Bard, was married to Robert Hamilton, a charcoal burner at Paradise Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa. She died at Orbisonia in 1880. Her children were Hester A., Henderson, Margaret, Martha, Alfred J. and Robert. Hester A. married Isaac Seacrist, and Martha married Thomas Kelly. Alfred J. Hamilton served with the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War. He is a physician at Cassville, Pa. Robert Hamilton, the youngest son, died in the army near Richmond, Va., in 1864.

Another Bard or Baird family of the Conococheague Valley, already briefly noticed with a pedigree in a preceding chapter, presents a curious variation in the use of the names of Bard and Baird at different periods. On the tombstone inscriptions in Rocky Spring graveyard the name was at first spelled Bard, but at a later period it became Beard. The living representatives of the family have all reverted to the original spelling, and the name now in use by the descendants is Bard. This is also true of the descendants of William and Jane (Martin) Baird, of Shippensburg. This William Baird was probably a son of John Bard, and a grandson of William and Mary Bard, of Rocky Spring. He was born in December, 1774, and died December 25, 1839. He

was married in December, 1794, to Jane Martin, who was born in 1776, and died in 1857. Their sons were James and David. James, the elder son, seems to have followed his father's example early in life, but all his descendants write the name Bard. He was born August 1, 1795, and died October 18, 1862. He was for many years a teacher of the old-fashioned subscription or pay schools, which preceded the public school system in Pennsylvania. Captain Bard, as he was generally called, was married in October, 1820, to Margaret Orr, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Breckenridge) Orr. She was born September 13, 1799, and died January 9, 1872. She was a sister of the Orr brothers who were the founders of the borough of Orrstown, in Franklin county, Pa. James and Margaret Bard were the parents of five sons, Samuel M., William Strong, John Orr, Thomas Orr, and David James, and of two daughters, Jane Orr, who was married first to James Breckenridge, and second to John Quigley, and Isabella, who died unmarried, October 22, 1899. The descendants of James and Margaret Bard, who are numerous, are generally distinguished in familiar speech as the Orrstown Bards.

Another William Baird whose family history has not been traced, but whose descendants now spell their name Bard, bought a tract of land in Armagh township, Cumberland, now Mifflin county, which he conveyed to his son Samuel, May 19, 1782. This land had previously belonged to James McBride, of Antrim township, Franklin county, who sold it to

Isaac Bole. William Baird's wife was Jean, and the wife of their son Samuel was Martha. Samuel Bard lived on the farm in Armagh township conveyed to him by his father, and died in 1788. His children were John, James, Martha, Agnes, William, Samuel, Mary and Hugh. The history of this family remains to be traced.

There were near the close of the eighteenth century two Bards in the Conococheague Valley, Robert and James, whose family connections have not been found. Robert Bard was a taxable in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1786, and died near Mercersburg, Pa., in February, 1818. In his will he describes himself as a schoolmaster and speaks of his son Robert, "finisher of fine hats" at "Lewevill" in the State of "Kaintuck," and of another son James, a cooper, at Baltimore. Judge Archibald Bard was a witness to his will and Captain Thomas Bard was one of his executors. Judge Archibald and Captain Thomas Bard were sons of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard. Their history is given in this volume in the chapter devoted to the descendants of Richard Bard. James Bard was married at Mercersburg, Pa., March 24, 1814, to Catharine Glenn. Whether he was the son of Robert Bard has not been established.

Still another Samuel Bard, perhaps a son of Samuel and Martha Bard, of Armagh township, Mifflin county, Pa., left a numerous posterity. This hypothesis, unfortunately, is impaired by a tradition in the family which fixes the place of his birth as in Berks county, in 1795. The Berks county nativity

suggests that he may have belonged to one of the numerous German Bard families of eastern Pennsylvania. It is said that he learned the tailoring trade in his native county, after which he went to Huntingdon county, Pa., where he worked for a number of years, but subsequently removed to New Salem, Ohio. In 1824, he settled at Centerville, Pa., where he engaged in the making of windmills. In 1837, he built a foundry at Centerville, which was the first enterprise of its kind between Pittsburg and Erie. He continued in the foundry business until his death, except for a brief period in 1843, when it was conducted by his son, John T. Bard. He was married in Huntingdon county, Pa., March 8, 1814, to Margaret McArthur, who was a native of Ireland. Mr. Bard and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in early life Mrs. Bard was a Seceder. Samuel and Margaret (McArthur) Bard had eight children.

Issue:

1. Mary A. Bard, married William S. Bingham; they had twelve children.
2. John T. Bard, died in Centerville, Pa., in 1878. He was a prominent citizen of Butler county and a leading Democrat. He served as prothonotary of the county and was a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district. He was a member of the Democratic National Conventions that nominated Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, and was a Presidential elector on the Greeley ticket, in 1872. At the time of his death he was president of the Centerville Savings Bank. Mr. Bard was married to Isabella Cross and had seven

children: Austin, died young; Jackson E., a merchant at Centerville, Pa.; Horace E., his elder brother's business partner; Margaret, living at Mercer, Pa.; Zelmyra, married to S. F. Thompson, a lawyer at Mercer, Pa.; Willbert, living at Denver, Col.; and William B., a jeweler at Mercer, Pa.

3. William B. Bard.

4. Benjamin F. Bard, went to Iowa, and served in an Iowa regiment in the civil war. He was killed in the service, leaving a son, Hoyt Bard, and two daughters.

5. Alpheus Bard, died young.

6. Jane Bard, died young.

7. Andrew J. Bard, was born in Centerville, Pa., June 5, 1828, and was a merchant in his native town for a quarter of a century. He was a justice of the peace for twenty years, and postmaster under President Cleveland. Mr. Bard has two sons, L. L., in the hardware business at McKeesport, Pa., and Robert M., a painter at Slippery Rock, and two daughters, Jennie D. (Mrs. Bartz), and Annie M., wife of Rev. U. S. Bartz, of Erie county, Pa.

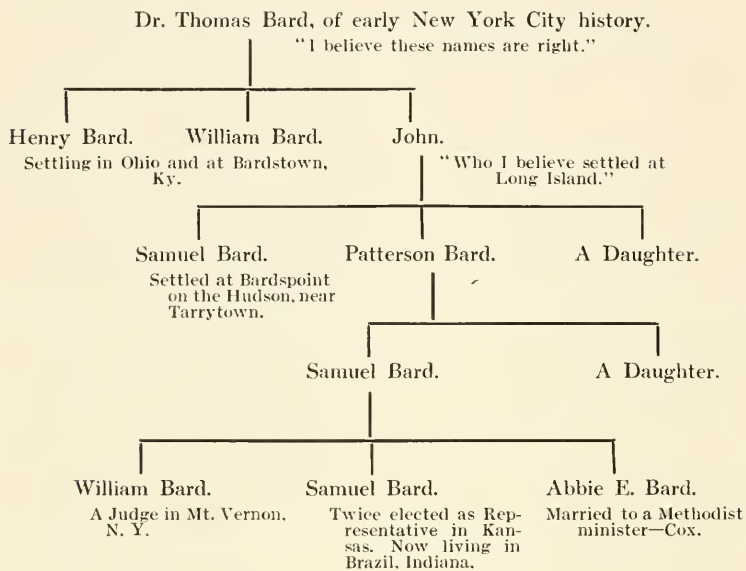
8. Robert M. Bard.

William Bard, a brother of Samuel Bard, whose descendants are given above, went with his brother to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he afterwards lived. He was the father of two sons, Emery A. and Harmon Bard, and of two daughters.

The names of other Bards are found scattered through the Colonial and Revolutionary records concerning whom it is possible at this time to give only some incomplete references. One Samuel Bard, a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1734, enlisted in Captain John Wright's company. May 11,

1759, and served in the French and Indian War. In the Pennsylvania Line there were two officers of the name, 2d Lieutenant Thomas Bard, of Captain Calderwood's independent company, of the 11th Regiment, in 1777, and 2d Lieutenant William Bard, of the 12th Regiment in 1776. John Bard was a private in Captain John Spear's company, of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, in 1777. Robert Bard was in active service with Captain Patrick Jack's marching company, of the Cumberland county militia, in 1777, and Richard Bard served with Captain Joseph Culbertson's company the same year. John Bard served in the marching company of Captain William Huston, Cumberland county militia, in 1778, and William Bard was with the same company. Later in 1778, John Bard served with Captain John McConnell's marching company. Stephen Bard was a private in Captain von Heer's dragoons, in 1779. He was living in Berks county, in 1835, aged eighty-one. These are only a few of the Bard names culled from the records. Some of them can be identified but most of them are impossible of identification. In recent years the name has often occurred in the public records. In 1870, President Grant nominated Samuel Bard to be governor of Idaho territory, and, in 1872, he nominated Samuel Bard to be deputy postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn. In January, 1890, Henry D. Bard was appointed postmaster at Brazil, Ind., by President Benjamin Harrison. In conjunction with the name of Henry D. Bard, of Brazil, Ind., the following pedigree, furnished by

a lady living in Kansas, is interesting, even if not accurate:



XIV

BARDS of German origin are an important element in the population of Pennsylvania and Maryland, especially in Berks, Lancaster, York and Adams counties, Pa., and Frederick and Washington counties, Md. Notwithstanding this, the name in simple form, Bard, appears only once in Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names." The variations are Bardt, Bart, Barth and Bahrt.

The earliest names among the German Bards that emigrated to Pennsylvania, were Johannes Barth, Johan Georg Bard, Zacharias Barth and Henry Bard. Johannes Barth emigrated on the ship "William and Sarah," William Hill, master, and was qualified before the board of the Provincial Council, at Philadelphia, September 21, 1727. Whether this Johannes Barth was identical with Johan Georg Bard, who was naturalized in 1734-5, it is impossible to say. George Bard, as the latter came to be called, obtained a warrant for 250 acres of land in Lancaster county, January 8, 1733. He lived in Lampeter township, and died there in 1768. In religion he was a Lutheran, and his name occurs in one of the naturalization lists of Lancaster county, immediately above that of his pastor, Johan Casper Stoever, who emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship "James Goodwill," David Crocket, master, landing at Philadelphia, September 11, 1728. Zacharias Barth was a passenger on the ship "Joyce,"

William Ford, master. He was qualified at Philadelphia, November 30, 1730. Henry Bard was naturalized in Philadelphia county, in 1740. His name appears in a list of persons "being Quakers or such who conscientiously scruple to take an oath."

George Bard was the ancestor of the Bard family still represented by many respectable descendants in Lancaster and adjoining counties. He was the father of three sons, Zacharias, Michael and George, and of five daughters, the name of only one of whom, Barbara Bard, has been ascertained. She was married August 25, 1751, to Peter Ricksecker.

Zacharias Bard, son of George Bard, of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster. Zacharias and Susanna Catharine Bard had eight children: Johann George, born November 25, 1753; Zacharias, born July 20, 1755; Johann Philip, born March 27, 1757; Susanna Catharine, born February 5, 1759; John Christopher, born December 19, 1760; John Michael, born September 1, 1762; John Adam, born April 30, 1764; and Catharine, born June 17, 1766.

Michael Bard, son of George Bard, of Lampeter township, was born in Germany, May 4, 1721, and died in York county, Pa., January 22, 1775. He settled in York township, York county, Pa., where he possessed a large estate. After his death the balance in the hands of his administrators was £6,867, 8 shillings. He obtained an order of survey for land in Guilford township, Franklin county, then Cumberland, October 16, 1766. Bard sold this land in his lifetime to Barnard Reichart, but died before a

conveyance was made and a deed to perfect title was executed by his heirs, January 8, 1794. He was a member of the York County Committee of Observation, 1774-75. He was buried in a graveyard that he caused to be set apart on his farm, at Stony Brook, near the crossing of the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, where his tombstone is still legible. Mr. Bard was married to Dorothea George, who died in York county in 1795. They had one son, George, and two daughters, Barbara and Margaret.

George Bard, son of Michael and Dorothea (George) Bard, was born in 1759, and died in York township, York county, Pa., in 1812. He was a prominent farmer of York, now Springgarden township, York county. At the time of his death he owned 684 acres of land, situated contiguously, partly in Hellam and partly in York townships. He was executor of many estates, including that of Captain Michael Doudle, who commanded the first company raised in York county, at the outbreak of the Revolution. Mr. Bard was married to Elizabeth Wolff, daughter of Peter and Catharine Wolff.

Issue:

1. Michael Bard, married and had issue: William and George.
2. Catharine Bard, married ——— ———, and had issue.
3. George Bard, died young.
4. Elizabeth Bard, married ——— Kroan, and had issue.
5. John Bard, married and had issue.
6. Daniel Bard, died unmarried in 1820.

7. Mary Bard, married ——— Webb.

8. Sarah Bard, died at York, Pa., July 24, 1874. She was married to Dr. Jacob Hay, son of Jacob Hay, an emigrant from Scotland, who settled in York county, Pa. Jacob Hay, the younger, was graduated at Princeton, and studied medicine with Dr. John Spangler, of York; he was graduated M.D. at the University of Maryland. He died at York, Pa., April, 1875. Dr. Jacob and Sarah Hay had eight children: John, a successful physician, married to Sarah Danner; Mary E., married Rev. James A. Brown, D.D., at one time President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, and was the mother of Jacob Hay Brown, associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Caroline; Lucy, married W. H. Davis; Jacob, William, Henry and Sarah.

Mrs. Bard's father, Peter Wolff, was a prominent citizen of Manchester township, York county, Pa., of which he was appointed a justice of the peace, September, 1777. He died in 1793, his wife, Catharine, surviving him. Of his six daughters, Dorothea was married to Michael Ege, Ann to Peter Becker, Barbara to Peter Schmeiser, Catharine was unmarried, and Margaret married Christian Eyster.

Adam Wolff, only son of Peter and Catharine Wolff, was a justice of the peace, and owned a large lumber yard and tannery at the village of New Holland, in Manchester township, York county, Pa. He founded the village of Mount Wolff in 1852, and was head of the firm of Adam Wolff & Sons. George H. Wolff succeeded to the business. William W. Wolff was elected Sheriff of York county in 1863, but died before the expiration of his term.

Barbara Bard, daughter of Michael and Dorothea (George) Bard, was married to Jacob Eichelberger, son of Michael Eichelberger, who was born in 1743,

and died at Reistertown, Md., in 1832. He was sheriff of York county, Pa., 1804-07, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1808. Subsequently he removed to Reistertown, Md.

Margaret Bard, daughter of Michael and Dorothea (George) Bard, was born in 1753, and died September 1, 1845. She was married to John Spangler, son of Balser and Magdalena (Ritter) Spangler, who was born June 29, 1747, and died October 11, 1796. He was a zealous patriot during the Revolution, and was county commissioner of York county, 1790-93.

Issue:

1. Zachariah Spangler, born March 10, 1778, was sheriff of York county, Pa., 1818-21, and a justice of the peace, 1828-35. He was married to Sarah Gardner, daughter of Philip Gardner. She was born November 2, 1789, and died November 3, 1847. Issue: Louisa M., married Colin K. McCurdy; Alexander, Elizabeth, Julian, Hamilton G., and Sarah Margaret, married John Gardner Campbell.

2. John Spangler, born December 1, 1779, and died October 4, 1841, was married May 27, 1812, to Ann Barr, of Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa. She was born in 1780, and died in 1870. Issue: Barr, William A., James, Frances, married Samuel Patterson; and Jane, married S. P. Sterrett.

3. Sarah Spangler, married, first to ——— Smyser, and secondly to Michael Welsh.

4. Martin Spangler, born May 3, 1782, and died June 6, 1863, was a tanner at York, Pa. He was married April 17, 1810, to Lydia Gardner, who died in 1847. Issue: Eleanor, married Ephraim Kieffer, and John.

5. William Spangler, born September 21, 1783, and died October 28, 1875, was married to Anna Mary ———, who was

born in 1794, and died February 14, 1826. Issue: Rebecca, married John Getz; William Nathan; Maria; Lucy, married Emerson J. Case; Edward, stage carpenter at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., at the time of President Lincoln's assassination; Theodore; and Leander.

6. Rebecca Spangler, born November 24, 1787, was married, first to George Jacobs, and second to Eli Hendricks. Issue by first marriage: Margaret J., married John R. McDowell; Theodore and Oliver Perry. Issue by second marriage: John and Maria.

7. Maria Margaret Spangler, born January 8, 1790, and died in 1835, was married first to Jacob Buckey, secondly to George Miller, and thirdly to Philip Dietrick. Issue by first marriage: Jacob M.; Ann M., married Charles Mantz; and Sarah, married Lewis G. Kemp. Issue by second marriage: William R.

8. Juliana Spangler, born May 20, 1794, and died July 14, 1854, was married to Dr. William McIlvain, son of Captain John McIlvain, an officer of the York County Associators, in active service with the "Flying Camp," in 1776. Dr. McIlvain was born in 1783, and died December 15, 1854. He was educated at Dickinson College, and was coroner of York county, 1818-21, and State Senator, 1824-27. Issue: Caroline, married Dr. Theodore M. Haller; Eliza Ann, married George Upp; Julia R., married Benjamin F. Ewell; Maria Jane, married Dr. James W. Kerr; Sarah C.; William A.; Mary Louise; and John Edwin.

The Spanglers are among the oldest and most respectable German families of York, Pa. The emigrant ancestor of the John Spangler line, Balser Spangler, was a son of Hans Rudolf Spangler, and was born at Weyler, under Steinsberg, district of Hilsbach, now in Baden, November 29, 1706, and died at York, Pa., in 1770. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in the ship "Pleasant,"

J. Morris, master, and landed at Philadelphia, October 11, 1732, and the same year he purchased a tract of 280 acres of land in Springettsbury Manor, in what is now York county, Pa. He was married at Weyler, April 29, 1732, to Magdalena Ritter, who died in 1784. Their children were George, Balser, Daniel, Michael, Rudolf, John, Elizabeth and Juliana.

George Philip Bard, son of George Bard, of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., died in 1793. With his wife Margaret, he lived in Upper Leacock township, in Lancaster county. His children were Michael, Elizabeth, John, Margaret, George, Mary and Jacob.

Michael Bard, son of George Philip and Margaret Bard, died in 1832. He was a farmer in Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pa. He was married to Magdalena Bear, and had two sons, Benjamin and Jacob.

Elizabeth Bard, daughter of George Philip and Margaret Bard, died April 11, 1810. She was married to Henry Gerber, of Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Pa.

John Bard, son of George Philip and Margaret Bard, was married to Catharine Swope, daughter of Henry and Barbara Swope. They had one daughter, Catharine, who was married to David Lebkecher, of Lancaster, Pa., and died in 1847.

George Bard, son of George Philip and Margaret Bard, was born October 11, 1773, and died May 27, 1856. He lived near Binkley's Bridge, in Ephrata township, Lancaster county, Pa. He was married to Elizabeth Swope, daughter of Henry and Barbara

Swope. She was born February 10, 1784, and died November 5, 1850.

Issue:

1. Margaret Bard, born April 3, 1802, died September 15, 1883, was married to David Kurtz. Issue: Henry, Franklin, David, Susanna, Elizabeth and Fannie.
2. Jacob Bard, born August 14, 1803, and died August 25, 1880, was married and had two daughters, Anna and Emma.
3. Henry Bard, born December 9, 1805, and died June 2, 1887, was a trustee of Bergstress Lutheran Church. He was married and had a son, George.
4. Mary Bard, born November 7, 1807, died February 11, 1873, was married to Henry Schreiner, who was born April 6, 1804, and died February 4, 1889. Issue: Adam, Henry, Israel and Elizabeth, married A. B. Schober.
5. George Bard, born May 9, 1809, and died November 13, 1873, was married December 15, 1836, to Caroline Shindle, who was born March 4, 1818, and died October 12, 1898. Issue: Margaret, Catharine, Susanna, Wayne, David, Mary Ann, Elias, Salinda, Lucy, and George.
6. Levi Bard, born April 19, 1812, and died November 2, 1896, was a farmer in West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa. He was married in 1851, to Frances Hahn, daughter of Daniel and Fanny (Shirk) Hahn. Issue: Mary, Jane, John Leaman, Clara Ann, Jacob Hahn, George Franklin, Ulysses Grant, and Carrie.
7. Adam Bard, born January 21, 1814, was married and had eight children: William, George, Evans, Amanda, Alice, Lida, Anna and Emma.
8. Samuel Bard, born October 15, 1816, was married November 21, 1843, to Leah Stuck, daughter of George

and Sarah (Withers) Stuck. She was born December 31, 1824, and died February 5, 1901. Issue: Susanna, G. Willie, Harry S., Sarah Ann, Milton, James H., Laura F., Justus F., Agnes and Samuel.

Justus F. Bard, son of Samuel and Leah (Stuck) Bard, was born July 15, 1856. He is a farmer and justice of the peace in Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pa. He was married February 1, 1883, to L. Alice Miller, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hess) Miller. She was born June 18, 1862. Justus F. and Alice Bard have three children: Charles Miller, born August 11, 1884, Mary Hess, born May 23, 1890, and Samuel Stuck, born May 6, 1897.

Another Lancaster county family of German Bards is descended from Martin Bard, who died in middle life in 1758. His parentage has not been ascertained. He may have been a son of Jacob Bart, who emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship "Hope" of London, August 28, 1733; of John Jacob Barth, a passenger on the ship "Harle" of London, who landed at Philadelphia, September 1, 1736; of Frantz Ludwig Barth, who came on the ship "Winter Galley," September 5, 1738; of Jacob Barth, who arrived on the ship "Nancy," September 20, 1738; or of Martin Barth, landed from the snow "Betsy," August 27, 1739. The last named Martin Barth settled near what is now Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and had a son, Martin. Some of his sons wrote the family name Bard. Martin Bard, of Lancaster county, was married at the Moravian meeting house, Lititz, March 11, 1746, to Eva Juliana Frantz. He was

the father of seven children: Maria, Daniel, Ludwig, Anna Catharine, Martin, Anna Eva and John.

Daniel Bard, son of Martin and Eva Juliana (Frantz) Bard, was born February 7, 1748, and died in 1805. He was a Captain in Lieutenant-Colonel James Ross's battalion, Lancaster county militia, in 1783. His wife Elizabeth survived him; they had two children, Daniel and John.

Martin Bard, son of Martin and Eva Juliana (Frantz) Bard, was born May 22, 1752, and died in 1817. He was ensign in his brother Daniel's company, Lancaster county militia, in 1783. He was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa. He was married to Susanna Grubb, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth Grubb, of Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa. Their children were John Martin, Casper, Susanna, Maria Margaret, married Philip Brong, Daniel, Martin, George, Catharine, married Jacob Albert, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Casper Bard, son of Martin and Susanna (Grubb) Bard, was born January 27, 1781, and died October, 1851. He lived in Newberry township, York county, Pa. His children were Daniel, a daughter married to Joshua Mowrey, Samuel, and Hannah. In his will he mentions a grandson John and a granddaughter Catharine; Mrs. Mowrey had two children, Elizabeth and Casper.

John Bard, son of Martin and Eva Juliana (Frantz) Bard, was born March 23, 1757. He served with a Lancaster county detachment of the "Flying Camp" in the Jerseys in 1776. The name of his wife was Elizabeth: they had one daughter, Maria.

Martin Bard, a native of Germany, emigrated to Pennsylvania in the snow "Betsy," landing at Philadelphia, August 27, 1739, and died in 1758. In Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names," his name is spelled Barth, but his children wrote it Bardt and Bard. He settled in Germany township, in York, now Adams county, Pa. His wife, Sevilla, survived him only a few months. His will was dated January 17, 1756, and proved in York county, February 4, 1758; the will of his wife was proved October 4, 1758. Martin and Sevilla Bard had eleven children: Peter, Philip, a taxable in Germany township in 1799; Martin, possibly identical with Martin Bard, of Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa.; Barnet; Stephen; George; Paul; Francis; Catharine; Susanna, (Mrs. Smith); and Veronica, (Mrs. Hevickl).

Peter Bard, son of Martin and Sevilla Bard, was a cordwainer in Frederick county, Md. His will was dated January 8, 1790, and proved at Frederick, Md., March 10, 1794. He left a wife Catharine, and six children: Jonathan, Jacob, Mary, (Mrs. Hartsock), Margaret, (Mrs. Hartman), Madalina, (Mrs. Hartsock), and Elizabeth. This family changed the spelling of the name to Beard. Jonathan Beard, the eldest son of Peter and Catharine Beard, died before his father. In his will, dated April 7, 1788, and proved at Frederick, Md., March 9, 1789, he named a wife Margaret, and issue: Mary, Peter, Philip, Christian, and a child unborn.

Barnet Bard, son of Martin and Sevilla Bard, died in 1789. The names of his children have not been ascertained, with the exception of one son, Barnhart

Bard. In his will, dated September 7, 1812, and proved at Frederick, Md., November 27, 1821, he named a wife Catharine, and ten children: Daniel, Jacob, John, Abraham, Peter, Catharine, Juliana, Elizabeth, Magdalena, and Sarah.

Daniel Bard, son of Barnhart and Catharine Bard, was born near Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., July 23, 1790, and died at Brighton, Ill., August 9, 1841. He served in the War of 1812. His children were Joseph, born at Williamsburg, Pa., in 1826, a soldier in the Civil War; Isaac, born near Mansfield, O., in 1835, and died in Chicago, Ill., in 1898, leaving a widow, Jennie Bard; and William F., born at Brighton, Ill., in 1838, lives in Chicago. William F. Bard married and has issue: George R., born at Moline, Ill., July 1, 1866, and is a real estate dealer in Chicago; William F., born January 19, 1871; Minnie, born March 12, 1875; and Charles A., born July 22, 1877.

Stephen Bard, son of Martin and Sevilla Bard, died in 1782, leaving a wife Catharine. In his father's will, his name is written Stevin. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with the troop of light dragoons raised by Captain Bartholomew Von Heer as a provost guard for General Washington's army.

George Bard, son of Martin and Sevilla Bard, died in 1768. He lived at Abbottstown, in what is now Berwick township, Adams county, Pa. In his will, dated August 26, 1768, and proved November 7, 1768, he named a wife Barbara, and eight children: Barbara, Susanna, Anna Maria, John George, Catharine, Magdalena, Paul, and Mariles or Elizabeth.

Barbara Bard, born in April, 1752, was married to George Leisser, and went to Ohio. Paul Bard, born in April, 1765, had a son George. Elizabeth Bard, born in August, 1768, was married to Christian Dick, of Abbottstown, and had a son, George Dick.

Francis Bard, son of Martin and Sevilla Bard, died in 1788. He owned a homestead in Germany township, York, now Adams county, Pa., that was sold by his administrator, by order of the court, for the payment of his debts. The property was sold to George Unger for £203. Francis Bard had two sons, John and Francis. John Bard died before his father, leaving a daughter, Catharine, and a son, John. Francis Bard, the younger, was administrator of his father's estate.

The ancestor of another Frederick county, Md., family of German Bards was Nicklaus Bard. He emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship "Edinburgh," James Russel, master, landing at Philadelphia, August 13, 1750. His name is spelled Bard in Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names," and it is the only instance of this spelling of the name in the voluminous lists printed in that work. It has not been ascertained whether he had other children besides his son John, who wrote his name Beard.

John Beard, son of Nicklaus Bard, the emigrant, was a wagon-maker in Frederick county, Md., and owned a farm of eighteen acres that he called "Wagon Wheel." He gave his land to his two eldest sons, Nicholas and John, who were to divide with the other children, share and share alike. At the time of his death his children were all minors.

His will was dated August 26, 1763, and proved February 19, 1764, with his father as his executor. He left a wife, Clora, and a son Michael, besides Nicholas and John, and other children.

Nicholas Beard, son of John and Clora Beard, was a private in Captain William Heyser's company of the German regiment, commanded by Baron Arendt. He had a son, Andrew Beard, probably among other children, whose son, George Beard, died at or near Chewsville, Md., February 28, 1873.

John Beard, son of John and Clora Beard, was a Revolutionary soldier; he enlisted in Washington county, Md.

Michael Beard, son of John and Clora Beard, was probably identical with Michael Bawart, who was a private in Captain William Heyser's company, of the German regiment, commanded by Baron Arendt.

Frederick Beard, whose parentage is not ascertained, but who was probably a grandson of Nicklaus Bard, was born at Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md., November 1, 1767, and died in 1842. He served in the Revolution, part of the time in the Commander-in-Chief's guard. About 1810, he removed to Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., where he owned 2,500 acres of land at Fountaindale. He was married to Margaret Weigle.

Issue:

1. Jacob Beard, went to Michigan, in 1848.
2. John Beard, went to Janesville, Ohio.
3. Samuel Beard, lived at Fountaindale, Adams county, Pa. Issue: Lewis, George, Jessie, Josiah, Reuben, Levi, David, Rachel, and Julia Ann.

4. George Beard, died in November, 1843. He lived in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa. He was married to Sarah Minta, and had, among other children, Daniel Beard, who was born July 8, 1822. Daniel Beard went to Illinois as a young man and settled in McLean county, but returned to Adams county, Pa., in 1861, and made his home in Highland township. He was married, first, November 11, 1847, to Barbara Kelly, who died March 29, 1882, and second, April 8, 1886, to Catharine Haldeman. Among his children by his first marriage were Charles E., Virginia and Henry Foster.
5. David Beard, killed on the "Tapeworm" railroad, in 1838.
6. Frederick Beard, settled in Chambersburg, Pa.
7. Elizabeth Beard, married ——— Siter.
8. Mary Beard, married ——— Lum.
9. Magdalena Beard, married, first, John Carr; second, ——— Kelly.
10. Margaret Beard, married John McIntyre.

An eastern family of German Bards presents an interesting example of the illusive difficulties that confront the Pennsylvania genealogist. It is descended from Jacob Bart, who emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship "Hope," of London, landing at Philadelphia, August 28, 1733, and died in Colebrookdale township, in Berks county, in 1760. In his will, which was dated April 9, 1760, and proved September 3, 1760, his name was written Bart. The name of his wife was Dorothea, but whether she was Dorothea Eisenman, daughter of Michael and Catharine Eisenman, is uncertain. Michael Eisenman died in Windsor township, Berks county, in 1772.

The beneficiaries named in his will were his brother's son, Nicholas; Peter Eisenman's daughters, Elizabeth and Catharine, and Jacob Bart's children, but there is no clue to the relationship of the Bart children to the testator. Jacob and Dorothea Bart had four sons: John, who was married to a daughter of George Philip Miller, of Bethel township, Berks county; Jacob, of whom nothing has been learned; Martin, who died in 1812, leaving a widow, Selina; and Michael, who died in 1814, leaving a wife, Catharine, and two sons, John and Daniel.

Another eastern Pennsylvania family of German origin is descended from Michael Bardt, a native of the Palatinate, who landed at Philadelphia, October 10, 1794. He settled near The Trappe, in what is now Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa. He was married in Germany, and was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife, and according to tradition, their three eldest sons. Only one of his children, Michael, has been identified. Mrs. Bardt died in 1758.

Michael Bard, son of Michael Bardt, the emigrant, died in 1800-01. When he left the paternal home at The Trappe, he settled in Robeson township, Berks county, Pa. He was married in June, 1758, to Susanna Sprogel, daughter of John Henry Sprogel, in his day a prominent man in what was then Philadelphia county. Michael and Susanna Bard had ten children: Adam, Samuel, Elisha, Hannah, Jeremiah, Christina, Ezekiel, Sarah, Mark and Amos.

Adam Bard, son of Michael and Susanna (Sprogel) Bard, was appointed first lieutenant of Captain Wil-

liam Lewis' company in the fifth battalion, Berks County Associators, May 17, 1777. In the "Pennsylvania Archives," his name is sometimes spelled Beard. He was appointed captain of the third company of the third battalion, Berks county militia, May 19, 1780.

Samuel Bard, son of Michael and Susanna (Sprogel) Bard, was born in Robeson township, Berks county, Pa., and became a farmer near Collegeville, Pa. He was noted as a mechanical engineer and built many of the bridges in Montgomery county. Mr. Bard was the father of ten children: Michael, William, Ezekiel, Susannah, Eliza, Samuel, Hannah, Christian, Elisha and Jesse.

Ezekiel Bard, son of Samuel Bard, removed to Salem, O., about 1840. Among his children were Ephraim, Jesse and Frank P. Bard.

Elisha Bard, son of Samuel Bard, lived in Berks county, Pa. He was married to Catharine Umstead, daughter of Harmon and Ann Umstead; they had a son, Mark Bard.

Jesse Bard, the youngest son of Samuel Bard, was born in 1809. He settled at Alliance, Stark county, O., where he died in 1895. His children were Edwin C., Topeka, Kan.; Thomas H., Alliance, O.; Allen C., Chicago, Ill.; Sarah F. (Mrs. Bishop), Ames, Ia.; Jennie, Ames, Ia.; and Emma (Mrs. Romero), Chile, S. A.

Mark Bard, son of Michael and Susanna (Sprogel) Bard, died in 1825. He was a wagoner between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Mr. Bard was married to Mary Glass; they had seven children: Samuel, a

blacksmith at Middletown, Pa.; Hannah, married Henry Huyette, of near Birdsboro, Pa.; Anna, married Jacob Wicklein, of Reading, Pa.; Isaac, a hammerman at the Lebanon forge; Elisha, a blacksmith at Fritztown, Berks county, Pa.; Mary, married Jacob Hawke, of Reading; and Jeremiah.

Jeremiah Bard, or Beard, son of Mark and Mary (Glass) Bard, was born in Robeson township, Berks county, Pa., August 20, 1819, and was reared by his uncle, Ezekiel Bard. He was a carpenter, and was foreman of the wood works of the Schuylkill Canal, and later of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Works. During the civil war, he was an assistant revenue assessor in Berks county. He was a justice of the peace for Union township, 1835-63, and was at one time burgess of Birdsboro. Mr. Beard was married October 8, 1840, to Rebecca Searles, daughter of John Searles, of Birdsboro; they had five children: Ellen, Alice, Emma, Harry and Sydney L.

Amos Bard, or Beard, son of Michael and Susanna (Sprogel) Bard was married to ——— Clevensline, daughter of Henry and Sarah Clevensline, of Berks county, Pa. He had two children, Henry and Keziah.

Henry Beard, son of Amos Beard, was a merchant in early life, and later ran a line of boats on the old Schuylkill Canal. He was married to Elizabeth Warren; their children were Augustus, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth and Amos H.

Amos H. Beard, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Warren) Beard, was born near Birdsboro, Pa., November 30, 1844. He served five months in Company I, 194th Regiment, P. V., and was afterward a

merchant and later in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He was elected a member of the Reading Common Council in 1889, and served in the Select Council for many years, becoming its president. He was married to Kate E. Hipple; their children were Elmer E., William, Kirk A., Harry W. and Elizabeth M.

The last representative immigrant of the Bard name in the eighteenth century was John Louis Barde, who was born in Switzerland in 1756, and died at Birdsboro, Berks county, Pa., in 1799. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, England, and entered the British army as a subaltern. He served with the expedition against the Spaniards in their attack upon Pensacola in 1779. He subsequently sold his commission, and coming North in 1782, he became a citizen of the United States. In 1788 he settled at Birdsboro, in Berks county, Pa., where he bought Hay Creek Forge in 1796. Mr. Barde married ——— Farmer, daughter of Major Robert Farmer, English Governor of West Florida.

Issue :

1. Samuel Barde, died unmarried.
2. Ann Barde, married Matthew Brooke, son of Matthew and Frances Brooke, of Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pa. She had two sons, Edward and George, who succeeded to the Barde estate at Birdsboro, and three daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Hon. Hiester Clymer.

The Brooke family is descended from John and Frances Brooke, English Friends, who came to Pennsylvania from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1692. Before leaving England, John Brooke bought 1,500 acres of land to be

located anywhere between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. With his wife and two sons, James and Matthew, he landed on the Jersey side of the Delaware, below Philadelphia, but both he and his wife died soon after landing, and were buried at Haddonfield, N. J. His sons took up a tract of land under his grant in what is now Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pa.

THE Bairds of the counties Antrim and Down, in the north of Ireland, were reserved for the closing chapter of this "Chronicle of the Bards," because of their appositeness in the discussion of the ancestry of the Bards of Carroll's Delight. Neither the most painstaking research nor the most careful study of the facts unearthed from the Public Records of Ireland has so far resulted in the settlement of the problem. In this work of research and study, none of the Barde, Baird or Beard families of whom anything could be learned escaped scrutiny. What made the task especially difficult was the fact that for a long time no name presented itself as one upon which to concentrate an accumulation of nebulous knowledge. Even family names, so often useful in tracing genealogies of ancestors submerged by change of country and lapse of time, were found illusive in their suggestions. It seemed to be fated that the ancestral Bard, or Baird, or Beard, who went from England or Scotland to Ireland, and from there after two or three generations transplanted to America the founder of virile stock, should be nameless.

The later generations of many American families have lost the names of their emigrant ancestors. It was so with the descendants of Archibald Beard, of Carroll's Delight. Even a Pennsylvania genealogist of some authority, the late Dr. William Henry Egle, called him Bernard Bard in a biography of his son

Richard, and this false name was accepted as the true one by some of his great-grandchildren, in spite of the fact that one of his grandsons and one of his great-grandsons bore the name of Archibald.

In Ireland, after a faithful search, the Scotch name of Archibald failed to reveal any connection with the Bards of Carroll's Delight, or the Bairds of Kilhenzie or Auchmedden. Indeed, it was found in only one family—that of William Baird, of Grange, on the Foyle, in County Tyrone. Hopeful as this clue seemed, no connecting links could be discovered. The name of the eldest son of Archibald Beard, of Carroll's Delight, was Richard. Only one Richard Beard was found in Ireland in the ancestral period. This is the Richard that went to Ireland, about 1630, under Francis Blennerhasset, an English undertaker in the barony of Lurg, County Fermanagh. He was still living in 1659, when he owned an estate in the parish of Galloon, which was partly in County Monaghan and partly in County Fermanagh. At that time the people on his estate were eleven in number, but no trace has been found of his posterity.

Richard Bard's first-born—the son that was killed by the Indians in 1758—was named John Bard. This fact suggested to the compiler of this Chronicle an inquiry into the history of the John Bairds in the counties of Antrim and Down who were possible ancestors of Archibald Beard. The earliest of these was the Rev. John Baird, or Beard, who went to Ireland in 1642 as chaplain of Colonel Campbell's Scotch regiment, and preached before the first Irish Presbytery at Carrickfergus. He was ordained min-

ister at Dervock, but later he returned to Scotland. His descendants are known and consequently his name must be eliminated from the ancestral list. The Rev. John Baird, of Dervock, was followed to Ireland by a number of Johns in the latter half of the seventeenth century, among whom were several heads of families. The surname Baird is adopted as a uniform spelling in this place, but in the documents in the Record Office of the Four Courts, Dublin, it is as often written Beard as Baird. Among these were John Baird, a merchant, probably in Belfast, in 1672, as appears by a Bill in Chancery, dated November 3, 1677; John Baird, parish of Derryloran, (Cookstown), County Tyrone, whose will was dated September 4, 1714, and who left a widow and two sons—James and John; John Baird, place of residence not given, whose wife Eleanor obtained letters of administration on his estate, May 6, 1717; John Baird (Barde), of Dromore parish, County Down, whose will was proved June 22, 1720; and John Baird, of Skeog townland, Dromore parish, County Down, whose will was proved July 4, 1734. In none of these families was any ancestral claim found to be probable.

Richard Bard's second son, the eldest born after Mrs. Bard's return from captivity, was named Isaac. Isaac Bard's younger brother, Judge Archibald Bard, named one of his sons Isaac, and his uncle, William Bard, the founder of Bardstown, Ky., also gave the name of Isaac to his youngest son. Thus it is seen that Isaac was a family Christian name in this Bard family. At the same time that Archibald Beard, the emigrant ancestor of this family, owned and con-

ducted a mill in Hamiltonban township, York, now Adams county, Pa., Isaac Baird, was a miller in Broadisland parish, County Antrim, Ireland. This may be merely a coincidence, but even as a coincidence it is worthy of being placed upon record in this place. Broadisland parish, now known as Templecorran, is situated on Lough Larne, on the road from Belfast to Larne, five miles northeast of Carrickfergus. Its situation increases the importance of the coincidence of Isaac Baird's residence there in 1763 and earlier, as will be shown hereafter. At that time Isaac Baird was evidently an old man, as he was disposing of his leases in the parish.

It is, however, to Judge Archibald Bard, second son of Richard Bard after the return of Mrs. Bard from captivity, and grandson and namesake of Archibald Beard, of Carroll's Delight, that we owe the only real clue to the ancestry of the family that has yet been found. On the flyleaf of an old book, he left a brief record of his lineage in scriptural form, beginning with himself: "Archibald Bard, which was the son of Richard, which was the son of Archibald, which was the son of David, which was the son of William." As regards these additional names traditional usage has been followed in the families of the descendants of Archibald Beard. The emigrant ancestor's second son was William, and his youngest son was David. William Bard had a son named David, and one of the elder David Bard's grandsons was William. Richard Bard also gave the name of William to one of his sons, who died in childhood. Thus we see the law of family Christian names preserved through three generations.

The names of William Beard and David Beard appear in juxtaposition only in the northeastern parishes of County Antrim. Their names appear in conjunction in 1669 in a hearth money roll of Glenarm, in Carncastle parish, County Antrim, for one hearth each. This parish of Carncastle, or Castle-Cairn, is situated on the shore of the North Channel, which forms its eastern boundary, and upon the road from Larne to Glenarm and the royal military road from Belfast to the Giants' Causeway. It is only three miles northwest by north from Larne, and within easy reach of the parish of Broadisland or Templecorran, in which Isaac Baird was living half a century later. It is fully within the line of reasonable possibility that William Beard, of the Hearth Money Roll, was the father of David, and that David Beard was the father of Archibald Beard, of Carroll's Delight. This assumption is met, however, by some conflicting but, perhaps, not irreconcilable facts. In 1724, David Beard served as a delegate to the General Synod of Ulster at Dungannon with the Rev. James Creighton, Presbyterian minister at Glenarm. Was he the David Beard of the Hearth Money Roll of 1669? It is possible, but it seems unlikely. In 1716, when John Beard died at Glenarm, the administration bond of his widow Ellinor was signed by David Beard and James Wilson. This David was probably a son of John and Ellinor Beard, of Glenarm, and the Presbyterian elder of 1724. In 1722, a David Beard died in the parish of Donegore, in the barony of Upper Antrim, County Antrim. This parish is a few miles east by north of the town of Antrim. Jane Beard,

his widow, was his administratrix. Her sureties were William and Robert Beard, probably her sons. William Beard died in the parish of Ballyeaston, near Ballyclare, county Antrim, in 1743, and Robert Beard in Donegore parish in 1746, Martha Beard being his administratrix. That William and Robert Beard were brothers is indicated by the fact that Robert was William's administrator, and that they were of the Glenarm family is suggested if not proved by the coincidence that the administration bonds of both John Beard of Glenarm, and David Beard, of Donegore, were witnessed by the same person, William Carroll. A similar coincidence came in the next generation, Henry Marmion being the witness to the administration bonds both of William Beard, of Ballyeaston, and James Beard, of Creaghnogan, county Antrim, who died in 1750, leaving a son, John Beard. That William and Robert, and, perhaps, James Beard were brothers of Archibald Beard, of Carroll's Delight, is probable but "not proven."

James Baird, a grandson of Elder David Beard, lived at Glenarm until 1905, when he died at a very advanced age. It was his belief that if Archibald Beard, of Carroll's Delight, belonged to the Glenarm family he was married not at Glenarm but at Coal Island. Mr. Baird could give no explanation of this belief, but it is often found in the vague traditions of families that latent memories of migration exist long after all actual knowledge of them has been obliterated. The truth of James Baird's belief can be supported by probabilities, even if it can not be proved. Coal Island is a post town in the center of the Tyrone

coal field, on the roads from Dungannon to Ballinderry and from Lurgan to Stewartstown. It is noted for a canal three miles in length from the river Blackwater, which it joins near Lough Neagh. In this connection it is noteworthy that John Dren and George Littell, two of the sureties on the bond of John Beard, as administrator of his father, James Beard, of Creagnogan, were both of the parish of Killead, which is situated four and a half miles south of the town of Antrim, on the road to Lurgan, and for eight miles on the west is bounded by Lough Neagh. Thus we see that this family of the Beards of Ulster was scattered from the North Sea to the Blackwater. The importance of this fact will be all the more manifest when we come to discuss the marriage of Archibald Beard in the Potter Sketch in "The Bard Kinship."

It is not improbable that the father of William Beard, of the Glenarm Hearth Money Roll of 1669, was David Bard, of Island Magee. In the so-called "Depositions of 1641" there are abstracts of the examination of a number of persons, including Katharine Bard, wife of David, concerning the murder of Phelemy McGee and his family in Island Magee, in one of which it is said that after McGee had been left for dead he was sheltered by David Beard, but that he was killed the next day. From this David Bard or Beard the family name of David has been preserved in the Beard family of County Antrim until the present time. There is a David Baird who keeps a public house in Ballywee, but unfortunately he knows nothing of his ancestors. Ballywee is in Kilbride parish, adjoining Donegore. James Baird owns New-

mills Mills, in Ballywee, and resides at Holestone, and his brother, John Baird, lives in Ballywee. John Baird's ancestors have been settled at Ballywee for fully a century and a half as he found, in pulling down an old building, a stone with F. B. (Francis Baird) and 1769 on it. This stone he has built into the pillar of his avenue gate. John Baird knows nothing about his family, except that they came from Ayrshire in Scotland at the time of the Plantation of Ulster. Besides these Bairds there is a Widow Baird at Craighall, in Donegore parish, whose son, David Baird, is a small farmer. The widow and her son live in a small thatched cottage. They know nothing about their history, except that the family has been at Craighall for several generations and came there from near Newmills, in the borders of Donegore parish. This accords in some measure with the traditions of the Bairds of Grange, in County Tyrone. Mr. Andrew Baird, the present owner of Aughtermoy, near Dunamanagh, told the compiler of this "Chronicle" in 1902 that his family was at Creighcor before going to the Foyle. Whether he meant Craighall or Creagnoghan or some other place it is impossible to conjecture in view of the marvelous orthography of the names of places in Ireland.

As to the ancestry of the Bards of Carroll's Delight, nothing that is certain is known; the foregoing speculations are given not as a settlement of the question but as facts and conjectures that may aid in future research.



Thomas R. Bard

PART II

BARDS OF "CARROLL'S DELIGHT"

ARCHIBALD BEARD, the emigrant ancestor of the Bards of "Carroll's Delight," was a son of David Beard, and a grandson of William Beard. He was probably born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was presumably of Scotch antecedents. Among his possible Scottish forebears was William Baird, of Ballateur, parish of Lewrie, Dunbartonshire, who died May 6, 1606, leaving a wife, Margaret Drew, sons David and Alexander, and a daughter, Janet. Archibald Baird, of Mekill Govane, died in October, 1596. These include family names among Archibald Beard's descendants in America, found in Scotland just previous to the Plantation of Ulster. The same family names in County Antrim, Ireland, before Archibald Beard's emigration, together with a discussion of his ancestry, are given in the last chapter of "A Chronicle of the Bards."

In Scotland the family surname has been written Baird for many generations. In Ireland, for a century and a half after the Plantation it was oftener written Beard than Baird. The American family, whose genealogy follows, has adopted the uniform spelling — Bard —, but Archibald, the emigrant ancestor, wrote his name Beard, and his second son, William, signed a deed, on record in Franklin county, Pa., Baird. His eldest son, Richard, was always Bard

when he wrote his own name, but it was often Baird, or Beard, when his name was written by others. The later orthography was in fact only a return to the earlier. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century the customary spelling was Bard, or Barde. The name was Bard on the Ragman's Roll. In Maybole, the modern Bairds were "the sept of the Bardes." When writing came into general use the orthography of family names assumed eccentric forms. The simple name Bard became Biard and Bierd in the Public Records as well as Baird and Beard; it was sometimes written Berd instead of Bard. Such variations in the spelling of a family name, easily understood at the time of their use, could not fail to result in obscurity and doubt after the lapse of many years. With the descendants of Archibald Beard the return to the simpler form of the name had serious results, and for a while the emigrant ancestor was an unknown quantity in the equation of the family. Indeed, for a long time the first of the family in America was lost to sight altogether, and to a stranger was accorded the seat of honor under the spreading branches of the Family Tree.

When the researches that resulted in this history were first undertaken, the compiler, like an eminent Irish genealogist, Sir Edmund T. Bewley, in another case similar to this one and, perhaps, akin to it, was entirely "free from any preconceived ideas, and indeed, from any preliminary knowledge." There were no traditions among the living Bards that pointed to Archibald Beard, of "Carroll's Delight," as their

emigrant ancestor; indeed, there was no knowledge that he even had existed. There were no known family records relating to him. Although it was afterward found that he had left a numerous posterity, divided into three distinct branches, his descendants had little or no knowledge of each other, or of their ancestry. In the task of finding the Bard ancestor and learning his history, the only hope was in chance references in printed books and in scattered entries in the Public Records.

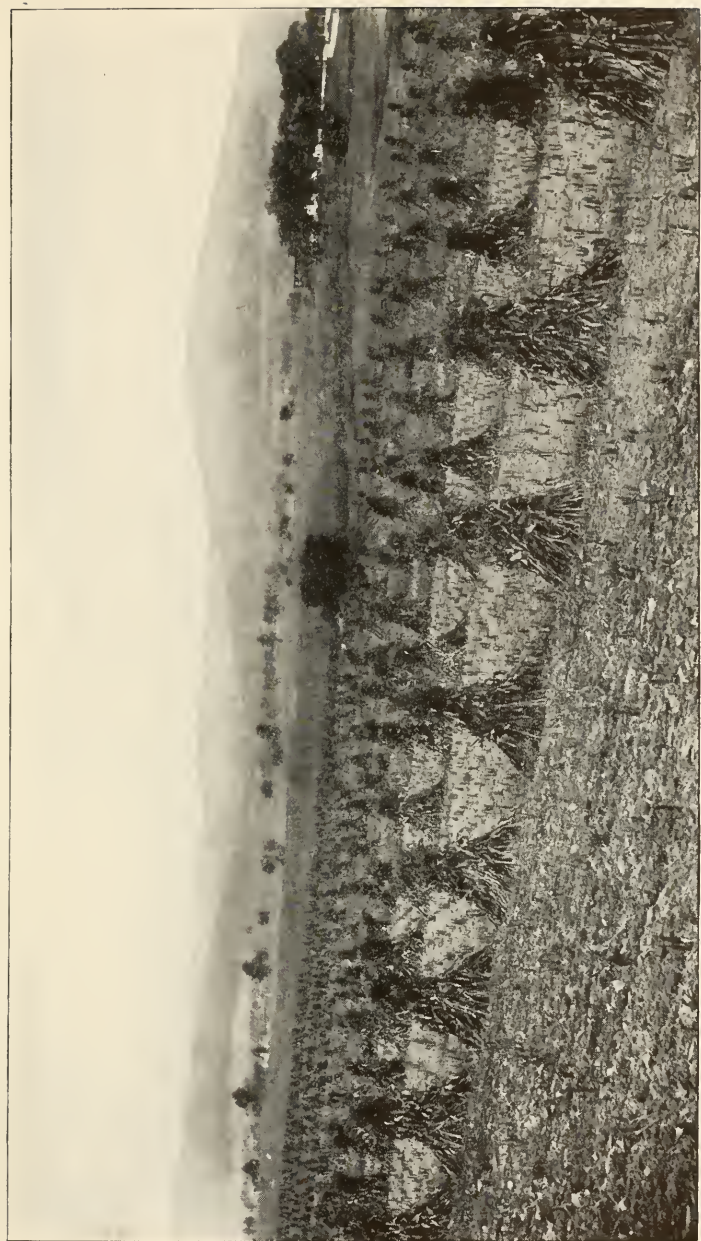
To make the quest all the more difficult, the late Dr. William Henry Egle, with the enthusiastic but indiscriminating zeal of the amateur genealogist, made an erroneous statement that was not only misleading, but that proved mischievous. In a brief sketch of Richard Bard, as a member of the Pennsylvania Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, Dr. Egle said that his father, Bernard Bard, settled and built a mill on Middle Creek, in what is now Adams county, Pa. Unfortunately, this mistake was printed in an authoritative historical journal*, and thus acquired acceptance and vitality that rendered a mere denial insufficient for its correction. To counteract the effects of the blunder it became necessary that the truth in regard to Richard Bard's parentage should be established by proofs that would be accepted as evidence in a judicial proceeding in a court of law. These proofs need not be summed up in this place. They will be found in almost every line of this history of Archibald Beard.

After his emigration to America, Archibald Beard

*Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. X. p. 452.

settled in Delaware. In a record of the Hamilton family, compiled by the late A. Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, it is noted that John Hamilton, the son of John and Isabella Potter Hamilton, was buried October 17, 1741, "at Archibald Beard's, in Miln Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, Del." Hamilton came to America on the ship "Dunnegall" with his brother-in-law, John Potter, arriving at Newcastle, September 25, 1741. Isabella Potter Hamilton died the day after their arrival. The affiliations of the Hamiltons, Potters and Bards, after the emigration, were very close, but the most exhaustive research has failed to reveal a complete explanation of their relationship.

Nothing has been ascertained concerning the residence of Archibald Beard in Delaware, beyond the reference to it made by A. Boyd Hamilton, who, unfortunately, failed to mention the source of his information. The cause of his removal to "Carroll's Delight" is easily explained. Among his neighbors in Miln Creek Hundred was Jeremiah Lochery, the ancestor of the Lochery family of western Pennsylvania. Beard and Lochery agreed to join with two others, John Witherow and James McGinley, in the purchase of a tract of 5,000 acres of land from Daniel Carroll, of Duddington Manor, in Prince George's county, Md., which Carroll had obtained under a grant from Lord Baltimore. To this tract was given the name of "Carroll's Delight." It was in every way worthy of the name. It is a beautiful sweep of country between the Sugar Loaf and Jack's Mountain, in the western part of what is now Adams county, Pa.



Birdseye View of Bard's Plantation, "Carroll's Delight."

On the south and forming a part of the tract is Musselman's Hill. It is coursed by a number of swift-running streams that have their sources in the mountains on the north. One of these, Mud Run, on which Mr. Beard built a mill, comes out of a mountain gorge at the base of the Sugar Loaf, and forms a junction with Middle Creek, east of Musselman's Hill. Another stream a mile to the westward, Tom's Creek, comes out through a gorge at the Western Maryland Railroad horseshoe, on the eastern side of Jack's Mountain. Still another stream, which winds around the base of the mountain on the west and south from Fountaindale, is Miney Branch, which joins Tom's Creek near Mason and Dixon's Line. All of these streams water the splendid vale that Beard, Lochery, Witherow and McGinley bought from Daniel Carroll, in 1741. From the mountain heights the views fully justify the name given to the tract by the original grantee—"Carroll's Delight."

Beard, Lochery, Witherow and McGinley divided their extensive purchase to suit themselves. Beard's part was in the forks of Middle Creek, northeast of the present village of Fairfield. Archibald Beard executed a bond to William Waugh, dated May 19, 1753, conditioned for the conveyance of 300 acres of land, "part of a tract in Carroll's Delight which said Archibald and partners bought from Charles Carroll." The purchase price that Waugh agreed to pay was twenty-two pounds ten shillings, sterling, per hundred acres, making in round numbers \$330—for the plantation. No deed appears to have been executed in Mr. Beard's lifetime. William Waugh,

Sr., assigned the bond to William Waugh, Jr., March 4, 1770, and the elder Waugh executed a deed to his son, March 21, 1770, for the land. This deed contained a recital charging that William Rush "did in a fraudulent and clandestine manner obtain from Charles Carroll, Esq., of Annapolis, a deed for part of said land adjoining his own (Rush's) plantation, notwithstanding all said land was purchased long before of said Charles Carroll by Archibald Beard & Co., and notwithstanding said land was in my quiet possession many years before said William Rush obtained a deed for it, as above mentioned." The Waugh title was held to be valid and the family of William Waugh, Jr., lived on the land for many years afterward.

William Waugh was among the early if not the earliest farmers in the Marsh Creek Settlement. His wife, Jane, died in 1770. The date of his death has not been ascertained but he died at an advanced age.

Samuel Waugh, son of William and Jane Waugh, was a farmer in Hamiltonban township. He was married to ——— Douglass; their children were John, James, Isaac, Samuel, Nancy and Jane. Nancy Waugh married William Gilson and Jane Waugh married William Richardson.

John Waugh, son of Samuel Waugh, removed to Mercer county, Pa., in 1789. He was twice married: first, to Martha Kennedy, and second, to Sarah Mutchmore. By his first wife he had a son, Samuel Waugh, and a daughter, Ida Waugh, the artist. Issue by his second wife: Mary, Agnes, Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Rachel, Hannah and John.

James Waugh, son of Samuel Waugh, died at New

Wilmington, Mercer county, Pa., in 1815. He was appointed a captain in the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, February 15, 1777, and became supernumerary, June 21, 1778. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had seven children: William, Sallie, Polly, Juliet Ann, James, Alexander Power and John. His sons, James and Alexander P., and his grandson, William, son of James, were prominent in business and political life in Mercer county.

Samuel Waugh, son of Samuel, died at Hogestown, Cumberland county, Pa., January, 1807. He was pastor of Silvers' Spring and Monaghan Presbyterian churches, 1782-1807. Mr. Waugh was married April 14, 1783, to Eliza Hoge, daughter of David Hoge, Esq., of Hogestown. Among his children were Eliza (Mrs. Burd), and Samuel.

David Waugh, son of William and Jane Waugh, was born in 1736, and died November 26, 1816. He was a farmer in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. His wife, Jane, was born in 1746, and died August 17, 1816. Issue: William; ———, married John Kyle; Mary, married Robert McJimsey; Margaret, married Zaccheus Patterson, and had a son David; Nancy, married James Kyle; John; Jane, married Rev. John Coulter; Sarah, married Rev. John Hutchison, and Anna, married John McCracken.

William Waugh, son of William and Jane Waugh, lived on the old Bard homestead, in "Carroll's Delight," which he received by deed from his father. He had a daughter Elizabeth, and a son William,

John Waugh, son of William and Jane Waugh, was married to Susan Moffat; they had seven children: James, Samuel, William, John, Mary, Susan and Nancy. William Waugh, son of David or of William Waugh,

had, probably among other children, David Waugh, born in 1790, and died December 2, 1815; Jane Waugh, wife of John Harper, who died February 21, 1819; and Amelia Waugh, died March 17, 1820.

In 1762, caveats were entered in the Land Office of Pennsylvania against granting warrants for the lands in "Carroll's Delight." The Carroll grant no longer had any validity except as an equity, but Rush's claim to the Waugh tract seems to have given the sons of the other purchasers some uneasiness, and William Lochery obtained a deed from Charles Carroll, December 14, 1764; Amos McGinley, December 20, 1770, and William Witherow, June 12, 1771. These deeds are on record in Frederick county, Md. The deed to McGinley recites that—"Daniel Carroll, late of Duddington Manor, in Prince George's county, by his last will and testament, dated April 12, 1735, did release unto his sister Mary the right to part of ten thousand acres of land lying at the mouth of Monocacy in Frederick county by which he was entitled to half of two tracts of land, one called Carroll's Delight and the other called Carrollsburg, each 5,000 acres; and did authorize Charles Carroll, party to these presents to sell his share or moiety; and whereas Charles Carroll is entitled to the other share or moiety, the said Charles Carroll for himself and by power under the will of Daniel Carroll had for and in consideration of five pounds bargained and sold to said Amos McGinley all the remaining part of the tract of land already by him sold called Carroll's Delight lying in Frederick county, be the same more or less." This

deed is signed Charles Carroll and is witnessed by Charles Carroll of Carlton and William Deard. Appended is a receipt for "forty shillings, sterling, as an alienation fine on the within mentioned land, quantity supposed to be 1,000 acres" by order of John Morton Jordan, Esq., his Lordship's agent.

By a deed dated February 19, 1765, Archibald Baird (Beard) conveyed to Richard Baird his title to a tract of land containing 121 acres, known as the Mill Place, on Middle Creek, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, then York, and 80 acres in "Carroll's Delight," adjoining the Mill Place, conditioned for his support during his life. The conveyance was to become void if Richard failed to fulfill its conditions. The deed, which is on record in the Recorder's office, in York county, contains this declaration: "The aforesaid bargain and sail according to its general and particular meaning to stand and remain as much in force and virtue in law as if it were worded most consistent with law by any council learned therein." In the body of the deed the names of Archibald and Richard are spelled Baird, but the signature is Archd. Beard. Archibald had previously, April 2, 1761, conveyed a part of his land in "Carroll's Delight" to his son William, William executing a mortgage for the purchase money. Mention of this transaction is made in the conveyance from Archibald to Richard. Richard Bard sold the mill place to James Marshall, and William sold his land to Colonel Robert McPherson, for whom it was surveyed in 1765. This land was subsequently bought by Ebenezer Finley and the

Rev. John McKnight, D.D. Finley was a son of William Finley, and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Finley, of Princeton. Dr. McKnight was pastor of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, 1783-89, and afterwards associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of the United Presbyterian congregation, of New York City. His farm was cultivated for him by the members of his Marsh Creek congregation.

Archibald Beard's earliest warrant for his Middle Creek lands, outside of "Carroll's Delight," was for 100 acres. This tract was surveyed to him January 18, 1744. His holdings under this and other warrants comprised an extensive plantation. A deed between Richard Baird, of Peters township, county of Cumberland, and Hugh Dunwoody and Samuel Moor, dated December 22, 1774, on record in York county, recites Archibald's warrant for 50 acres in the forks of Middle Creek, known by the name of Boly Place, bearing date about 1762, by virtue of which there was surveyed and laid out to Richard Baird, by Archibald McClean, Deputy Surveyor, the quantity of 318 acres. This deed is signed Richard Bard.

Hamiltonban township, of which Archibald Beard was one of the pioneers, was an original township of York county, at its creation, in 1749. In the early records of the county its name is often written Hamilton's Bawn. It was evidently named after Hamilton's Bawn, a village in the parish of Mullaghbrack, County Armagh, Ireland, so-called from the bawn built in 1619, by John Hamilton, to whom the district was granted at the Plantation of Ulster. John Hamilton, of the Bawn, was a son of Hans

Hamilton, minister of Dunlop, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and a brother of James Hamilton, first Viscount Claneboy. Nearly allied with the Hamiltons of the Bawn was Captain Hance Hamilton, an early settler and prominent citizen of York county, Pa., and a distinguished soldier in the French and Indian War. Captain Hamilton lived in that part of the original township of Menallen, York county, that is now Franklin township, Adams county, which adjoins the township of Hamiltonban. His influence, no doubt, was potent in the choice of the name. That Archibald Beard united with Captain Hamilton in giving the name of Hamilton's Bawn to the township in which he settled is likely from family affiliations if not because of actual kinship.

Archibald Beard also obtained a Proprietary warrant, October 6, 1762, for a tract of land in what is now Quiney township, Franklin county, Pa. This land he conveyed to his son, William, November 20, 1764, and William sold it to his brother Richard, December 21, 1767. The deeds, which are on record in Franklin county, are only noteworthy for the variations in the spelling, Archibald signing his name Beard and William signing his Baird. When Richard sold the land he signed the deed "Richard Bard," which became the accepted spelling. This tract was afterward claimed by John Toms, who owned the site of Tomstown, but it was finally acquired by Samuel Hughes and became part of the Mont Alto property. Its exact situation can be determined by the accompanying draft of a survey made for Samuel Hughes in 1810. The original survey, according to

of land bought of him adjoining Adam Cook & one Kneeper in Antrim township, Surveyed of a certain James Scot the 26th of May, 1763—containing 59 acres with allowance. Provided me nor my heirs do not see fit to relinquish the said purchase and reconvey the said tract of land unto the said Richard Beard or his Heirs in the same manner he conveyed it to me on or before the said eleventh day of July next. In witness whereof I have hereunto set me hand and seal this fourth day of September, 1794.

Witness:

DANIEL HUGHES.

JOSEPH DUNLAP.

JAS. DUNLAP.

It is endorsed:

June 24, 1795. Its agreed by the parties that the exchange of the deed & payment mentioned in the within obligation shall extend over to the first of September next in order that further search may be made to locate the land.

RD. BARD.

DANL. HUGHES.

Archibald Beard, it may be assumed, spent the last years of his life at the homestead of his son Richard in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., and died there. The date of his birth is unknown, and the year of his death would have been lost to his posterity but for one of those fortuitous accidents that enter so largely into genealogical research. After Samuel Hughes purchased the Quincy land that had belonged to three of the Bards he wrote to his lawyer, Thomas Hartley Crawford, Esq., then practicing his profession at Chambersburg, directing the attorney

to put the Beard, Baird and Bard deeds on record. The letter was preserved with the Hughes papers and returned to Samuel Hughes. It was exhumed as a part of the genealogical search for material for this history of the Bard family, when it was found to contain this endorsement, presumably in the handwriting of Judge Crawford: "Archibald Bard, the grandfather of the Judge, died in February, 1765; the Judge was born in April, 1765." At the time this endorsement was penned Archibald Bard, grandson of Archibald Beard, was an Associate Judge of Franklin county. It is the only record of the month and year of the death of the pioneer that has come down to his posterity, and it is worthy of a place, side by side, with Judge Bard's genealogy of the family, written on the fly-leaf of an old book: "Archibald Bard, which was the son of Richard, which was the son of Archibald, which was the son of David, which was the son of William."

Mr. Beard was married in Ireland, if not at Coal Island, as the tradition of James Baird, of Glenarm, has it, probably in southern Ulster, in the neighborhood of the Blackwater. The name of his wife has not been ascertained but she may have been a sister of Martha Potter, wife of Captain John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland county, Pa. There is reason to believe that she died on "Carroll's Delight" before the conveyance of Boly Place and the Mill Place to Richard Bard. In that case, she was probably buried in the graveyard of the "Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church," in what is now Highland township, Adams county, Pa., but her great-

grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren have apparently no means of ascertaining the place of her sepulture, or of marking it for her posterity, after more than a century and a half of forgetfulness.

Issue :

1. Richard Bard, born February 8, 1736; died February, 1799. (See Descendants of Richard Bard.)

2. William Bard, born June 7, 1738; died July 31, 1802. (See Descendants of William Bard.)

3. ——— Bard, a daughter; she died in early girlhood.

4. David Bard, born in 1744; died March 12, 1815. (See Descendants of David Bard.)

The question of the relationship of the Bards and the Potters, which is very intricate, is reserved for the Potter sketch, in Part III, "The Bard Kinship."

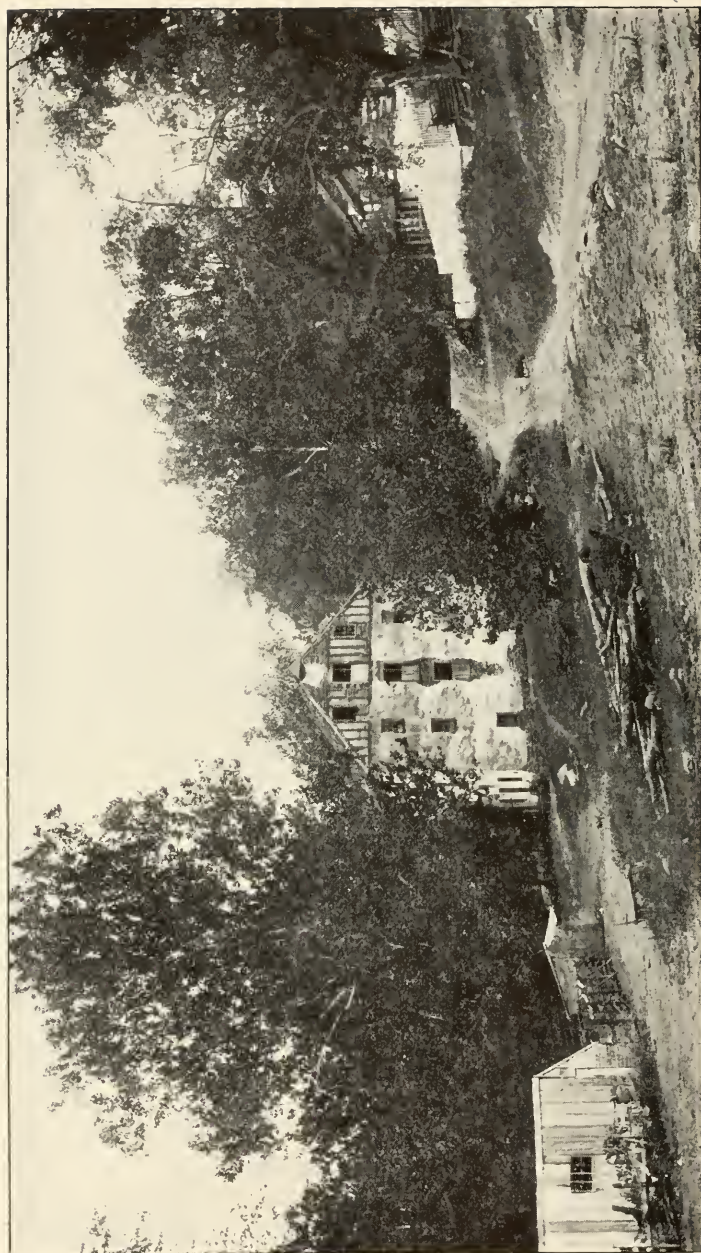


Cephas L. Bang

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD BARD

I

RICHARD BARD, son of Archibald Beard, or Bard, was born February 8, 1736, and died February 22, 1799. He was reared on "Carroll's Delight," near Fairfield in York, now Adams county, Pa. On Mud Run, the main tributary of Middle Creek, the elder Bard built a mill, perhaps the first that supplied the wants of the people of the Marsh Creek settlement. In this early mill young Richard learned the trade of a miller, and to the dwelling house on the Mill Place he took his young wife to live soon after their marriage. This primitive mill, which was built of logs, was burnt by the Indians in 1758. It was afterward rebuilt, and was long known as Marshall's Mill, but it is now called Virginia Mills. The situation is a romantic one. There, in a cleft of the mountain at the base of Sugar Loaf, a child was born to the young couple and they lived in comparative safety until April 13, 1758, when their house was attacked by a party of nineteen Indians. There were in the house at the time of attack, Mr. Bard, his wife and child; Thomas Potter, a cousin, who had come on a visit the evening before; Hannah McBride, a little girl, and Frederick Ferriek, a bound boy. The savages were discovered by Hannah McBride, who was at the door. The girl's warning came too late to enable Bard and Potter to



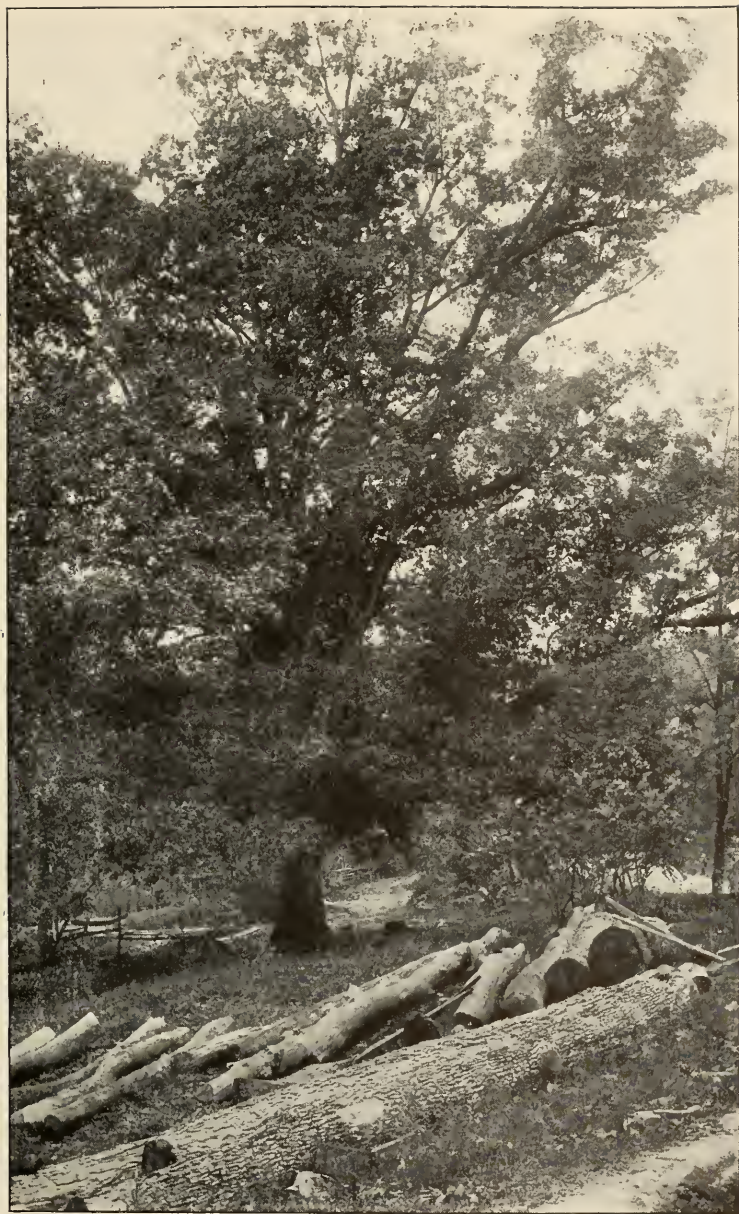
Marshall's, now Virginia Mills.

prevent a rush into the house. One Indian directed a blow at Potter with a cutlass, but he wrested the weapon from his enemy's hand and attempted to strike down the savage with the cutlass. The point struck the ceiling, which turned the sword so as to cut only the Indian's hand. In the meantime Bard seized a horseman's pistol, that hung on a nail, and snapped it at the breast of one of the Indians, but there was tow in the pan and it did not go off. Seeing the pistol the Indians ran out of the house. During this scrimmage an Indian at the door shot at Potter, but only wounded him in one of his little finger.

Although the door of the house was closed after the Indians ran out there was really no hope for the little garrison. The roof of the cottage was thatched, and could be easily fired. There was plenty of mill wood near at hand that could be piled against the house to put it in a blaze. The supply of powder and lead at hand was exceedingly meagre. The number of Indians in the attacking party was so great as to make the contest a very unequal one. These conditions disposed the beleagured inmates to surrender on a promise that their lives should be spared. After the surrender the house was pillaged and the mill burned. Two men, Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManimy, who were working in a field nearby, and a lad, William White, who was on his way to the mill, were added to the party of captives.

The Indians that captured the Bard family were Delawares—savages of the most degraded type. For many years they had been held in subjection by the

Iroquois, by whom they were spurned as women. It was only two years before that they had dared to remove the petticoat and declare themselves men. They were as treacherous as they were cruel, and all the more bloodthirsty because they had been so long debarred from killing. In the murder of their prisoners they were, perhaps, not different from other Indians, but the killing of infants before the eyes of their mothers seems to have been a special attribute of Delaware ferocity. The war parties that desolated the Conococheague Valley were especially addicted to the practice, and the band of savages that pushed across the Blue Ridge and captured the Bard family comprised some of the most debased warriors of a debased nation. In spite of their promises to their captives they had gone only a short distance from the dismantled house and burning mill when they killed Thomas Potter. The place where Potter was murdered is still pointed out by people living in the neighborhood. A large tree, surrounded by other giants of the forest, marks the spot. A great change has been wrought in the landscape since that fatal morning a century and a half ago. According to tradition a copse of young trees grew where now only one remains to spread its branches over the ground made sacred by savage ferocity. And the hand of civilized man has added its touch of utilitarian sacrilege to the scene. Between the site of the house from which the captives were led and the copse where Potter was tomahawked and scalped there are now the broken walls of part of an abandoned viaduct of the old "Tape Worm" railroad.



The Potter Oak.

Beyond the Memorial Tree, which may fall any day from the blows of the woodman's axe, are a rude foot bridge and traces of a straggling rail fence. Only the Sugar Loaf can be expected to remain from age to age to testify to the pathetic truth of the description contained in two stanzas of a quaint ballad, written by Richard Bard and preserved by his descendants:

Not far, however, did we go
Ere came we to a hill,
Where they our cousin Potter's blood
Inhumanly did spill.

Those hardened savages did act
As though they did no wrong,
And in his head a tomahawk left,
And brought his scalp along.

On the South mountain, three or four miles from the mill, one of the Indians sunk the spear of a tomahawk in the child's breast, and, after repeated blows, scalped it. In Richard Bard's ballad is this description of the inhuman murder of the infant:

Out of my arms my child they took,
As we along did go,
And to the helpless babe they did
Their cruel malice show.

Both head and heart the tomahawk pierced,
In order him to slay,
And then they robbed him of his clothes,
And brought his scalp away.

Heckewelder relates a similar incident of the French and Indian War as having occurred on the

Conococheague, in which Glikhickan, a famous Delaware chief, was the murderer. This man was eminent as a warrior and a counsellor, and as an orator he was never surpassed among the Indians. Among the captives of one of his war parties was a woman named Rachel Abbott, with a sucking babe at her breast. Annoyed by the incessant crying of the child, Glikhickan sunk his tomahawk into the innocent creature, while the mother, in an agony of grief and with her face suffused with tears, vainly begged that its life might be spared. This wretch afterward became a model Christian Indian, and Heckewelder relates, with Moravian simplicity, that the woman "was kindly treated and adopted, and some years afterward married to a Delaware chief of respectability, by whom she had several children, who are now living with the Christian Indians in Upper Canada."

The Indians who made the foray upon Bard's mill, with their prisoners, moved over the South Mountain and passed through the Mont Alto Gap into the Cumberland Valley. The journey is a toilsome one even now. Some of the gorges are still almost impenetrable. Many of the declivities retain the wild grandeur of 1758. For the men among the captives the tramp from Bard's mill to Mont Alto must have been painful, bringing them hungry, foot-sore and weary to the broad valley that they were yet to traverse before they could obtain a few hours of such repose as Indian warriors vouchsafed to their prisoners. For Mrs. Bard, stricken with a mother's grief over the death of her child at the hands of the most inhuman of men, the tortures of these first few

hours must have been such as few women have ever endured, either before or since. What was to follow makes her one of the heroines of history.

After leaving Mont Alto the course of the savages northward bore toward the east. They passed near the head of the Falling Spring and crossed the Conococheague below Scotland. The reasons for detour are apparent. Fort Loudon was occupied by a strong garrison, commanding both the Gap above Mercersburg and the entrance into Path Valley. The people of the Antietam and the East Conococheague below Chambersburg were alert, and they would quickly have carried word of the presence of Indians to the fort. Fort Chambers was in the direct line of march of the returning foe, but the knowledge of Colonel Chambers' famous swivels had inspired a healthy fear among the savages. Under the circumstances the farthest way round was the nearest way home for the marauders. In their eagerness to reach the Kittoctinny Mountains before night they were not disposed to risk a battle. Even the time necessary to make captives was inopportune that day. This is shown in the experience of Albert Torrence. Torrence lived near the bend of the Conococheague, northwest of the village of Scotland and southeast of Greenvillage. The Indians, with their captives, passed his house after crossing the creek. Seeing him out they shot at him without effect, but refrained from pursuing him or attacking his house. Judge Bard, in his "Narrative of the Captivity of Richard Bard," speaks of him as Halbert T. ———. There can be no doubt of his identity, however, as his plan-

tation on the Conococheague was on the line of march chosen by the savages at the place where it is certain that they crossed the stream. He died in 1776. An illustration of Judge Bard's peculiar spelling is found in its application to his son Albert, 1st lieutenant of Captain John Rea's company, 8th battalion, Cumberland County Associators, who is called Halbert Torrence in the "Pennsylvania Archives," as well as Albert.

It is not likely that the march of the Indians from the crossing of the Conococheague at Torrence's was in a direct line to old Fort McCord, where they arrived late in the evening. There was a road at the time, since known as the "Old Loudon Road," that could have been utilized for the greater part of the distance, but this road was the main highway for travel westward and to Fort Chambers and the Potomac. In spite of these apparent dangers, the Indians and their weary prisoners probably passed over it, turning from it to enter the Gap above McCord's Fort.

Fort McCord was situated near Bossert's Mill, in Hamilton township, Franklin county, on land now owned by 'Squire Bossert. Its exact site was six rods south of Mr. Bossert's barn, and three or four rods east from the public road leading from Upper Strasburg to St. Thomas. It was a private fort built in 1755-56, by William McCord, who was a settler on the Bossert land before 1745. It was built of heavy timber sunk deeply into the ground, but it was already in ruins when Richard Bard and his wife were conducted past it on that April evening in 1758. In spite of its strength it was captured and

burnt by the Indians, April 4, 1756, and all its inmates, twenty-seven in number, were killed and scalped. At that time Dr. Jamison, surgeon of Colonel John Armstrong's battalion, was murdered in the fort or its neighborhood. Three parties went in pursuit of these Indians, one of which, under Captain Alexander Culbertson, overtook them at Sideling Hill and was disastrously routed, Captain Culbertson being among the killed.

The gap above Bossert's, now known as Yankee Gap, had been the objective point of the all day tramp over the South Mountain from Bard's Mill, and across the Cumberland Valley. For a first day's march the distance was very great. As the bird flies, it was fully thirty, and by the detour, scarcely fewer than forty miles. By a fire in the mountains, which their captors accorded them at their first encampment, the weary and famished captives could not fail to sleep the sleep of exhaustion. To a day of horrors and pain were added other sufferings and horrors, especially for the Bards, husband and wife, that only the ingenuity of savagery could devise. Richard Bard in his ballad thus describes the first night of the captivity:

But forty miles now having gone,
This day is at an end;
They halt, and here to stay this night
Is what they do intend.

And here, the fire and us between,
Our infant's scalp they place;
Thinking that while we viewed the same,
Our sorrows would increase.

The prisoners were bound for the night, but with the dawn of the following morning they were unbound and again started on their painful journey. They passed through Yankee Gap into Bear Valley; from there into upper Horse Valley, and across the second mountain into Path Valley. Even at this day this part of the Kittoctinny range is exceedingly rugged and almost inaccessible. Bear Valley has always been especially forbidding. In 1850, it was visited by "Pilgrim" of one of the Chambersburg papers. "What a dismal place this Bear Valley is," he wrote. "The sun is ashamed to show his handsome face in some parts of it. It seems fitted for nothing I know of but the raising of night owls for Whig processions." What must it have been like in April, 1758!

Path Valley must have been crossed in the neighborhood of Carrick. A beautiful valley it is when clothed with verdure, but even now it is toilsome enough if crossed on foot. Here a new danger confronted the captives. The Indians discovered they were pursued and hurried to the top of the Tuscarora Mountain, threatening to tomahawk their prisoners if attacked. On the top of the mountain they stopped to rest. Bard and Hunter sat down side by side. Without any previous warning an Indian sunk a tomahawk into Hunter's head, and after repeated blows killed and scalped him. This was the third murder after the capture.

The party did not tarry long on the Tuscarora Mountain after the murder of Hunter, and that night encamped a few miles north of Sideling Hill. All

day the line of travel was a pathless one, over rugged mountains and dismal valleys, thick with undergrowth and coursed by cold and turbid streams that had to be waded. The only contemporary account of the sufferings of the captives that day is contained in three stanzas from Richard Bard's ballad:

By reason of the rugged road
Our raiment it all tore,
And down our legs the blood doth run,
Unfelt the like before.

Whilst on the dismal road I think,
With wondering filled am I,
How it could be that my poor wife
Could cross those mountains high.

For I myself did almost faint
Under their cruel hands;
But it was God that strengthened us,
Against their hard commands.

This course was a necessity to the Indians. As has already been shown they could not reach the old Kittanning trail by way of the Loudon and Cowan's gaps. They were debarred from the entrance to these by the fort at the base of Mt. Parnell. Through them ran the road that had been cut along Sideling Hill for Braddock's use in 1755. The road itself, even after it was within reach, was impracticable because parties from the garrison at Fort Loudon were not unlikely to be encountered at any moment. It was, therefore, necessary to keep north of the New Road, but not so far north as to be reported to

parties from the garrisons at Fort Lyttleton or Fort Shirley that might chance to be patrolling the old Indian path. Thus the encampment of the second night was at a place of comparative safety.

The march of the third day was over the mountains and through the valleys near the present boundary line between Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and across the rich valley, drained by the Raystown branch of the Juniata into Blair's Gap. This day half of Bard's face was painted red, showing that a council had been held and that his captors were equally divided on the question of putting him to death. Up to this day the Indians were only bent upon killing. It is a sign of the softening influence of safety even upon the minds of savages that now that the forts of the Juniata were behind them and Fort Bedford far to the south of them some of Richard Bard's captors were willing to spare his life.

On the fourth and fifth days the march westward was over the Alleghenies. Mr. Bard, in his ballad, left a graphic, if homely, picture of the Indian war-halloo in the Allegheny hills, on the fourth day.

As we ascend this lofty hill,
 No wonder we're amazed
 To hear the awful sound that's made
 When war-halloos were raised.

For every scalp and pris'ner gained,
 A loud halloo they make:
 As if it were their great delight
 A human life to take.

That night a snow fell and as the prisoners were not permitted to approach the fire as they lay on the mountains, their condition made it a night of great distress. The dawn brought no surcease of suffering:

When in the morning we arise,
"March on" by them we're told;
But this to us is misery great,
Our feet being sore and cold.

On the fifth day Stoney Creek, in the Alleghenies, was reached. While crossing the creek, Bard's hat, which had been appropriated by the savage that had him in charge, was blown from the Indian's head, and the Indian went some distance down stream to recover it. When he returned Bard was across the stream. This incensed the Indian, who at once began to beat his prisoner with his gun, nearly disabling Bard from traveling any farther. He was, besides, guilty of another offense, the story of which he relates in his ballad:

At Laurel Hill we found a creek
Both high and swift the stream,
So by the hand I took my wife,
To help her o'er the same.

But for this love I showed to her
At me they're in a rage,
And nothing else but me to beat.
Their anger can assuage.

So great the strokes the cruel foes
Have given to me here,
That for ten days the bruises do
Exceeding plain appear.

The load to carry which they here
Did give to me this day,
I an account will minute down,
From truth I will not stray.

Two bear skins, very large indeed,
And one bed quilt also,
Two blankets and six pounds of meat,
All on my back must go.

Because of his disabled condition and almost certain death in the near future, Bard then determined to try to make his escape at the first opportunity. Mrs. Bard had been kept separated from her husband during the whole of the five days' journey. That evening, however, they were permitted to assist each other in plucking a turkey. This afforded him a chance to communicate his design to his wife, and as it turned out she was able to assist him in getting away unobserved. A favorite divertimento of the Indians in camp was to dress some of their number in the clothes of their female captives. On this evening one of the captors was amusing the others by dressing himself in Mrs. Bard's gown. While this amusement was in progress, Mr. Bard was sent to the spring near the encampment for water. Just as he reached the spring Mrs. Bard began to take part in the fun and succeeded in concentrating the attention of the Indians upon the gown so completely that they forgot all about their prisoner. These precious moments were utilized by Richard Bard in getting into the bush. Presently a cry was raised from another fire—"Your man is gone." A rush was

made for the spring, and one of the Indians, picking up the can in which Bard was to have brought the water, cried out—"Here is the quart, but no man." A search for the escaped prisoner was at once begun, but although it was continued for two days it was unsuccessful.

The spring from which Richard Bard escaped is still pointed out on the farm of John McGee, about a mile west of Homer City, in Indiana county.

When the fruitless search for Bard was abandoned the Indians resumed the march with their prisoners. They went down the Stoney creek to the Allegheny river, and thence to Fort Duquesne. They remained at the fort only one night, and then went to an Indian town about twenty miles down the Ohio, where Mrs. Bard was severely beaten by the squaws. From this place they took their prisoners to "Cususkey,"—Kaskaskunk, on the Beaver. This was Glikhickan's town. Here McManimy was put to death after being horribly tortured. The two boys and the girl, Hannah McBride, were detained here, but Mrs. Bard was sent to another town to become an adopted relation in an Indian family, and never saw them again until they were liberated. In every town she entered, Mrs. Bard was unmercifully beaten by the squaws, and even after she was taken into the council house two Indian women entered and struck her. It was contrary to usage to strike a prisoner in the council-house and the warriors were angered at these acts of the squaws.

After the women had been rebuked for their disorderly conduct, a chief took Mrs. Bard by the hand

and delivered her to two men to take the place of a deceased sister. She had not been with her new relations a month when they determined to go to the head waters of the Susquehanna. This was a painful journey for a woman in her condition. She had not yet recovered from the fatigue of the long march over the mountains that followed the capture, and was still suffering from the extraordinary strain to which she had been subjected. Her feet were sore and her limbs swollen. Fortunately, for her, one of her adopted brothers gave her a horse, which enabled her to make the start with comparative comfort; but, one of the pack-horses dying, she was compelled to surrender hers to supply its place. Upon arriving at her destination, after having traveled, in all, about 500 miles, she was overcome by a severe fit of sickness, the result of fatigue, and cold and hunger. For two months she lay ill without much prospect of recovery. She had no companion in whom she could confide, or who could sympathize with her in her distresses. The cold earth in a miserable cabin was her bed. A blanket was her only covering. Her only food was boiled corn. She thought herself on the verge of dissolution; but in spite of discouragement and suffering she recovered, and began to look forward with hope and longing to her rescue from captivity.

Soon after her recovery she met a captive woman, whom she had previously known, who, like Rachel Abbott, had an Indian husband and had borne him a child. From this woman she learned that as soon as their captive women learned to speak the Indian

tongue they were obliged to accept an Indian husband, with death as the only alternative. This information determined Mrs. Bard never to learn the language of the Delawares, and she persisted in her resolution during the entire period that she remained a captive.

Richard Bard, after his escape, managed to elude his pursuers by concealing himself in a hollow log. The tradition is that his place of concealment was MeKonkey's cliff, at the bridge below Homer. When the Indians, who were in search of him, had gone by and were out of hearing, he resumed his flight in a different direction. His situation was perilous, and because of his condition he made his way with great difficulty. Soon after beginning his return he came to a mountain overgrown with laurel and covered with snow. He was almost exhausted. He was without food, except a few buds, plucked from the trees as he went along. His shoes were worn out. The country was very rough, and in many places the ground was covered with poisonous briars which lacerated his feet and poisoned the wounds. His feet and legs became swollen, and in his weak condition, impeded as he was by the snow which lodged on the leaves of the laurel, he was rendered unable to walk and was compelled to creep on his hands and knees under the branches. Besides, he feared that the Indians might still be in pursuit of him, and would be able to find his tracks in the snow. In spite of the danger of discovery, it became imperative that he should lie by until his feet healed sufficiently to enable him to walk. On the fifth day after his escape,

as he was creeping about on his hands and knees in search of buds and herbs to appease his hunger, he found a rattlesnake, which he killed and ate raw. In the ballad quoted above he gave a description of these five days of starvation and suffering in the wilderness:

Though I'm not able now to walk,
I creep upon my knees:
To gather herbs that I may eat,
My stomach to appease.

A rattlesnake, both flesh and bone,
All but the head I eat;
And though 'twas raw, it seemed to me
Exceeding pleasant meat.

By using a thorn as a needle, Bard was able to puncture the festering wounds in his feet and thus allay the swelling. Then, tearing up his breeches, he bound up his feet as well as he could, and in this forlorn condition he resumed his journey, limping along with great pain. He had no alternative except to die where he was. His condition at this time is illustrated by a delusion that was the result of the excitable state of his nerves. Soon after resuming his journey he was startled by the sound of a drum. He called as loud as he could but there was no answer. His imagination had played him a trick.

Just before dark on the evening of the eighth day after his escape Mr. Bard came to the Juniata. His only way of crossing the stream was by wading it, which, because of his lameness, was accomplished with great difficulty. The night was cold and very

dark. His clothes were wet. In his benumbed condition he was afraid to lie down lest he should perish. Wearied and lame as he was he determined to pursue his journey, but during the night he was attracted by the sight of a fire, apparently abandoned the day before, probably by a party of settlers who were in pursuit of the savages. Here he remained until morning, when he discovered a path leading in the direction of the settlements. Besides a few buds and berries his food up to this time had consisted only of rattlesnakes, of which altogether, he had killed and eaten four. Although he had found the first one "exceeding pleasant meat," one is tempted to believe that this unusual diet was beginning to pall upon him. But fortunately, he was nearing the end of his journey. He was destined, however, to undergo one more alarm before he reached a place of safety. At a turn in the path, in the afternoon, he suddenly found himself face to face with three Indians. They proved to be friendly, and conducted him to Fort Lyttleton, which he reached on the ninth day after his escape. These Indians were Cherokees, who had come from Virginia to assist in the defense of the frontier of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In April, 1758, forty of these Indians arrived at Fort Loudon barefooted, without match-coats and without arms. Colonel Armstrong wrote to Governor Denny, calling attention to their destitution and asking that the Provincial Council provide for them. The Governor applied to Sir John St. Clair, his Majesty's quartermaster general, to order the needed arms and match-coats, and a little leather to make

moccasins, but Sir John answered curtly that the Assembly and people of this province had such singular and unreasonable notions of Indians, particularly the Cherokees, that he would have nothing to do with the matter. Governor Denny then sent a message to the Assembly asking to be enabled to supply the needs of the Indians. Whether the Cherokees went away saying, "We came to you naked, and you clothed us not," is not set down in history, but it is certain that three of the party succored Richard Bard.

At Fort Lyttleton, Bard was among friends. He remained at the fort until he had sufficiently recovered from the fatigue and exposure of his captivity and escape to be able to resume his journey, but after his return he was reported in the contemporary newspapers as ill at his home near his father's on Marsh Creek.

"Richard Beard," George Stevenson, Esq., of York, wrote to Secretary Peters, May 7, 1758, "who was captivated last month from Marsh Creek is returned, having made his escape some where about the Allegheny Hills. He was not got so far as his father's, near Marsh Creek, last Thursday evening; he had been so much beat and abused by Tedyiscung's friend Indians that his life is dispaired of, some of them told him they had been lately at Philada., that they would treat with the English as long as they could get presents, and scalp and captivate as long as the French would reward 'em for 'em, that they loved their white brethren so well that they wanted a few of 'em to hoe corn for them, etc., etc.

“I have sent up to have his examination taken, or to have him brought down to Sir John, on Thursday, if it be possible.”

On the 12th of May, 1758, Mr. Bard made an affidavit before Mr. Stevenson, in which he told the story of the abduction and murders. The affidavit was as follows :

RICHARD BAIRD'S DEPOSITION, 1758

YORK COUNTY, SS.

The Affirmation of Richard Beard, of Hamilton's Bane Township, aged twenty-two years, who saith, that his Habitation being at the Foot of the South Mountain, on the Southeast side thereof, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of April last, about 7 o'clock in the morning, He, this Deponent, was in his house with Katharine his Wife, John his child, about seven months old, Thomas Potter, son of the late Captain John Potter, Esq., Deceased, Frederick Ferrick, his Servant, about fourteen Years of age, Hannah McBride, aged about Eleven Years, William White, about nine Years old; in his Field were Samuel Hunter and Daniel McMenomy, Labourers, when a party consisting of nineteen Indians, came and Captivated Samuel Hunter and Daniel McMenomy in the Field, and afterwards came to the dwelling house of this Deponent, and about six of them suddenly rushed into the house, and were immediately driven out by this Deponent and Thomas Potter; the Door of the house was thrown down by our pressing to keep the Indians out, and their pressing to come in, they shot in the house at us, and shot away Thomas Potter's little finger. We then had time to know their Numbers, and in a little time surrendered, on the promise of the Indians not to kill any of us, they tied us &

took us about Sixty Rods up the Mountain, where their Match Coats lay, for they were naked except the Britch Clouts, Legins, Mocasins and Caps; then they brought the two men that had been at Work in the Field, and in about half an hour, they order'd us to March, seting me foremost of the Prisoners. We marched one after another at some Distance; at about seven miles they kill'd my Child, which I discovered by seeing its Scalp, about twelve o'clock I saw another Scalp, which I knew to be Thomas Potters. I have since been informed that they killed him at the Place where their Match Coats lay. Fryday, the 14th, about twelve o'clock, they murder'd Samuel Hunter on the North Mountain, they drove us over the Allegheny Mountain a day and an half, and on Monday Night about ten o'clock, I escape'd, they having sent me several Times about three Rods from the fire to bring Water. In nine Nights and Days I got to Fort Lyttleton, having had no food other than four snakes, which I kill'd and eat, and some Buds and Roots, and the like; three Cherokee Indians found me about two miles from Fort Lyttleton, cut me a Staff, and Piloted me to the Fort.

In conversation with the Indians during my Captivity, they informed me that they were all Delawares, for they mostly all Spake English, one spake as good English as I can. The Captain said he had been at Philadelphia last Winter, and another said he had been at Philadelphia about a year ago; I ask'd them if they were not going to make Peace with the English? The Captain answered, and said they were talking about it when he was in Philadelphia last Winter, but he went away and left them.

RICHARD BAIRD.

Affirmed & Subscribed at York,
the 12th May, 1758,
COL. GEORGE STEVENSON.

With his wife in captivity Richard Bard could not remain quietly at his home, but devoted most of his time to long and dangerous journeys in quest of information concerning her. In the autumn of 1758, after the capture of Fort Duquesne by the expedition under General Forbes, he went to Fort Pitt, as the fortress was called after its capture, and he was there at the time of Forbes' endeavors to make a treaty with the neighboring Indians.¹ In the Indian encampment, on the opposite side of the river, was a number of the Delawares who had been concerned in his capture. To these he made himself known, but they pretended not to remember him. They finally admitted, however, that they were among his captors. They said they knew nothing of his wife, but promised to give him some information upon his return the next day. Bard was followed to the fort by a young man, who had been taken by the Indians when a child, by whom he was advised not to return to the camp, as his captors had determined to kill him for making his escape if he returned. He took the hint and did not go back.

¹ In his "Narrative of the Captivity of Richard Bard," Judge Bard says: "Some time after my father's return home, he went to fort Pitt, which was then in the hands of the English, and a number of Indians being on the opposite side of the river, about to form a treaty, he one evening went over, to make inquiry concerning my mother." General Forbes, writing to Governor Denny immediately after the occupation of Fort Duquesne, said: "As the conquest of this country is of the greatest consequence to the adjacent provinces, by securing the Indians our real friends for their own advantage, I have therefore sent for their head people to come to me, when I think, in few words and in few days to make everything easy." At the same time, Colonel Bouquet, writing to Chief Justice William Allen in regard to the boasts of the French commandant, who had retired to Venango, said: "We would soon make him shift his quarters, had we only provisions, but we are scarcely able to maintain ourselves here a few days to treat with the neighboring Indians, who are summoned to meet us."

At a later period Mr. Bard made a second journey to Fort Pitt, going with a convoy of wagons as far as Fort Bedford. There he induced the commanding officer to secure the consent of the famous Captain White Eyes to accompany him to Pittsburg. White Eyes subsequently was the steadfast friend of the Moravian missionaries, but his treatment of Bard shows that at this time he was a wily and treacherous savage. He consented readily enough to conduct Mr. Bard to Fort Pitt, but the party had gone only a few miles when one of the Indians turned off the road and brought in a scalp that had been taken that morning from the head of one of the wagoners. Farther on some of the Indians again turned off the road and brought in a number of horses and a keg of whiskey. The Indians then began to drink, and some of them became very drunk. The "first war captain of the Delawares," as Loskiel calls White Eyes, was soon under the influence of the liquor, and the natural ferocity of the savage became predominant. He told Bard that as he had before escaped from his Delaware captors he would shoot him then, and raised his gun to take aim. Bard stepped behind a tree, and kept stepping around it while White Eyes followed. This afforded much amusement to the Indians until a young man twisted the gun out of the chief's hands and hid it under a log. White Eyes then attacked Bard with a large stick, giving him a blow on the arm that blackened it for weeks. During the attack, an Indian belonging to another nation, who had been sent on an express to Bedford, came by. White Eyes asked him for his gun to shoot Bard.

but the Indian refused, as the killing would bring on another war. These experiences determined Bard to make his escape from his escort, and mounting his horse he took to the road, expecting every minute to receive a ball in the back. Fearing pursuit he rode as fast as his horse could go, and after traveling all night got to Pittsburg in the morning.

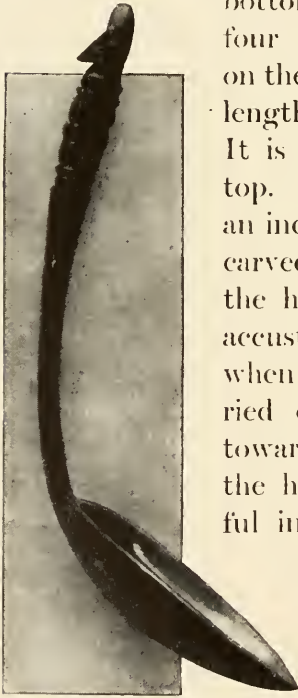
Captain White Eyes was of the Turtle tribe of the Delawares, and was placed at the head of his nation. During the early years of the Revolution he was the consistent friend of the Americans. In this he was opposed by his rival, Captain Pipe, who was of the Wolf tribe. Pipe was eager to take up the hatchet on the western frontier of Pennsylvania, but White Eyes successfully thwarted his designs until 1778, when the friendly chief accompanied General McIntosh's army to Tuscorawas, and taking the smallpox, died. After that Captain Pipe's policy had ascendancy over the Delawares, except with the Moravian Indians. Upon his death, Pipe declared that the Great Spirit had probably put White Eyes out of the way that his nation might be saved. In the end the contrary of this proved to be true. After many years of bitter, and often successful, warfare against the whites, the Delawares were almost completely annihilated by "Mad" Anthony Wayne. The remnant afterward shared in the overthrow of the Prophet, by General Harrison, at Tippecanoe. In 1818, the Delawares ceded all their land in the State of Indiana to the United States and went west of the Mississippi. Later they become incorporated with the Cherokee Nation, in Texas and the Indian

territory. In 1903, a great-grandson of White Eyes was in Washington with a Delegation of the Delawares that was seeking compensation for infraction of their rights in Cherokee lands, where he secured the friendly interest of Senator Bard, of California, great-grandson of Richard Bard.

At Pittsburg Mr. Bard found an opportunity to write to his wife that if her adopted friends would bring her in he would give them forty pounds. To this letter he received no answer, and after an unsuccessful attempt to induce an Indian to steal her away for a reward, he determined to undertake the dangerous mission himself and to bring her at all hazards. He accordingly went to Shamokin (Sunbury), on the Susquehanna, and thence to the Big Cherry Trees, where he started along an Indian path that he knew led to the place of his wife's abode. He had not gone far when he met a party of Indians who were bringing her in. Bard told the Indians he would pay the forty pounds he had promised by letter when they reached Sunbury, but they were suspicious, and said that if he got them among the whites he would refuse to pay them. To allay their suspicions he told them to keep him as a hostage, while they sent Mrs. Bard into the town with an order for the money. This put the savages into a good humor, and they consented to enter the town with Bard and his wife, where the ransom was paid, and she was released after a captivity of two years and five months.

An interesting relic of Mrs. Bard's captivity is still in existence. It is a great horn spoon, made for

her use by one of her Indian "brothers," and used by her during her stay with the Delawares. When Mrs. Bard died this spoon came into the possession of her youngest daughter, Martha, from whom it descended as an heirloom to her daughter, Catharine Wilson, and from Catharine Wilson to her daughter, Rachel McMean. It is now in the possession of Miss McMean, who lives at Blue Ash, Ohio. This interesting relic was made of black horn, with a handle elaborately carved at the top. The handle measures seven and three-fourths inches to the bowl, and extends one and three-eighths inches on the bowl's



Mrs. Bard's Indian Spoon.

bottom. The bottom of the bowl is four and one-half inches in length on the outside, and across the top its length is four and one-eighth inches. It is two inches in width across the top. The bowl is a little over half an inch in depth. It has a large hook carved out of the horn at the head of the handle, by which its owner was accustomed to hang it on the kettle when not in use. This hook is carried one and three-quarters inches towards the bowl. The carving of the handle below the hook is graceful in outline and considering the rude tools with which it was done, artistic in execution. It consists of three beadings, with two interspaces gracefully curved. Words are not suffi-

ciently expressive to convey a picture of the handiwork to the mind, and so an appeal must be made through the eye by means of the accompanying illustration. From the beading the handle gradually slopes from two and an eighth to one and an eighth inches at the bowl, where it is slightly flattened, the bowl extending an inch upward from the place of joint contact with the handle. Experts declare that the spoon is the largest and the handle the longest ever exhibited in this country.

After the return of his wife from captivity Richard Bard purchased a plantation near what is now the village of Williamson, on the East Conococheague, where he was visited by one of Mrs. Bard's brothers by Indian adoption, to whom he had given an invitation when he was at Sunbury to secure her release. One day the Indian went to a tavern, known as McCormack's, where he became slightly intoxicated. While in this condition one of the notorious Nugent brothers, of the family of the Conococheague outlaws, attempted to cut his throat. Nugent struck a knife into the Indian's neck, but partly missed his aim, and only succeeded in cutting the forepart of the windpipe. The Indian was cared for at Mr. Bard's house until he recovered, but he was afterward put to death by his tribe on the pretense that he had joined the white people.

When Richard Bard actually settled in what is now Franklin county is not clear. In the deed of Archibald Bard, dated February 19, 1765, conveying the Mill Place, on Middle Creek, and the tract in

"Carroll's Delight" to Richard he is designated as still belonging to York county. The deed for the Quincy township tract, dated December 21, 1767, is from William Bard, of Cumberland county, to Richard Bard, of York county. But in the narrative of Archibald Bard, son of Richard, it is assumed that he was already living on the Conococheague, in 1764. During Pontiac's war, it is said, Mr. Bard removed his family to the house of his father-in-law, Thomas Poe, for greater security. One day he returned to "his own place, about three miles distant," to make hay, taking only a black girl with him. While at work his suspicions were aroused by the furious barking of his dog and the attention that the animal gave to a clump of bushes nearby. Telling the girl that Indians were near he directed her to run to the house, and taking up his gun he followed her. About an hour later, looking from the window of his loft, he saw Captain James Potter and his company pass in pursuit of the savages, who that morning had killed Enoch Brown, the schoolmaster, and the school children at Brown's school.

During the Revolution Mr. Bard served in Captain Joseph Culbertson's marching company under the call of July 28, 1777, in the campaign around Philadelphia, and afterward in the ranging company of Captain Walter McKinnie on the western frontier. Captain Culbertson's company marched with Colonel Arthur Buchanan's battalion of the fifth class, Cumberland County militia. No particulars have been obtained of Mr. Bard's service on the frontier. His enrollment was with the company of Captain Wil-

liam Smith, afterward Captain Walter McKinnie, Cumberland County Associators.

Richard Bard never held any political office except that of Justice of the Peace for Peters township, at the time when the justices were judges of the county courts. His commission was dated March 15, 1786. He was, however, a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787, to which the Constitution framed by the Federal Convention was submitted. He was an anti-Federalist and refused to sign the ratification. Subsequently he was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention of 1788, in opposition to the Federal Constitution. Mr. Bard's colleague in the Convention of 1787 was Colonel John Allison, who was an ardent Federalist, and seconded the motion to ratify, made by Thomas McKean. His opposition to the Federal Constitution, before and after its ratification, had a disastrous effect upon Mr. Bard's political fortunes. He was sometimes virulently assailed in the "Franklin Repository," the Federalist organ in the county, during the next ten years, an echo of which comes back to us through the following communication, published in the "Farmers' Register," the first Republican paper printed in the county:

FOR THE REGISTER

MESSRS. SNOWDEN & McCORCLE:—

Please give the following a place in the "Farmers Register."
R. B.

MR. ROBERT HARPER

In the "Franklin Repository" of the 15th instant you have published a piece expressive of much anger and

hostile scorn towards me. I am not conscious of having done anything whatever that might, with any degree of propriety, be considered a palliative for your conduct. But had you not accused me of "lying," there is nothing contained in your puerile observations, in your disdainful snickers, and hideous laughs to challenge my attention or attract my notice. Now, even though you had some reason to suspect that my carriage or deportment towards you was, in some instances, exceptionable ought you not to have required some explanations from me, before you had effected to bristle up, and represent me in your newspaper as a liar? I deny, however, that the accusation that you have with so much publicity and temerity exhibited against me is well founded; and I do hereby, in this public manner, call upon you to employ every resource, to put in practice every artifice, and to summons and rouse up all your deliberative and inventive powers, in order to prove, if you can, the charge to be true.

August 20, 1798.

RICHARD BARD

Where the road from Lemaster to Upton crosses the Warm Spring road leading to Church-hill, in Peters township, about two miles southwest of Williamson, are the ruins of an old mansion that was for many years the home of Richard Bard. The house was burned a few years ago. When it was built, or by whom, has not been ascertained. The early orders for survey show that the first settler on the Bard plantation was Hezekiah Alexander. His name appears on the Cumberland county tax lists for 1751, but he subsequently removed to North Carolina, and was living in Mecklenburg county in 1789. This is proved by a deed from Alexander to Bard, dated

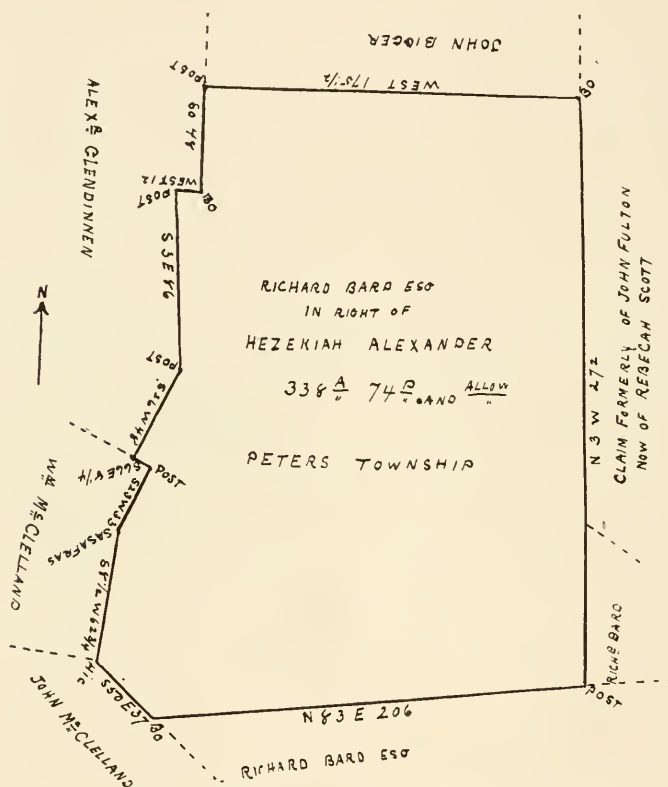
September 13, 1789, to perfect title. It is probable that Alexander went to North Carolina during the French and Indian War, and that Bard bought the plantation before the close of the struggle, as he was living on it at the time of the massacre of the chil-



Richard Bard Mansion.

dren of Enoch Brown's school, in 1764. One of Alexander's warrants for 100 acres was dated August 13, 1751, but the deed of 1789 covered 555 acres. Bard's first survey of 338 acres of the Alexander land was made May 1, 1767, and the tract was resurveyed, with alterations, March 28, 1788. It may be assumed that both the lands within the accompanying draft, and the adjacent lands without, were included in the Alexander claim.

In his lifetime Richard Bard and Catharine his wife sold part of the Bard homestead to their son Thomas, and the remaining part to their son, Archibald. The deed to Thomas, which was dated August



Richard Bard Homestead.

15, 1794, conveyed 352 acres. This land was part of a large tract called "Bard's Purchase," and included, besides, three small tracts named "Recollection," "Bard's Addition" and "Parnassus." Thomas Bard and Jane his wife conveyed 286 acres of this land to

Henry Stitzel by deed dated February 20, 1824. Henry Stitzel divided it into two tracts of 143 acres each, and conveyed one of these to his son George, and the other to his son-in-law, Gideon Hoch, August 6, 1824. George Stitzel got the old Richard Bard mansion. The consideration named in the deed to Henry Stitzel was \$11,372.25, and in those to George Stitzel and Gideon Hoch, \$5,736. From George Stitzel the Richard and Thomas Bard homestead went to William Stitzel, April 16, 1863, who sold it to John Widder, March 31, 1864. It is now owned by S. Houston Johnston, of Mercersburg, whose wife is a great-granddaughter of Richard Bard.

The deed of Richard and Catharine Bard to their son Archibald for a part of "Bard's Purchase" was dated July 25, 1793. This conveyance was for 226½ acres, and comprised the northern part of the old Bard plantation. On this tract Judge Bard built the fine stone mansion in which he lived until his death, and that was afterward the home of his widow. The house is still standing. The Judge Bard homestead, after the death of his widow, was sold and for more than a half of a century it has been out of the Bard name. The present owners of the Richard Bard plantation are S. Houston Johnston, Andrew Winger and David Kinsey.

Like many of the early settlers on the Pennsylvania frontier, Richard Bard, soon after the close of the French and Indian War, acquired extensive tracts of land as far westward as the western side of the Alleghenies. In 1772, his name appeared on the

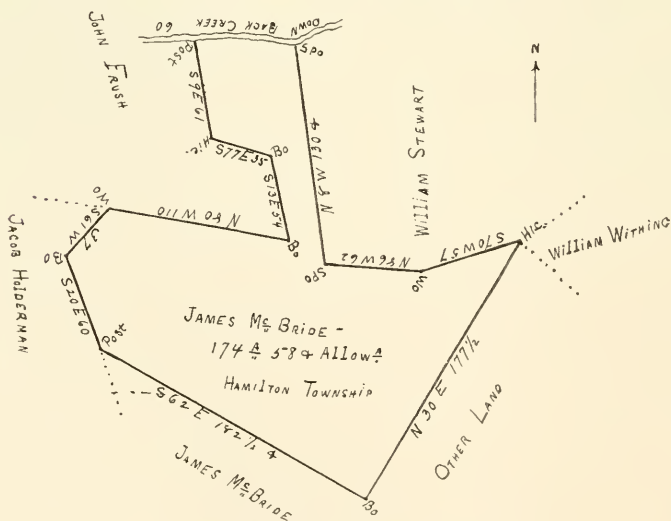
Bedford county tax list for 300 acres of seated and 300 acres of unseated lands in Mt. Pleasant township. A year later, in 1773, this township became a part of the new county of Westmoreland. Among his neighbors in Mt. Pleasant township were two brothers, John and George Baird, the former of whom was one of Richard Bard's fellow members in the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787. In other parts of the county were other land owners of the Bard kinship, including George Latimer and Samuel Potter, in Hempfield township. Latimer married Margaret Potter, a daughter of Captain John Potter, the first Sheriff of Cumberland county, and Samuel Potter was her brother. Mr. Potter married Susanna Poe, a sister of Mr. Bard's wife. Catharine Potter, another daughter of Captain John Potter, married James Carothers, and lived on a plantation adjoining Samuel Potter's land. Carothers built on his land, but during the Revolution he became embarrassed and conveyed it to Richard Bard, April 24, 1780, in consideration of £10,000. Bard reconveyed it to Carothers, March 5, 1783, for £300. This land was conveyed to Carothers, October 1, 1773, by his brother-in-law, James Potter, in consideration of £150, but the deed was not acknowledged until August 1, 1783.

The Bard family of Bardstown, Ky., had a tradition that during the Revolutionary period Richard Bard went to Danville with his brother William, where he built a cabin that entitled him to a thousand acres of land, but afterward returned to Pennsylvania. It is probable that the tradition is well founded, at least in part. According to the manuscript records

compiled and preserved by Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky., Richard Bard entered 2,000 acres on treasury warrants, June 19, 1780, twelve or fifteen miles south of Drennon's Lick, including some of his improvements on the Waters of Kentucky, below Potter's and Latimore's Preëmptions on the east side of the Buffalo road. He afterward withdrew 1,000 acres and located them on Buffalo Creek, a branch of Beech Fork. He also withdrew 500 acres of the Drennon's Lick tract and located them on the West Fork of Witherow's Run, also a branch of Beech Fork, and adjoining Witherow's Preëmption and Paul Froman's survey. Both of the latter tracts were in what is now Nelson county in the neighborhood of Bardstown. Mr. Bard also entered 50 acres on Spring Run, below Roger's station; 200 acres on Buffalo Creek, adjoining Samuel Witherow's Preëmption; and 325 acres on Stewart's Creek, adjoining David Bard's preëmption, east of the town. Subsequently, April 3, 1781, Mr. Bard withdrew the remaining 500 acres of the 2,000 acres entry on Drennon's Lick and located them on Buffalo Creek, beginning at the southeast corner of William Bard's preëmption and running southwesterly along William Bard's line 250 poles, and thence off nearly at right angles to include the quantity in the bottom ground of the creek. By a deed dated March 18, 1788, he conveyed one-half—325 acres—of the tract contiguous to Bardstown on the east, known as Witherow's preëmption, and adjoining lands of James Bard, to his son, Archibald, the consideration named being £100. This deed was witnessed by James and Elizabeth Poe.

acknowledged before George Matthews, Esq., one of the Justices of Franklin county, Pa., and certified by Edward Crawford, Prothonotary. On the 12th of September, 1795, Richard Bard made an agreement with William Lytle, on behalf of Archibald, for the conveyance of the Witherow tract, and Archibald Bard made a deed for it, the receipt of which was formally entered on record by Lytle, May 29, 1798. Finally, in 1807, the heirs of Richard Bard executed a release for this land to perfect the title. Samuel Witherow's deed is also on record.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that when Richard Bard made his entry for 2,000 acres on Drennon's Lick his relations, Samuel Potter and George Latimer, who were so closely associated with him in his land entries in Westmoreland County, Pa., also entered 1,000 acres each upon preëmption warrants,



who was a taxable in Peters township in 1751. Hill's order of survey was dated November 7, 1752, but the actual survey, as given in the accompanying draft, was not made until the land was sold to Crobarger. Hill probably left the Conococheague Valley during the French and Indian War. His title to the land was conveyed to William Dean by John McMath under a power of attorney from Hill, and Dean's heirs conveyed to Richard Bard.

Mr. Bard died intestate and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Church-hill. After his death his three farms were sold, his heirs joining in the deeds. His personal estate was appraised at 362 pounds, 6 shillings, 7 pence. His four slaves were an important part of his assets—Jack being valued at 50 pounds; Alexander, 45 pounds; Shaney, 45 pounds; and Bob, 50 pounds. Mrs. Catharine Bard made a will, dated October 15, 1805, naming her son, Isaac Bard, and her brother, James Poe, as executors. After Isaac's death, by a codicil, dated September 7, 1807, Thomas Bard was substituted as one of the executors. The will and codicil were admitted to probate, October 18, 1811. To her son, Thomas Bard, she gave her cupboard, bookcase and kitchen utensils, and her negro boy, Sam, Thomas paying Catharine McFarland and Martha Wilson five pounds each for every year Sam should serve. Thomas was also required to give her granddaughter, Jane Erwin, a good horse, saddle and bridle. To her daughter Olivia Erwin she gave her negro woman, Bet, and to Jane Erwin her plantation in Clermont county, Ohio, about seven miles from Williamsburg. The residue

of her estate she divided among her five daughters. Her interest in the estate of her son, Isaac Bard, she divided into eight shares, giving one share to her granddaughter, Jane Erwin, and the others to her children.

Mr. Bard was married December 22, 1756, to Catharine Poe, daughter of Thomas and Mary Poe. She was born June 3, 1737, and died August 31, 1811.

Issue:

1. John Bard, born September 27, 1757, killed by the Indians, April 13, 1758.

2. Isaac Bard, of whom presently.

3. Mary Bard, married James Dunlap, of whom presently.

4. Archibald Bard, of whom presently.

5. Olivia Bard, married James Erwin, of whom presently.

6. Thomas Bard, of whom presently.

7. William Bard, born March 25, 1771; died young.

8. Elizabeth Bard, married James McKinnie, of whom presently.

9. Margaret Bard, born October 21, 1774; died unmarried, June 21, 1805.

10. Catharine Bard, married Stephen McFarland, of whom presently.

11. Martha Bard, married William Wilson, of whom presently.

Mrs. Bard's father, Thomas Poe, was an early settler on the Conococheague Creek, in what is now Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa., where he died in 1770. According to a tradition preserved by some of his descendants, his wife was Mary Potter, a sister of Captain John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland county, Pa. A genealogy of the Poe family will be found in Part III of this work.

ISAAC BARD, the first child of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard after the return of Mrs. Bard from captivity among the Delawares, was born in Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., February 8, 1762, and died July 28, 1806. He was a farmer in Peters township. He was enrolled as a private of the sixth class, in Captain Walter McKinnie's company of the fourth battalion, Cumberland County Associators, in 1780, but was not in active service, paying a fine of £450, Pennsylvania currency, for non-performance of military duty. After the Revolution he succeeded Captain McKinnie in command of the company and became one of the most active and efficient officers in the Pennsylvania militia. Captain Bard was married April 30, 1789, to Jane McDowell, daughter of Judge James and Jane (Smith) McDowell. She was born February 13, 1771, and died January 23, 1847. After Captain Bard's death his widow married Colonel John Findlay, son of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Findlay, and a brother of Governor William Findlay, of Pennsylvania, and General James Findlay, of Ohio. These three Findlay brothers were members of Congress at the same time, William in the Senate, and John and James in the House.

Judge McDowell, the father of Mrs. Bard, was a son of William McDowell, the pioneer settler at the base of Mount Parnell, in Franklin county, Pa. The elder

McDowell was born in Ireland in 1680, and emigrated to Pennsylvania between 1714 and 1717. He first settled in Chester county, but removed to the Conocoheague Valley about 1735. Because of the Indian forays of 1755-56, he fled to the Susquehanna, and died there in 1759, his remains being interred in the graveyard of Donegal Church, in Lancaster county. He married his wife, Mary, in Ireland; she died February 18, 1782. James McDowell was the fourth son of William and Mary McDowell. He was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1728, and died February 5, 1811. He was a farmer near Mount Parnell and an accomplished surveyor. He was an associate judge of Franklin county, 1791-1811. Judge McDowell married June 17, 1761, Jane Smith, daughter of Robert and Jean Smith, and a sister of Colonel James Smith, the famous captain of the "Black Boys." She died August 28, 1784. This McDowell family still has representatives of the name living under the shadows of Mount Parnell.

Mary Bard, eldest daughter of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born on the Peters township homestead, August 28, 1763, and died in Clermont county, Ohio. She was married to James Dunlap, son of Joseph Dunlap. He died April 19, 1806. Mr. Dunlap was a farmer of Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., and was a man of high character and excellent standing in the community in which he lived.

Issue:

1. James Dunlap, of whom presently.
2. John Dunlap, removed to Clermont county, Ohio; he was married to Elizabeth ———.

3. Richard Dunlap, was born in 1785, and died unmarried, at LeClaire, Ia., in 1863.

4. Joseph Dunlap, went to Clermont county, Ohio.

5. Mary Poe Dunlap, married James McDowell, of whom presently.

6. Elizabeth Bard Dunlap, married Richard Bard, son of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard. (See Descendants of David Bard.)

Andrew Dunlap, the grandfather of James Dunlap, was an early settler in what is now Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. He died in July or August, 1764. The name of his wife was Jean. He had four children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary and Arthur.

Joseph Dunlap, son of Andrew and Jean Dunlap, died in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1789. He made a will, dated April 20, 1783, in which he named his sons James and Joseph as executors. The executors presented this will to the Register of Franklin county for probate in a mutilated condition, the signatures of the testator and witnesses being torn off. Elias Flanagan, a son-in-law, objected to the probate. The case was heard by the Register and five justices of the county, who decided June 18, 1789, that the paper was not the will of Joseph Dunlap. James Dunlap appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, with his father-in-law, Richard Bard, as his surety for costs, but the appeal was dismissed. He had nine children: Alexander, John, James, Joseph, Ruth, Mary, wife of Elias Flanagan; Ann, Sarah and Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Cunningham.

Archibald Bard, son of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., June 27, 1765, and died on his farm, adjoining the Richard Bard homestead, October 1.

1832. He was a prominent citizen of Peters township, and for twenty-one years was an associate judge of Franklin county. He held the office continuously from his first appointment, April 2, 1811, until his death, serving under five successive President judges, as follows: James Hamilton, 1811-19; Charles Smith, 1819-20; John Reed, 1820-24; John Tod, 1824-27; and Alexander Thomson, 1827-32. After he had been six years on the bench, Judge Bard was anxious to succeed General John Rea in Congress, according to a letter printed in the Philadelphia "Aurora," May 28, 1817. This letter gives an interesting account of Franklin county politics at that time.

"It may be proper here to mention," says the writer, "that we have in this county, as well as in some others, that kind of aristocracy which is called family interest, in which the public is sacrificed to family combinations. This county is divided into several connexions of this kind, instead of parties. . . . These are the Reas, the Bards, the Maclays, the Findlays, and several others, none of them powerful enough alone, others not of sufficient consequence to be noticed. In the first instance, General Rea went to Congress, but Judge Bard began to think he would look quite as well there as the General. . . . At one of their delegate meetings, Bard was brought forward by General Waddle, but one of our delegates and those from Bedford would not consent to it, so he fell through, and seeing his connexions were too weak of themselves, he formed a league with the Maclays and finally ousted Rea, but ludicrous to tell, William Maclay was taken up in-

stead of Bard, and he is still obliged to stick to the judgeship."

Judge Bard was a practical farmer and lived all his life on his farm, which was a part of "Bard's Purchase," the old Richard Bard homestead. The deed of Richard and Catharine Bard to their son Archibald for a part of "Bard's Purchase," was dated July 25, 1793. This conveyance was for 226½ acres, and comprised the northern part of the old Bard plantation. On this tract Judge Bard built the fine stone mansion in which he lived until his death, and that was afterward the home of his widow. The house is still standing. The Judge Bard homestead, after the death of Mrs. Bard, was sold and for more than a half of a century it has been out of the Bard name. He was an active business man, and was named as executor of many estates by his neighbors in the townships of Peters, Montgomery and Antrim. His patriotism was shown by the fact that he marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, serving as a private in the company of his brother, Captain Thomas Bard.

Judge Bard compiled a narrative of the captivity of Richard Bard and his wife by the Indians, from his father's papers, which was printed originally in Loudon's "Narratives," and reprinted with some changes in "Border Life." These narratives were collated by the compiler of this genealogy, and reprinted, with notes, in 1905, together with a ballad of his captivity and escape, written by Richard Bard, in 1760. Judge Bard always took a leading part in the political activities of his period. He went to

Chambersburg to a meeting of the return judges on the twelfth of October, the day of the cholera outbreak of 1832, took the infection and was one of the victims of the epidemic.

Judge Bard was married to Elizabeth Beatty, only daughter of William and Mary (Johnston) Beatty. She was born in Antrim township, in what is now Franklin county, Pa., January 17, 1771, and died January 9, 1852.

Issue:

1. Richard Bard, was born July 5, 1800, and died unmarried, January 26, 1831. He was graduated at Princeton. He studied law in Chambersburg and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, at the August term, 1823. He removed to Washington county, Pa., whence his father and mother brought back his body in a sleigh for interment in the old Church-hill graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa.

2. Maria Bard, married Adam McKinnie, of whom presently.

3. Catharine Bard, married Franklin Darragh, of whom presently.

4. William Beatty Bard, was born May 13, 1803, and died unmarried, at Delaware, Ohio, February 29, 1880. In early life he was a merchant at Mercersburg and captain of a military company. He went to California in 1852, and remained there nineteen years; then returning to Ohio, he made his home with his brother Isaac and sister Olivia until his death.

5. Margaret Bard, married Alexander E. McDowell, of whom presently.

6. Isaac Bard, of whom presently.

7. James Johnston Bard, was born April 7, 1810, and died December 7, 1810.

8. Elizabeth Johnston Bard, was born December 28, 1811, and died August 25, 1819.

9. Eliza Jane Bard, was born February 20, 1814, and died May 17, 1887. She was married April 30, 1845, to Abner M. Fuller, admitted to the Chambersburg Bar in 1844, and went to Ohio.

10. Archibald Bard, was born November 20, 1815, and died May 21, 1816.

11. Martha Olivia Bard, was born June 18, 1817, and died in Ohio, March 1, 1878.

Mrs. Bard's father, William Beatty, was a son of Henry and Catharine Beatty, early settlers in Antrim township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa. Henry Beatty died in September or October, 1772, William Beatty was born at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1738, and died in Antrim township, February 15, 1802. He was in active service in the Revolution with Captain James Young's marching company, in the campaign around Philadelphia, in 1777, under Colonel Arthur Buchanan, and with Captain William Findley's marching company, March, 1778, with Colonel Samuel Culbertson's battalion. He lived in the Brown's Mill neighborhood, near the Poe and Potter plantations.

The Beatty family of the Conococheague, generally assumed to be of Scotch-Irish origin, was more probably of Irish lineage, in this that the Biataghs, Bietaghs or Beattys in Ireland antedated the Plantation of Ulster. According to Tipper's "Collection of Pedigrees," written in the Irish language in 1713, Goffrey, one of the princes from Scotland, who, siding with the Irish monarch Brian Boru, fought at the battle of Clontarf in 1014, was the ancestor of Beytagh, modernized Beatty, Beaty, Beytagh and Battia.

On the maternal side, Mrs. Bard's grandparents were Major James and Elizabeth (Brown-Findlay) Johnston. Major Johnston settled in Antrim township near Shady

Grove, about 1735. He was of the Johnstons of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, better known as the Johnstons of Annandale. He was the father of four sons distinguished in the Revolution. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Cornet Brown, who participated in the defense of Derry, and the widow of Samuel Findlay, the grandfather of the three Findlay brothers, Colonel John, Governor William and General James.

Olivia Bard, daughter of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born March 26, 1767, and died in Clermont county, Ohio. She was married about 1793-94 to James Erwin, whose ancestry has not been established. He was born in 1742, and died April 14, 1819. He was a farmer in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. He was an active member of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church, and was clerk of the session.

Issue:

1. Martha W. Erwin, married William Rankin, of whom presently.

2. Catharine Poe Erwin, was born January 9, 1797, and died at East Liberty, Pa., July 2, 1883. She was blind for many years. She was married June 27, 1823, to Joseph McFarland; they had no children.

3. Mary Erwin, was born August 13, 1799, and died October 16, 1859. She was married February 13, 1823, to Alexander Waddell, son of Thomas and Catharine (Long) Waddell. They had two children, an infant that died August 9, 1825, and Catharine Elizabeth, who was baptized July 16, 1826, and died November 4, 1826.

4. John Erwin, was born June 9, 1803, and died March 24, 1872. At the time of his death he was living at Bryn Mawr, Pa. He was married April 26, 1859, to Martha Bren-

ard, a native of Northampton, Eng. She was born July 29, 1819, and died May 5, 1901. They had no children.

5. Olivia Bard Erwin, married Dr. Valentine B. McGahan, of whom presently.

6. James Bard Erwin, of whom presently.

James Erwin was probably a son of Joseph Erwin, who at the time of his death in 1771-72 was living in Reading township, York, now Adams county, Pa. Joseph Erwin was married to Mary McClellan, daughter of James McClellan, and had two sons, John and James, and a daughter, Sarah. John Erwin married Mary Ramsey, daughter of James and Mary (O'Caine) Ramsey, and had John, Robert and Mary, wife of David Agnew.

Thomas Bard, son of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born April 2, 1769, and died July 9, 1845. He was for many years a prominent citizen of Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. He was a farmer, and for thirty years of his life lived on a part of the old Bard homestead, occupying the old stone mansion built by his father, Richard Bard. The old farmhouse was destroyed by fire a few years ago and is now only a heap of crumbling ruins.

By a deed dated August 15, 1794, Richard Bard and Catharine, his wife, conveyed 352 acres of the old Bard homestead to their son Thomas. This land was part of a large tract called "Bard's Purchase," and it included, besides, three small tracts named "Recollection," "Bard's Addition," and "Parnassus." Thomas Bard and Jane, his wife, conveyed 286 acres of this land to Henry Stitzel by deed dated February

20, 1824. Henry Stitzel divided it into two tracts of 143 acres each, and conveyed one of these to his son George, and the other to his son-in-law, Gideon Hoch, August 6, 1824. George Stitzel got the old Richard Bard mansion. The consideration named in the deed to Henry Stitzel was \$11,372.25, and in those to George Stitzel and Gideon Hoch, \$5,736. From George Stitzel the Richard and Thomas Bard homestead went to William Stitzel, April 16, 1863, who sold it to John Widder, March 31, 1864. It is now owned by S. Houston Johnston, of Mercersburg, Pa.

In 1814, Mr. Bard formed a company of volunteers among his neighbors, which formed part of the regiment that marched to the defense of Baltimore under the command of Colonel John Findlay. In Captain Bard's company were his brother, Judge Archibald Bard; William Wilson, whose first wife was his sister Martha; Joseph Dunlap, his nephew; and James McDowell, William McDowell, Sr., and Matthew Patton. William McDowell, Sr., was an officer of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution, and was with Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. After the sale of the Bard homestead Captain Bard removed to Washington county, Md., but after a brief sojourn in Maryland, he returned to Franklin county, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1832-33.

Captain Bard was married March 26, 1807, to Jane C. (Jeanney) McFarland, daughter of Robert and Jean (Cochran) McFarland. She was born December 17, 1783, and died August 31, 1857.

Issue:

1. Richard Bard, of whom presently.
2. Robert McFarland Bard, of whom presently.
3. Thomas Poe Bard, of whom presently.
4. John Bard, of whom presently.
5. Archibald Bard, of whom presently.
6. Oliver Barbour Bard, was baptized May, 1817, and died in infancy.
7. Eliza Catharine Bard, was born April 4, 1823, and died October 6, 1823.

Mrs. Bard's father, Robert McFarland, belonged to the old McFarland family of Bucks county, Pa., and on the maternal side, her mother, Jean Cochran, was a descendant of the Cochrans of Chester county. For their history see the Cochran and McFarland families in "The Bard Kinship," Part III.

Elizabeth Bard, daughter of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born February 12, 1773, and died July 9, 1824. She was married to James McKinnie, son of Josiah and Isabel McKinnie. Mr. McKinnie died July 27, 1811. He was a farmer in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa.

Issue:

1. James McKinnie, of whom presently.
2. Richard Bard McKinnie, of whom presently.
3. Walter McKinnie.
4. Josiah McKinnie, of whom presently.
5. John McKinnie, died July 24, 1810.
6. Catharine McKinnie, married Alexander McMullen, of whom presently.
7. Margaret McKinnie, married James Turner, of whom presently.

Mr. McKinnie's father, Josiah McKinnie, was a native of Ireland, who died in Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., October 20, 1782. He emigrated to America and settled near Carlisle, Pa., before the French and Indian War. About 1757, he came to Church-hill, in Peters township, but was driven away by the Indians and did not return for two years. The name of his wife was Isabel. She died April 20, 1777. They had eleven children.

John McKinnie was married to Catharine ———, who died in October, 1785. Their children were Robert, Walter and Isabel, who died November 1, 1816.

Josiah McKinnie, the younger, died June 1, 1774.

Walter McKinnie, died April 20, 1806. He was ensign of Captain William Huston's marching company, in service, in 1778, but is marked on the rolls "on a journey." He became captain of the eighth company, in the fourth battalion, Cumberland County Associators, May 10, 1780, and was in service on the western frontier. By his wife Jane he had three sons, James B., Josiah and Walter, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

James McKinnie, is the subject of the foregoing sketch. Mary McKinnie, was married to John McCullough, son of James and Martha McCullough. He was born in Newcastle county, Del., in 1749, and was brought to Peters township by his parents in 1754. With his younger brother James, he was captured by the Indians, July 26, 1756. His "Narrative" of his captivity will be found in "Border Life." His children were Josiah, John and Martha.

Elizabeth McKinnie, was married to Samuel Patton, who died in 1821. He was a captain in Colonel Joseph Armstrong's regiment of the "Flying Camp," in 1776, and was captain of the third company in Colonel Sam-

uel Culbertson's battalion, Cumberland County Associates, 1777-80. He commanded a marching company in service under Colonel William Chambers in 1778, and on the Bedford frontier in 1779. Issue: Matthew, Josiah; Elizabeth, married John Gilmor; Isabella, married Joseph Marshall; Rebecca; Catharine, married Charles Cummins, and Martha.

Martha McKinnie, was married May 5, 1785, to William Menard, who died in 1795; their children were Samuel, William, John, Josiah, Mary, Martha and Elizabeth.

Margaret McKinnie, married ——— McCoy.

Isabel McKinnie, married Alexander McDowell.

Catharine McKinnie, married John McDowell.

Anne McKinnie, married Benjamin Chestnut.

Catharine Bard, daughter of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born March 1, 1777, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was married November 13, 1800, to Stephen McFarland, son of Robert and Jane (Cochran) McFarland. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., August 15, 1772, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1832. He went to Cincinnati in the early days of that city, where he engaged in business as a hatter. Subsequently he kept the "Columbian Inn." He amassed a considerable fortune, and retired to a rural residence in the neighborhood of his adopted city, but about 1820, he became seriously embarrassed in banking operations, and was reduced from affluence to poverty. There is a trace of regret at his misfortune in his father's will.

Issue:

1. Robert McFarland, was baptized September 20, 1801.
2. Isaac Bard McFarland, was baptized December 5, 1802, and died without issue.

3. John McFarland.
4. Thomas McFarland, was baptized March 18, 1806.
5. Jane McFarland, married Ira Atherton, of Cincinnati.
For Mr. McFarland's family history, see McFarland family in "The Bard Kinship."

Martha Bard, daughter of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard, was born November 12, 1778, and died October 13, 1813. She was married November 11, 1805, to William Wilson, son of John and Ann (Campbell) Wilson. He was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., March 13, 1785, and died at College Hill, Ohio, July 29, 1864. He was a farmer in Peters township until 1824, when he removed to Ohio, where the rest of his life was spent.

Issue:

1. John Wilson, was born August 16, 1806, and died July 12, 1807.
2. Catharine Poe Wilson, was born August 7, 1807, and died in Ohio. She was married to ——— McMean, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., who died in Ohio in 1891. A daughter, Rachel McMean, is living at Blue Ash, Ohio, and has in her possession the great horn spoon used by Mrs. Catharine Poe Bard during her captivity among the Indians.
3. Rachel McGee Wilson, was born October 9, 1809, and died in Ohio. She was married to Dr. John Naylor.
4. Martha Bard Wilson, was born July 23, 1813, and died April 3, 1814.

Mr. Wilson's grandfather, William Wilson, was an early settler in Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa. He died September 18, 1777, and his wife Isabelle died October 3, 1777. Their children was Isaac, Sarah, Matthew, Elizabeth, John, William and Ann.

John Wilson, son of William and Isabelle Wilson, died April 2, 1788. He was married January 25, 1770, to Ann Campbell. Their children were William and Margaret.

William Wilson, son of John and Ann (Campbell) Wilson, was twice married. His second wife was Mary McFarland, daughter of Robert and Jane (Cochran) McFarland. For their children, see McFarland family in "The Bard Kinship."

III

JAMES DUNLAP, son of James and Mary (Bard) Dunlap, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was associated in business with his uncle, Stephen McFarland. He returned to Pennsylvania previous to his second marriage. Mr. Dunlap was twice married. He was married (1), November 17, 1807, to Margaret Dunlap, probably a cousin, who died in August, 1808, and (2), November 1, 1817, to Jane S. McDowell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) McDowell. She was born September 23, 1790, and died July 28, 1876. His widow, with her children, removed to Dwight, Ill.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Mary Margaretta Dunlap, was born September 7, 1817, and died May 24, 1818.

2. James Porter Dunlap, was born May 24, 1819, and died June 16, 1837.

3. Elizabeth Violetta Dunlap, was married to Josiah Thompson, of Dwight, Ill. Issue: Jane, married Dr. Baker, of Pontiac, Ill.; Mary, married (1), Al. Hains, and had Bert and Frank, and (2), Judge Harding, of Pontiac; and Charlotte, living in Chicago.

4. Robert McDowell Dunlap, was born August 10, 1822, and died June 22, 1841.

5. Richard Thomas Dunlap, was born February 20, 1824, and went to Timmemaha, Cal.

6. John William Dunlap, was born April 28, 1826, and died unmarried, at Dwight, Ill., December 3, 1877.

7. Joseph Irwin Dunlap, of whom presently.

8. Margaret Jane Dunlap, was married (1), to Abraham Knapper; (2), to Jason Pringle, and (3), to Alexander Trotter. By her second marriage she had Joseph D., William and Mary Pringle, and by her third marriage she had Margaret and Alexander Trotter.

9. Archibald Bard Dunlap, of whom presently.

Mrs. Dunlap's father, Robert McDowell, was a son of James and Jane (Smith) McDowell. He was born at the base of Mount Parnell, June 13, 1766, and died October 10, 1806.

Mary Poe Dunlap, daughter of James and Mary (Bard) Dunlap, was born January 20, 1789, and died October 9, 1876. She was married October 27, 1813, to James McDowell, son of James and Jane (Smith) McDowell. He was born December 6, 1782, and died April 8, 1861. He was a farmer at Mt. Parnell, Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. In 1814, he was first lieutenant of Captain Thomas Bard's company, which marched to the defense of Baltimore. When the Franklin county companies were organized into a regiment he was made its adjutant. He was a county commissioner of Franklin county, 1815-17.

Issue:

1. Mary Bard McDowell, was born August 14, 1814, and died unmarried, February 13, 1871.

2. James Dunlap McDowell, was born March 16, 1816, and died unmarried, October 9, 1887. He followed surveying and teaching in early life. As a teacher he was held in great esteem. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. He was very active in the Whig campaign of 1848. In 1851, he was a candidate for the Whig nomination for prothonotary, but was defeated in the county convention. He was elected an associate

judge in 1871, and served until 1876, being the last associate judge of the county. He was postmaster at Mt. Parnell, 1870-80. In 1880, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was one of the independent Republicans who refused to support the caucus nominee for United States Senator, in 1881-82.

3. Jane Smith McDowell, was born September 4, 1817, and died July 24, 1887. She was married to Charles Gillan, son of James and Margaret (Reed) Gillan. He was born February 8, 1819, and died March 24, 1878. He was a farmer, stock raiser and hotel keeper near St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pa. Issue: Mary E., married James E. McDowell; James D., a merchant at St. Thomas, married Charlotte Johnston; William M., was county auditor and prothonotary of Franklin county, and married Sarah J. Gillan; Sarah J.; Margaret C., married Benjamin F. Huber; and Robert McDowell married Fannie Sellers.

4. Sarah Margaret McDowell, was born July 26, 1819, and died unmarried, October 11, 1872.

5. Elizabeth Olivia McDowell, was born September 21, 1821, and died unmarried, December 16, 1878.

6. William Findlay McDowell, was born June 23, 1824, and died February 5, 1890.

7. Robert Holmes McDowell, was born October 8, 1826, and is living at St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pa.

8. Catharine Poe McDowell, was born July 12, 1828, and died October 19, 1890. She was married to Alexander Campbell Armstrong, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., July 1, 1828, and died at Auburn, Neb., August 13, 1897. They had a son, James M. Armstrong, who married Eunice Eulalie Skeen.

Maria Bard, daughter of Judge Archibald and Elizabeth (Beatty) Bard, was born October 3, 1801, and died October 24, 1830. She was married to Adam McKinnie, son of Josiah and Isabel McKinnie.

He was born near Church-hill, in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. Mr. McKinnie was sheriff of Franklin county, 1844-47.

Issue:

1. Bard McKinnie.

Catharine Bard, daughter of Judge Archibald and Elizabeth (Beatty) Bard, was born November 12, 1804, and died in Michigan in 1861. She was married December 4, 1834, to Franklin Darragh, son of George Darragh, of McConnellsburg, Pa. After her marriage she went west with her husband, and finally settled in Michigan.

Issue:

1. Archibald Bard Darragh, was born December 23, 1840. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1868, having previously served in the civil war as private and officer until mustered out in 1865. In 1870, he engaged in the banking business, in which he is still interested. He has been a Representative in Congress from Michigan since 1901. Mr. Darragh was married to Nancy Purviance Culbertson, daughter of Ferdinand and Lavinia Culbertson.

George Darragh conducted a tannery at McConnellsburg, Pa., for many years.

Mrs. A. B. Darragh's father, Ferdinand Culbertson, was a son of Dr. Samuel D. and Nancy (Purviance) Culbertson, of Chambersburg, Pa. Dr. Culbertson was a noteworthy physician. Ferdinand Culbertson was born in Chambersburg, April 30, 1823, and died at Peoria, Ill., May 7, 1863.

Margaret Bard, daughter of Judge Archibald and Elizabeth (Beatty) Bard, was born July 31, 1806, and died September 28, 1885. She was married May 14,

1834, to Alexander Erwin McDowell, son of William Smith and Mary (Erwin) McDowell. He was a farmer in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., and was well known and much esteemed.

Issue:

1. Mary Jane McDowell, married William A. McKinnie, of whom presently.
2. Archibald Bard McDowell, of whom presently.
3. Elizabeth McDowell, married Samuel H. Johnston, of whom presently.
4. William McDowell.

Mr. McDowell's great-grandparents were William and Mary McDowell, who settled at the base of Mt. Parnell about 1735. His grandparents were James and Jane (Smith) McDowell. His father, William Smith McDowell, who was born October 20, 1776, and died January 23, 1834, was a farmer in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., and a member of the State Legislature, 1833-34. His mother, Mary Erwin, was born January 8, 1781, and died January 4, 1860. She was a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Holmes) Erwin.

The Erwins were of Scotch extraction and Irish birth. His grandfather went from Scotland to Ireland at the time of the Battle of the Boyne, and his father was a minister of the Established Church. Father and son were both Alexander Erwin. Alexander Erwin, the younger, was extensively engaged in business before he emigrated to Pennsylvania, conducting a tannery and a number of stores. He settled at Concord, in Path Valley, Franklin county, Pa., in 1797, where he engaged in farming. His wife, Mary Holmes, was a lady of aristocratic birth, who bore her husband fourteen children.

Isaac Bard, son of Judge Archibald and Elizabeth (Beatty) Bard, was born April 28, 1808, and died June 6, 1876. He lived on the Judge Bard homestead until 1851. In the autumn of 1852, he removed to Delaware county, Ohio, and is buried in Liberty graveyard, about eight miles south of Delaware. Mr. Bard was married February 10, 1840, to Rowana Humphrey, daughter of David and Nancy (Clark) Humphrey. She was born March 17, 1808, and died June 23, 1852.

Issue:

1. Archibald Bard, was born September 22, 1841, and died September 18, 1843.

2. Mary Agnes Bard, was born January 17, 1844, and died July 22, 1894. She was married November 16, 1876, to George Carson Cellar, and lived in Delaware county, Ohio, until 1888, when she removed to Rhea county, Tenn. Her children were George Bard, Joseph Humphrey and Wilson Fuller.

3. Elizabeth Johnston Bard, was born February 3, 1846. She was married February 18, 1897, to W. L. Bartlett, of New Plymouth, Vinton county, Ohio.

4. David Humphrey Bard, of whom presently.

5. Rowana Humphrey Bard, was born January 5, 1852.

Mrs. Bard's grandfather, David Humphrey, was an early settler in Peters township, in what is now Franklin county, Pa. He died in 1785. His children were David, George, Robert, John, William, Jane, wife of Oliver Anderson, and Ann. Her father, also David Humphrey, was a prominent citizen of Franklin county. Her mother was Nancy Clark, daughter of James and Nancy (Reed) Clark. James Clark died in 1821.

Martha W. Erwin, daughter of James and Olivia (Bard) Erwin, was born December 6, 1794, and died at Pittsburgh, Pa. She was married June 4, 1818, to William Rankin.

Issue:

1. James Erwin Rankin, of whom presently.

Olivia Bard Erwin, daughter of James and Olivia (Bard) Erwin, was born July 5, 1807. She was married in 1840, to Valentine Brown McGahan, a physician.

Issue:

1. Olivia Jane Mary McGahan, was born July 20, 1841.
2. Katharine Erwin McGahan, was born October 14, 1843. She was married March, 1872, to John Valentine Brobst, who died in September, 1901. Their children were Samuel Brendan, born July, 1874, and Mary Erwin, born September, 1880. Mary E. Brobst was married March 10, 1902, to John Bolton Ackley, of Philadelphia.
3. James Erwin McGahan, was born November 3, 1845. He was married to Henrietta Martin, and had two children that died in infancy.

James Bard Erwin, son of James and Olivia (Bard) Erwin, was born April 30, 1810, and died at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., October 20, 1883. He learned the trade of a tanner with Andrew McElwaine, at Newville, Pa. Later he removed to Pittsburg, where he engaged in business. Mr. Erwin was married November 3, 1831, to Isabel McKee McElwaine, daughter of Robert McElwaine, of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa. She was born February 27, 1809, and died January 6, 1888.

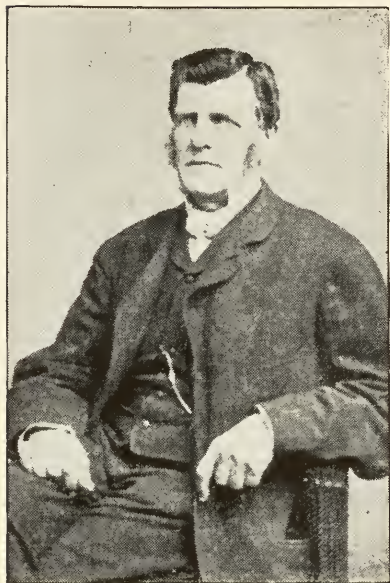
Issue:

1. James Bard Erwin, of whom presently.
2. Robert McElwaine Erwin, of whom presently.
3. John Richard Erwin, was born July 28, 1838.
4. Jane Mary Erwin, was born April 21, 1840. She was married (1), in 1847, to Jason C. Swayze, who died at Topeka, Kan., March 23, 1877, and (2), to Dr. Phineas M. Sturges. He was born March, 1816, and died at Topeka, July 10, 1901. By her first marriage she had two sons, Horace George and Jason Clark Swayze.
5. Katharine Erwin, was born August 7, 1842.
6. Thomas McElwaine Erwin, of whom presently.
7. Sarah Belle Erwin, was born in 1852. She was married to Levi A. McKnight.

The McElwaines were among the earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Andrew McElwaine came to what is now Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Pa., as early as 1729, if not earlier. His farm was what has since been known as the "Fountain of Health." The massacre of the Williamsons by the Indians occurred on an adjoining farm. Mrs. McElwaine was the first person to discover the presence of the savages in the neighborhood and give the alarm. Andrew McElwaine's son Andrew was the father of Robert McElwaine, the father of Mrs. Erwin. Robert McElwaine was born in 1781, and died January 18, 1853. He was married April 12, 1808, to Jane Shamon. She was born in 1790, and died May 12, 1869.

Richard Bard, son of Captain Thomas and Jane C. (McFarland) Bard, was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., February 17, 1806, and died at Allegheny City, Pa., August 9, 1867. Early in life he engaged in business in Big Cove, Fulton county,

Pa., where he remained until 1843, when he removed to Pittsburgh. After his removal he engaged in the



Richard Bard.

leather business, in which he continued until his death. He was a man of high character and a prominent member of the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City. He was all his life active in church work in Allegheny, the city of his residence. Mr. Bard was married in 1832 to Eliza Jane Carson, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (King) Carson, of Mercersburg, Pa. She was born

March 23, 1816, and died December, 1860.

Issue:

1. Thomas Carson Bard, was born April 10, 1835; he died young.

2. Robert Washington Bard, was born April 20 1837, and died at Camp Humphreys, Va., February 11, 1863. He served with the Pittsburgh Rifles in the summer of 1862, and enlisted in Company H, 123rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 9, 1862. He was promoted from sergeant to first sergeant, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville.

3. Andrew Melville Bard, was born in 1839, and died young.

4. James William Bard, of whom presently.
5. Melville Bard, died in Watertown, Dak., in 1885. He served through the Civil War with the 1st Ohio Cavalry.
6. Elliot Bard, of whom presently.
7. Richard Bard, of whom presently.
8. Mary Emma Bard, married Alexander L. Boggs, of whom presently.
9. Agnes Carson Bard, married Frank H. Stuchfield, of whom presently.
10. Lillie Jane Bard, married Rev. William A. Edie, of whom presently.
11. Sophia McLaren Bard, married John Dutton Steele, of whom presently.

Mrs. Bard's grandfather, David Carson, was a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch extraction. He was born in 1750, and died September 10, 1823. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1784, and settled at Greencastle. When he came to Pennsylvania he brought with him a certificate of good character, signed by the dissenting clergyman and other inhabitants of the parish of Donaghedy, in County Tyrone, on the Foyle, in the neighborhood of Londonderry. He was a Covenanter, but at Greencastle, where he remained all his life, he connected himself with the Associate Presbyterian Church. Four years after his emigration, he visited Ireland, where he was married, July 28, 1788, to Jean Oliver, a native of Donaghedy parish. She was born in 1760, and died August 5, 1839. Their children were William, Thomas, Elizabeth, James Oliver and David. James O. Carson was an associate judge of Franklin county, Pa., and one of the leading citizens of the county.

Mrs. Bard's father, Thomas Carson, was born at Greencastle, Pa., August 6, 1791, and died at Mercersburg,

Pa., April 26, 1857. He began life as a teacher but afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a justice of the peace for many years and served ten years in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a member of the House, 1834-35, and 1843-44, and was a member of the State Senate, 1845-47, and 1851-53. During his last term, he was Speaker of the Senate. He was married March 25, 1815, to Agnes King, daughter of George and Margaret (McDowell) King. She was baptized January 30, 1789, and died in the summer of 1862. Their children were Eliza Jane, Washington King, Thomas, William, Margaret Emeline, David Erskine and Rosanna Mary. Mrs. Carson's father was a brother of the Rev. John King, D. D., for nearly half a century pastor of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church, and her mother was a daughter of John McDowell, of McDowell's Mill, which is often mentioned in the annals of the French and Indian War.

Robert McFarland Bard, son of Captain Thomas and Jane C. (McFarland) Bard, was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., December 12, 1809, and died in Chambersburg, Pa., January 28, 1851. He was educated at the Hagerstown Academy, which he left in his twentieth year. In 1830, he began the study of the law at Chambersburg, under the Hon. George Chambers, and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, January 14, 1834. After coming to the Bar he went to Macomb, Ill., intending to settle there in the practice of his profession, but remained only one year, returning to Chambersburg in 1835, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. During two years of his brief career at the

Chambersburg Bar, 1842-44, Mr. Bard was in partnership with the Hon. James N. McLanahan, one of the leading lawyers of that period. He soon attained a high position at the Bar of his native county, and in his later years enjoyed a wide reputation in the state as a lawyer of great ability. "Mr. Bard was a peculiarly gifted man intellectually," wrote one of his contemporaries; "he had a profound knowledge of the law, was ardently devoted to his profession, managed every case entrusted to him with masterly skill and force, and would, had not death removed him in the meridian of his years, been one of the country's grandest jurists." He possessed an active, vigorous and logical mind, and his legal learning was extensive and profound. His arguments to the court were cogent, and free from prolixity and redundancy. His addresses before a jury were eloquent, convincing and directed toward presenting the strong points of his case clearly and strenuously. He judiciously refrained from dwelling at length on matters of minor importance. When he gave a legal opinion to a client on a difficult point of law he was able to give it confidently, because it was the result of the most painstaking investigation and study.

In politics Mr. Bard was a Whig, but he was never an aspirant for political office. In 1839, when he was only thirty years old, and the public school system was in its infancy, he was elected a member of the Chambersburg school board, and he was chosen Chief Burgess of the borough in 1847. In 1850, he was nominated for Congress by the Whigs, his successful competitor being his former law part-

ner, James X. McLanahan. The campaign of that year was conducted on the race issue. Poor white men were asked to remember that if they did not wish to become the companions of negroes, and work for ten cents a day or get nothing to do, they must vote for James X. McLanahan. The Whig organ, which supported Mr. Bard, charged that Mr. McLanahan was "rolling in wealth." To this the "Valley Spirit," the Democratic organ, answered that McLanahan came to Chambersburg with $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents in his pockets, and that if he had since become wealthy it was by dint of hard application to business. Then followed from time to time some remarkable political arguments intended to prove to the independent voters of the Congress district why they should support Mr. McLanahan instead of Mr. Bard.

His style of living is much like that of his competitor, Mr. Bard, who owns a fine three-story dwelling and a little town of offices somewhat nearer the center of aristocratic gravity than Mr. McLanahan's residence is located. . . . A man may be rich and yet not aristocratic; or he may be aristocratic without being rich. Of the first class is McLanahan. . . . Poor White Men Remember; That while Mr. McLanahan gives the work he has to do to poor white men his Whig competitor has a negro to do his work. Ask the Whig editors if they have ever seen any poor white men sawing a cord of wood for Mr. Bard for years. They will be compelled to say no. Then ask them if they ever saw a negro sawing wood at Mr. McLanahan's house. They will have to say no. Mr. McLanahan is in favor of supporting the poor white man in preference to the negro. Choose which you will vote for. . . . If you

do not wish your country overwhelmed with idle, lazy negroes from Maryland, Virginia and other slave states vote for James X. McLanahan for Congress. And ye poor men who depend upon your daily labor to gain a living for yourselves and families, if you do not wish to become the companions of these Negroes, and do not wish to work for ten cents a day or else get nothing at all to do, vote for James X. McLanahan. For remember, if the abolitionists get a sufficient number of members of Congress, they will abolish slavery, and then the Negroes will overrun the free States, and work for less wages and you will be compelled to work for the same or have nothing to do. Are you willing to work side by side with a negro, for ten cents a day? Are you willing to sleep in the same bed with him? Are you willing that the negro shall be the companion of your sons and daughters. If you are not, vote for James X. McLanahan for Congress. Think for yourselves, poor laboring men and mechanics. The Whig editors denounce Mr. McLanahan for voting for a law allowing the master to come from Maryland and Virginia to reclaim his slave. If Mr. Bard would have voted against the measure—and the Whig editors say he would—is not this evidence that he is opposed to having the slaves taken back, that he wishes them to remain among us, to take the place of the poor white man, to take away the labor of the white man, and to compel the white man to labor for the same wages that the negro is willing to take for his services?

This was, perhaps, the only campaign in a Northern Congress district in ante-bellum days, in which the race issue was so boldly urged, or was successful. Mr. Bard was a man of strong convictions, with the courage to avow them. He was conspicuous as an

influential and consistent advocate of temperance at a time when opposition to the Rum Power and the Slave Power were alike regarded as a species of fanaticism.

Mr. Bard was married February 12, 1839, to Elizabeth Smith Little, daughter of Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little, of Mercersburg, Pa. She was born December 12, 1813, and died at Hueneme, Cal., December 7, 1881.

Issue:

1. Mary Parker Bard, born April 15, 1840; lives in Chambersburg, Pa.
2. Thomas Robert Bard, of whom presently.
3. Cephas Little Bard, of whom presently.
4. Louisa Jane Bard, born June 3, 1844; lives in Chambersburg, Pa.

Dr. Little's parents were Casper and Susanna Little, who lived near Two Taverns, Adams county, Pa. For their history see Little family in "The Bard Kinship."

Thomas Poe Bard, son of Captain Thomas and Jane C. (McFarland) Bard, was born October 9, 1811, and died May 31, 1885. He engaged in business as a merchant at Mercersburg, Pa., and was postmaster there, 1841-45. He was prothonotary of Franklin county, 1845-48. In 1850, he removed to Virginia, and conducted a foundry, first at Waynesboro, and afterward at Scottsville. He was the first foundryman that made and introduced cooking stoves in the Valley of Virginia. In 1855, he went to Baltimore, and was in business there until failing health compelled his retirement in 1875. He had the mechanical genius shown by the members of the

Bard family, and its characteristic modesty. His life was marked by quiet, unobtrusive acts of kindness and charity. He was fond of reading, and never lost his intelligent interest in public questions. Mr. Bard was married November 29, 1836, to Matilda Van Lear Cowan, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Van Lear) Cowan, of Mercersburg, Pa. She was born February 16, 1817, and died March 4, 1880.

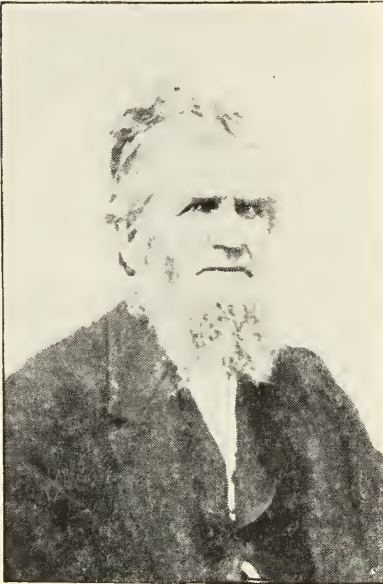
Issue:

1. Jennie McFarland Bard, was born March 30, 1838. She was married October 18, 1866, to William Dugdale, who was born January 6, 1842. They have one daughter, Jennie.
2. Maria Louisa Bard, was born November 6, 1842, and died November 19, 1882.
3. John Edwin Bard, was born January 29, 1845, and died June 13, 1845.
4. Susan Emma Bard, was born May 16, 1848, and died July 18, 1848.
5. William Bard, was born May 10, 1854, and died June 10, 1854.

Mrs. Bard's father, Hugh Cowan, was born in 1768, and died April 19, 1828. He was a cabinet maker at Mercersburg, Pa. He owned the two-story brick building adjoining the house owned and occupied by Dr. Peter W. Little. Mr. Cowan was married January 3, 1799, to Mary Van Lear, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Chambers) Van Lear. She was born near Mercersburg, Pa., in 1780, and died March 3, 1839. Their children were Joseph Van Lear, Maria, Susan, Eliza, William, Jane, Van Lear and Matilda. Mrs. Van Lear was a daughter of Rowland Chambers, a descendant of Rowland Chambers, one of the earliest settlers in the Cumberland Valley. She was born in 1746, and died

November 9, 1836. The Van Leers were of Dutch extraction and early settlers in the Conococheague Valley.

John Bard, son of Captain Thomas and Jane C. (McFarland) Bard, was born September 10, 1813, and died at Sedalia, Mo., April 16, 1888.



John Bard.

He learned the trade of a tanner, at which he was engaged in both Pennsylvania and Illinois. About 1843 he removed to Winchester, Ill., but in 1859 he gave up the tanning business, and went with his family by ox team to Missouri, where he became a farmer. His last years were spent at Sedalia. Mr. Bard was married February 1, 1837, to Mary Poe

Evans, daughter of Jeremiah and Rachel Evans. She was born June 10, 1816, and died May 8, 1891.

Issue:

1. Richard Alexander Bard, was born December 23, 1837, and died in 1873. He was married in 1868, to Lucia McIntosh, a Cherokee, who was a handsome curly-haired woman and well-educated. They had one son, Daniel.
2. William Evans Bard, of whom presently.
3. Robert McFarland Bard, was born August 10, 1842,

and lives in California. He was married to Arabella Robertson, who died May 13, 1904. Their children were Maude and Ora.

4. Mary Wilkinson Bard, was born October 9, 1844, and died August 1, 1845.

5. Ellen Jane Bard, married Arthur Paine Morey, of whom presently.

6. Kate Bard, was born December 13, 1848, and was married in 1873 to Marcellus Garton. They live in Tulsa, Indian Territory. Their children are Claude, Rilla Colvie, Nelle, Bruce, Lillie, Lottie and Edwin.

7. Fannie Bard, was born June 11, 1851, and died April, 1900.

8. Georgetta Bard, was born May 31, 1854, and was married May 27, 1874, to William S. Young. They live at Pasadena, Cal. Their children are Etta, Roscoe, Lena, Roxie, Arla, Carl and Gerry.

9. Mattie Homes Bard, was born January 17, 1859, and was married in Pettis county, Mo., May 7, 1882, to James William Snoddy. They live at Warrensburg, Mo. Their children are Ola, Ethel, Lois, Mary, Bard and Laurence.

Mrs. Bard's parents were Jeremiah and Rachel (McMullen) Evans. He was a son of Richard Evans, and his wife a daughter of John and Mary (Poe) McMullen. For the history of the McMullens, see Poe family in "The Bard Kinship."

Archibald Bard, son of Captain Thomas and Jane C. (McFarland) Bard, was born November 9, 1815, and died at Dayton, Ky., May 3, 1895. Early in life he lived at Ellicott's Mill, Baltimore county, Md., but later removed to Kentucky, where he was employed by the government as a bridge builder during the Civil War. After the war he was

employed by James L. Haven & Co. for many years. His wife, Elizabeth, died August 1, 1895. "The Cincinnati Times-Star," speaking of the last illness of Mr. Bard and his wife, said: "This aged couple are now quite alone, all their family being dead. . . . The old gentleman is held in the highest estimation by all of the community." The last of their children, Jennie Bard, died a short time before her parents.

James McKinnie, son of James and Elizabeth (Bard) McKinnie, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., and died at Abingdon, Ill. He went to New Boston, near Cincinnati, about 1835, and subsequently removed to Abingdon, Ill. He was married (1), March 30, 1820, to Sarah Moore, daughter of John Moore, a farmer near Mercersburg, Pa., and (2), to Mrs. Jane Scott.

Issue by his first wife:

1. James McKinnie, died unmarried.
2. John McKinnie.
3. Susanna McKinnie, married Colin Spence.
4. Elizabeth McKinnie.
5. Margaret McKinnie, married Charles Leeper.
6. Sarah McKinnie, married Cephas Morris.
7. Rachel McKinnie, married.
8. Isabella McKinnie.

Issue by his second wife:

1. A daughter, married ——— Woodmancey.

Richard Bard McKinnie, son of James and Elizabeth (Bard) McKinnie, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., in 1800, and died in Ohio. He removed to Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, about 1830, making his home about twenty-one miles east of Cincinnati. He

was married December 9, 1824, to Lydia Sleigle, a native of Franklin county, Pa.

Issue:

1. Thornton McKinnie.
2. John McKinnie.
3. David Elliott McKinnie.
4. Elizabeth Bard McKinnie, married John McBurnie.
5. Ann Jane McKinnie, was born February 16, 1833.
6. Harriet McKinnie.
7. Mary Belle McKinnie, married Daniel H. Shields, of whom presently.

Josiah McKinnie, son of James and Elizabeth (Bard) McKinnie, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., and died in Ohio. He removed to Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, about 1830. He was married September 22, 1814, to Eliza Campbell.

Issue :

1. Richard Bard McKinnie.
2. Samuel McKinnie.

Catharine McKinnie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bard) McKinnie, died August 18, 1834. She was married February 15, 1816, to Alexander McMullen, son of John and Mary (Poe) McMullen. He was born near Mercersburg, Pa., and died in Indiana county in 1863. In 1814, his brother, James P. McMullen, was drafted into the service of the United States; he volunteered in his brother's stead. He went to Indiana county in 1819.

Issue :

1. John McMullen
2. James McMullen.

3. Thomas McMullen.
4. Mary Poe McMullen, was baptized March 1, 1818, and died unmarried.
5. Elizabeth McMullen.
6. Margaret McMullen.
7. Jane McMullen.

For a full history of the McMullens see the Poe family in "The Bard Kinship."

Margaret McKinnie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bard) McKinnie, was born April 2, 1804, and died September 28, 1884. She was married April 7, 1825, to James Turner, son of Joseph and Margaret (Porter) Turner. He was born February 2, 1802, and died January 26, 1878. He was a native of Washington county, Pa.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Bard Turner, was born January 12, 1826. She was married (1), April 11, 1844, to Samuel McCrea, who died April 16, 1864. Their children were James Turner, killed on a railroad in New York; John R.; Elizabeth, and Margaret, married John Aughey. Mrs. McCrea was married (2), October 27, 1874, to Dr. George Irwin.

2. Joseph Gardner Turner, was born in Washington county, Pa., August 17, 1827, and died March 3, 1902. He was a lay missionary among the Indians in Michigan. He was married to Alice McGrew, and had Clifford G., Rankin, Frank Porter, James McKinnie, Harry Gardner, Emily Jane, married Archibald M. Coleman, Catharine A., married W. C. Knowlton, and Mary Alice.

3. Mary Turner, was born September 23, 1828, and died November 20, 1881. She was married September 27, 1850, to Dr. R. G. Laughlin, and had two sons, Dickson and Joseph,

both deceased, and a daughter, Ada, married ——— Blazer, and has a daughter Mary.

4. James McKinnie Turner, of whom presently.

5. Margaret Porter Turner, was born March 9, 1831. She was married December 28, 1852, to Harmon Eveland, and has two children, James Turner and Ida, wife of Charles Johnston. James Turner Eveland was married to Amanda McGrew, and has Porter and George.

6. (child), was born September 10, 1832, and died October 3, 1832.

7. Catharine Turner, was married to John E. Wakefield.

8. William Turner, was born April 28, 1836, and died April 21, 1902. He was married March 3, 1864, to Emma Hill, and had four children: Frank, Harry, Alice, wife of J. C. Reyburn, and Virginia.

9. Nathaniel Porter Turner, was born January 28, 1838. He was married to Sarah Lowe, of Providence, R. I., and has Ella and Jane.

10. Eleanor Turner, was born February 28, 1840, and died January 19, 1891. She was married February 28, 1860, to William T. Ramsey, with whom she removed to the neighborhood of Lawrence, Kan. They had William and four other children.

11. Lydia Jane Turner, was born February 2, 1842, and was married to Theodore B. Vaughan, with whom she removed to Newcastle, Ind.

12. Richard Bard Turner, was born December 3, 1843, and went to Miamiville, Ohio. He was married to Margaret Buckingham, and had John, James, Lulu, Viola and Alice.

13. Violette Louisa Turner, was born February 16, 1845, and was married to Joseph P. Lintner, a clothier at Blairsville, Pa. Their children were James Edgar, Jesse Bard and Mary Ellen, married Dr. George Hunter. James E. Lintner was

married to Ella B. Snyder, and had Antes, Edgar, George Bard, Frederick and Louisa.

Mr. Turner's grandfather, Adam Turner, was among the early settlers of the Conococheague Valley, but removed to Westmoreland county before the Revolution, making his home near Hannastown. Owing to the Indian troubles, in 1782, when Hannastown was burnt, he returned to Franklin county with his family. His father, Joseph Turner, was born in the Conococheague Valley in 1771, and died in Indiana county, Pa., March 17, 1847. He spent his childhood in Westmoreland county but was brought back to the Conococheague in 1782. He migrated to the neighborhood of Campbell's Mills, near Jacksonville, in Indiana county, Pa., in 1794. He was married to Margaret Porter, of Washington county, Pa. She was born in 1767 and died May 11, 1849. Their children were James and Nathaniel Porter.

IV

JOSEPH IRWIN DUNLAP, son of James and Jane S. (McDowell) Dunlap, was born April 24, 1828, and died November 1, 1879. He went to Dwight, Ill., after his marriage. He was married October 2, 1851, to Martha E. Grubb. She was born March 24, 1830, and died January 9, 1895.

Issue:

1. Annie V. Dunlap, was born October 8, 1852, and died December 28, 1870.

2. James McDowell Dunlap, was born June 9, 1854, and died April 7, 1881.

3. Clara A. Dunlap, was born March 30, 1856, and died May 25, 1893. She was married November 7, 1886, to William F. Palmer. Their children were Frank, born July 24, 1887, and Clarence W., born March 30, 1889.

4. Ella J. Dunlap, was born September 16, 1857, and died June 30, 1879.

5. Mary Dunlap, was born June 12, 1860, and died February 22, 1885. She was married September, 1880, to John Baker. Their children were: Claire, born July 20, 1881; Irwin, born September 16, 1882; and Caroline, born December 30, 1883.

6. John Archibald Dunlap, was born November 15, 1868. He is living at Madison, Wis. He was married September 12, 1897, to Fannie Lee Bard, daughter of Richard and Phoebe (Livingston) Bard, of Le Claire, Ia. She was born April 8, 1866. They have one daughter, Fannie Louisa, born August 20, 1898.

Archibald Bard Dunlap, son of James and Jane S. (McDowell) Dunlap, was born September 25, 1832, and died August 4, 1883. He lived at Dwight, Ill. He was married April 27, 1865, to Eliza A. Ingraham.

Issue:

1. Irwin C. Dunlap, was born February 18, 1866, and died September 28, 1867.

2. Jennie M. Dunlap, was born September 29, 1867.

3. Archibald Bard Dunlap, was born October 5, 1869, and died May 22, 1898.

4. Anna G. Dunlap, was born December 23, 1871. She was married September 15, 1897, to Dr. Grant Houston.

5. Thomas McD. Dunlap, was born March 16, 1874, and died December 19, 1874.

6. Mary E. Dunlap, was born December 21, 1875.

Mary Jane McDowell, daughter of Alexander E. and Margaret (Bard) McDowell, was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1835, and died December 6, 1856. She was married (1), to —— Rhodes, who died soon after their marriage, and (2), February 6, 1856, to William A. McKinnie, son of Robert and Eliza (Waddell) McKinnie.

Issue:

1. Alexander McKinnie, born in December, 1856, and died aged one year.

For Mr. McKinnie's history, see Poe family in "The Bard Kinship."

Archibald Bard McDowell, son of Alexander E. and Margaret (Bard) McDowell, was born October 20, 1837, and died November 12, 1884. He was a farmer of Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., and

a highly esteemed citizen. He was married April 28, 1859, to Margaretta McKinnie, daughter of Robert and Eliza (Waddell) McKinnie.

Issue :

1. Alexander Bard McDowell, was born June 8, 1861.
2. Annabella McDowell, was born October 18, 1862.
3. Robert Smith McDowell, was born June 20, 1864.
4. Mary Jane McDowell, was born June 4, 1866.

Elizabeth Bard McDowell, daughter of Alexander E. and Margaret (Bard) McDowell, was married January 10, 1870, to Samuel Houston Johnston, son of James H. and Nancy (Rankin) Johnston. He was born at Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., December 28, 1837, his father being at that time a contractor on the "Tapeworm" Railroad. He was reared to manhood in Fulton county, Pa. In 1863, he enlisted in the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving with Company H one year. In 1877, he removed to Franklin county, purchasing the old Judge Bard homestead, near Lemasters. In 1901, he built the house in which he now lives in the borough of Mercersburg.

Issue :

1. James McDowell Johnston, was born January 29, 1877.
2. Maggie Johnston.
3. Nannie Johnston.
4. Mary Johnston.

Mr. Johnston's grandfather, Thomas Johnston, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., January 20, 1751, and died in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., February 5, 1829. He was one of the founders of the Associate Reformed Church at Mercersburg. He was married December 31, 1778, to Annie Houston. She

was born December 25, 1760, and died August 18, 1823.

Mr. Johnston's father, James Houston Johnston, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., June 1, 1797, and died in Fulton county, Pa., June 2, 1879. He was married February 23, 1822, to Nancy Rankin. She died August 8, 1887.

David Humphrey Bard, son of Isaac and Rowana (Humphrey) Bard, was born December 5, 1848. He went to Delaware county, Ohio, with his parents, and lives at Westerville, where he is engaged in business as a manufacturer. He was married December 25, 1878, to Sarah Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of Capt. William Erwin and Rebecca Jane (Gillan) McDowell. She died April 2, 1901.

Issue :

1. William Fuller Bard, was born March 20, 1880.
2. Lottie Eliza Bard, was born December 29, 1881.
3. Nellie Rowana Bard, was born December 5, 1885, and died May 19, 1901.
4. Mary McDowell Bard, was born June 18, 1894.

Mrs. Bard's father, Capt. William Erwin McDowell, was a son of William Smith and Mary (Erwin) McDowell. He was born in August, 1824, and died at Bloomfield, Neb., July 4, 1892. He was a farmer in St. Thomas township, Franklin county, Pa., and a ruling elder of the St. Thomas Presbyterian church. He was commissioned captain of Company I, 158th Regt., Pa. Vols., November 4, 1862, and was mustered out August 12, 1863. In 1883 he removed to Nebraska, settling in Hitchcock county. His wife, Rebecca Jane Gillan, was a daughter of James and Margaret (Reed) Gillan. She was born August 22, 1826, and died September 4, 1877.

James Erwin Rankin, son of William and Martha W. (Erwin) Rankin, was married to Kate Warmcastle.

Issue:

1. William Rankin, died in Chicago, Ill. He was married to Fannie Glass, and had a daughter, Sarah Erwin Rankin, wife of Dr. William T. Hughes, a dentist of Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. Lewis Rankin, was married to ——— Conrad.

3. George Rankin, was married to Fannie Glass Rankin, widow of his brother William.

4. John Erwin Rankin, was born February 9, 1867. He is in the employ of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, Wilmerding, Pa. He was married to Mary Ada Westfall, daughter of Ezra Billing and Mary Ann (Bindsly) Westfall. She was born June 30, 1867. They have two children, Carl Stanciff, born December 28, 1892, and Lillian May, born October 24, 1901.

5. Birdie Rankin, was married to Frank W. Clark, of West Virginia, and has two children.

James Bard Erwin, son of James Bard and Isabel McKee (McElwain) Erwin, was born November 20, 1832, and died at Zelionople, Butler county, Pa., January 22, 1902. He was a carpenter and builder. He was married July 4, 1859, to Elizabeth Deborah Grady, daughter of David Grady. She was born June 23, 1832.

Issue:

1. Ellen Whalley Erwin, was born April 8, 1860, and was married April 30, 1889, to Charles Augustus Geisseheiner. Issue: Carl Augustus, born February 19, 1890; Catharine Erwin, born May 15, 1892; Paul Luther, born June 8, 1894; Bard Erwin, born July 21, 1896; Rebekah Elizabeth, born July 16, 1899; and George Washington, born February 14, 1905.

2. Minnie Bell Erwin, was born August 24, 1862, and was married April 8, 1890, to John Prichard; they have a daughter Elizabeth, born August 16, 1894.

3. Charles Shannon Erwin, was born October 27, 1865, and was married October 8, 1889, to Alice Wenzel. She was born October 16, 1869. Their children are George Anthony, born May 30, 1891, Rachel Elizabeth, born June 30, 1893, and Wenzel Weyman, born March 15, 1898, and died October 21, 1903.

4. Henry Bard Erwin, was born March 17, 1868.

5. Jane Emily Erwin, was married to Samuel E. Bowers.

6. Elizabeth Maria Erwin, was born October 27, 1873, and was married October 21, 1893, to John L. Smith, of Chicago, Ill.; they had a son, Bard Erwin, that died in infancy. She was married (2) June 7, 1903, to Hiram Elmer Boyd.

Mrs. Erwin's grandfather, Elisha Grady, was appointed ensign in Capt. David Stockton's company, fourth battalion, York County Associators, June 17, 1779.

Robert McElwaine Erwin, son of James Bard and Isabel McKee (McElwaine) Erwin, was born January 6, 1834, and died in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., June 4, 1902. He was married in 1864 to Ann Ecce Tracy, who was born March 17, 1840, and died August 4, 1891. She was the daughter of Bruce Tracy.

Issue:

1. John Dickson Erwin, was born February 8, 1865, and died the same day.

2. Katharine Bruce Erwin, was born April 29, 1866, and was married October 18, 1888, to William H. White, son of Judge J. W. F. and Mary H. A. (Thorn) White. Their children are William, Kathryn, Esther and Emma.

3. Anna May Erwin, was born December 9, 1868, and was

married March 5, 1889, to Samuel Robert Cunningham. Their children are Anna May, Mary Roe, Samuel Robert, Bruce Tracy, Katharine Erwin, Sarah Lawson and George Oliver.

4. William Kingsley Erwin, was born September 8, 1870, and died March 29, 1897.

5. Robert McElwaine Erwin, was born July 30, 1874, and was married to Florence Bevington.

6. Walter Tracy Erwin, was born June 15, 1876, and died November 3, 1877.

7. Edward Eaton Brennard Erwin, was born February 15, 1879.

8. Jane Tracy Erwin was born June 18, 1884. She was married March 11, 1903, to Neil J. McKeefrey, of Leetonia, Ohio, and has a daughter, Jane Erwin, born April 1, 1904.

Thomas McElwaine Erwin, son of James Bard and Isabel McKee (McElwaine) Erwin, was born October 12, 1844. He was married (1), January 14, 1869, to Jennie Calhoun Neemes, a native of England. She was born July, 1846, and died April 27, 1879. He was married (2), April 16, 1880, to Alice Jenkins, who was born February 19, 1858.

Issue by his first wife:

1. Louise Wilson Erwin, was born August 7, 1871. She was married April, 16, 1901, to John Wesley White, and has a son, John Wesley, born December 22, 1904.

2. Mary Belle Erwin, was married March 26, 1891, to Jesse T. Venning, and had Margaret Hamilton, born May 26, 1892, and Jesse Neemes, born June 5, 1894.

3. Scott Ward Erwin, was born March 21, 1874, and was married December 31, 1901, to Katharine Graeff, of Lancaster, Pa.; they have Catharine Poe, born November 22, 1902, and Richard Bard, born March 19, 1904.

Issue by his second wife :

1. Frank Howard Erwin, was born November 25, 1886.
2. Russell C. Erwin, was born January 10, 1889, and died July, 1889.
3. Jay Clyde Erwin, was born January 7, 1891.
4. Alice Erwin, was born April 25, 1894, and died August, 1895.

James William Bard, son of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was born in 1841, and died at Baton Rouge, La., in 1874. He enlisted in Company A, of the Roundhead regiment, 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 22, 1861; was captured in the first skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, June 3, 1862, but was exchanged in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was promoted to be sergeant, February 1, 1863, and went with his regiment to Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. He reënlisted January 1, 1864, and was promoted to be sergeant major, March 18, 1864. He was severely wounded in the knee, in the battle of Spottsylvania, on the 13th of May, and only escaped losing his leg, by amputation, by threatening the surgeons with a pistol. He was promoted to be second lieutenant, August 7, 1864; captain, October 16, 1864; and major, March 25, 1865. After the war he was in business in Pittsburgh, but went to Louisiana, in 1872, and was engaged in cotton-packing, at Baton Rouge. He died of lock-jaw, resulting from his arm being badly mangled by machinery. Major Bard was married, in 1870, to Mary Clark, now deceased, daughter of James D. Clark, of New Castle, Pa. They had no issue.

Elliot Bard, son of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was born at Allegheny City, Pa., December 19, 1843. He is a manufacturer, in Philadelphia, and lives at Wayne, Pa. He was married, April 23, 1872, to Mary M. Frazier, daughter of James and



Photograph taken in 1865

Standing—James William Bard and Andrew Melville Bard.
Sitting—Elliot Bard and Richard Bard.

Margaret (Rex) Frazier, of Pittsburgh, Pa. She was born June 9, 1846.

Issue :

1. James Frazier Bard, was born May 4, 1874. He was married May 10, 1898, to Anna Cochran Johnson, and has Catharine Frazier, Richard Johnson, and Elliot.

2. Margaret Carson Bard, was born May 14, 1877. She possesses a soprano voice of unusual compass and sweetness, and spent two years in musical study in Paris, under Escalais and Archaimbaud. She was married, October 7, 1902, to Elie Fritz Gustave Henri Faure, of Paris. He is an electrical engineer. They have a son, Gustave Melville Bard Faure.

Richard Bard, son of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., December 31, 1845. He lives in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married September 21, 1871, to Ellen Morehead, daughter of Hugh Henderson and Rachel (Falls) Morehead, of New Castle, Pa. She was born November 6, 1847.

Issue :

1. Eva Morehead Bard, was born September 28, 1873.

2. Richard Bard, was born February 21, 1876.

3. Andrew Melville Bard, was born September 29, 1879, and died October 3, 1884.

4. Thomas Henderson Bard, was born February 11, 1882.

Mary Emma Bard, daughter of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was married to Alexander Lowrey Boggs, son of Alexander and Susan (Greer) Boggs. He is engaged in business in Baltimore, Md.

Issue :

1. Clara Louise Boggs, was married to Henry H. Pancoast, M. D., son of Dr. Seth and Susan (Osborne) Pancoast, of Phil-

adelphia. He is on the medical staff of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boggs is a great-grandson of Andrew and Ann Boggs, early settlers in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa., and members of Donegal Presbyterian Church. Andrew Boggs died April 9, 1765, and Ann, his wife, February 6, 1789, in her 75th year. His grandfather, Alexander Boggs, was born October 7, 1755, and died March 30, 1839. His wife, Ann Alricks, daughter of Hermanus Alricks, was born October 7, 1760, and died September 20, 1847. Alexander Boggs lived at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., where his son, Alexander Boggs, was born.

Agnes Carson Bard, daughter of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was born at Allegheny City, Pa., January 29, 1851. She was married September 2, 1875, to Frank H. Stuchfield, of Allegheny City, Pa., son of William Davis and Naomi (Rhodes) Stuchfield, of Hanwell, England. Mr. Stuchfield died at New Brighton, Pa., August 14, 1900. He was engaged in the coal business and later in the manufacture of paper, at New Castle, Pa. In 1886, he removed to New Brighton, Pa., where he engaged in the pottery business.

Issue :

1. Bessie Bard Stuchfield, was born June 20, 1876.
2. Ellen Davis Stuchfield, was born October 7, 1879.
3. Frank Bard Stuchfield, was born March 21, 1882.
4. Cora Lotta Stuchfield.

Lillie Jane Bard, daughter of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., July 29, 1854, and was educated at the Bishop Bow-

man Institute, in Pittsburgh, Pa. She was married in the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, September 25, 1878, to the Rev. William Alexander Edie, a native of Allegheny county, Pa. At the time of their marriage, Mr. Edie was pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Md. In August, 1880, he became pastor of the U. P. Church, at Beaver, Pa., and in February, 1887, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, of Connellsville, Pa., of which he remains pastor. In these three pastoral charges, Mrs. Edie has been her husband's faithful companion and helper, taking an active and influential part in religious and charitable work. She has been prominent in W. C. T. U. circles in Beaver and Fayette counties, and for twelve years she was president of the Connellsville W. C. T. U.

Issue:

1. Elliot Bard Edie, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1879. He was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1904, and appointed on the staff of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh.

2. Mary Carson Edie, was born in Beaver county, Pa., May 27, 1882.

3. William Woodburn Edie, was born in Connellsville, Pa., May 9, 1889.

Sophia McLaren Bard, daughter of Richard and Eliza Jane (Carson) Bard, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., September 20, 1856, and died July 29, 1899. She was educated at the Pittsburgh Female College, and was married in April, 1885, to John Dutton Steele, of Coatesville, Pa. His parents were Quakers, but he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal

Church. At the time of his marriage he was living at McKeesport, Pa., where he died in April, 1887. After his death, his widow removed to Coatesville, where she was active in the work of the W. C. T. U.

Issue:

1. Hugh Exton Steele, was born in McKeesport, Pa., July, 1886. He was graduated at the Baltimore City Polytechnic School and later at Lehigh University.

2. Hannah Bard Steele, was born at Coatesville, Pa., November, 1887. She was educated at the High School at Wayne, Pa., and at the Bryn Mawr College.

Thomas Robert Bard, son of Robert McFarland and Elizabeth S. (Little) Bard, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., December 8, 1841. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy, and began the study of the law under the Hon. George Chambers, at Chambersburg. Impaired health led him to abandon his preparation for the Bar and engage in a more active business life. He became a member of the forwarding and commission house of Zeller & Co., at Hagerstown, Md., in 1861, and also served the Cumberland Valley Railroad at that place until August, 1864. During this period he saw some dangerous service as a volunteer scout in the successive invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederates. One day, with a companion, he penetrated the lines of the enemy and was captured. They were on the point of being hanged as spies, when a sudden rush of Union cavalry rescued them from their distressing situation. In the autumn of 1864, Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War and afterwards president of the

Pennsylvania Railroad, was in search of a capable young man to take charge of his extensive interests in southern California, which included oil lands that it was believed would rival the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bard was chosen for the work, and after spending several months in Colonel Scott's office, was placed in control of his holdings in Ventura, Los Angeles and Humboldt counties, comprising about 277,000 acres. These holdings included 113,000 acres in Rancho Simi; 26,600, Las Posas; 48,000, San Francisco; 10,000, Calleguas; 45,000, El Rio de Santa Clara O'la Colonia; 6,600 in the Canad Clara, and 16,000 in the Ojai. At that time there were not more than a dozen Americans in the entire region. It was not long, however, until squatters began to swarm over a part of Scott's land. In the description of the old Rancho la Colonia one line ran from a certain monument to a point on the Santa Barbara channel shore between two esteros. Lagoons were numerous along that shore, and it was easy for a designing and unscrupulous person to raise a doubt in regard to the two esteros between which the Rancho line ran. A Sacramento lawyer asserted that the line ran to a point near where the Hueneme lighthouse now stands. This was in direct conflict with Scott's claim, and would have deprived him of about 17,000 acres of as rich, level land as was to be found along the coast. The lawyer set on the squatters, who at once began to drop down on the 17,000 acres. Scott insisted on his claim, and Bard was on the ground to defend his rights and to drive the squatters off. The settlers talked "shoot" and "hang," but Bard kept

after them. At the outset, he had a survey made by the United States Surveyor General, and, as the line fitted the Scott claim, he was unyielding in enforcing it. The conflict lasted for years with varying fortunes. The settlers stole a march on Scott by obtaining a decision in their favor from the Land Office at Washington, but Scott succeeded in having it reversed, and it has remained reversed to this day. When Grover Cleveland became President, the squatters made their last attempt to get the Colonia lands, but Attorney General Garland upheld the old Scott line and that was the end of it. During all these years of conflict Bard was on the firing-line. He had desperate men to deal with but he never flinched. He kept the courts of the county busy dealing with the cases of the squatters. After he had won, he dealt so generously with the men who had been his bitter enemies that they became his friends.

While Mr. Bard was Colonel Scott's agent he had some thrilling experiences. The California Petroleum Company was organized to develop the oil on Scott's holdings. Well No. 1 was put down on the Ojai country, and there Bard made his home when he first went to southern California. One night in 1874 he was the victim of an attempted "hold-up" while driving to No. 1 on the Ojai with a large sum of money in his possession. He had forgotten his pistol, but the landlord at the hotel where he received the money, loaned him an old derringer with which to defend himself in case of attack. He was driving four-in-hand. It was not an easy thing to hold up four bronchos on the run, but on an up grade a man

got in front of the leaders, while another came to the forward wheels demanding Bard's money. Bard blazed away with the ancient derringer, missing his man, but hurting himself with the old weapon, the handle of which bursted in his hand. Frightened by the explosion the leaders dashed forward and Bard was out of reach of the highwaymen. Desperadoes among the squatters on the Scott lands and other bad men plotted to take Mr. Bard's life on a number of occasions, but these plots always failed. These antagonisms have passed away, and now he is held in the highest esteem by all classes in southern California for what he has achieved for the development of his section of the state.

When Mr. Bard went to California, Ventura county, in which he lives, was part of Santa Barbara. He was supervisor of the Ventura district, 1868-72, and when Ventura county was formed in the latter year he was one of the three commissioners to set the county government going. In 1877 he was the Republican candidate for State Senator from the district comprising Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties; he carried the first two but was beaten by his Democratic opponent in San Luis Obispo by a small margin. In 1892 he was on the Republican electoral ticket, and was chosen a Presidential elector, although the Democrats carried the rest of their ticket. He received more votes on the close poll than the three lowest of the Democratic candidates. In 1899 the California Legislature failed to elect a United States Senator, and the "dead-lock" was not broken until February, 1900, when Mr. Bard

was chosen. He was not a candidate and his election was a surprise. In the Senate he soon acquired the respect of that august body for his wide knowledge of the interests and needs of the Pacific Slope. He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Irrigation. The term for which he was elected expired March 4, 1905.

Senator Bard has been a successful business man. He has extensive landed interests in Ventura and adjoining counties. At his home in Hueneme, called "Berylwood," after his eldest daughter, he indulges his taste for gardening, and has succeeded in developing two new roses that he named "Beauty of Berylwood" and "Dr. Bard." In religion he is a Presbyterian. He built the handsome little Presbyterian church at Hueneme, in which he is a ruling elder and superintendent of the Sunday school. He has represented California in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Bard was married April 17, 1876, to Mary Beatrice Gerberding, daughter of Christian Otto and Mary J. (Hempson) Gerberding. She was born January 23, 1858. The marriage took place at the home of Mrs. M. J. Gerberding, 1218 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal., the Rev. Dr. Platt, rector of Grace church, San Francisco, Cal., officiating.

Issue:

1. Robert Bard, was born at "Berylwood," near Hueneme, Cal., February 12, 1877, and died December 31, 1878.
2. Beryl Beatrice Bard, was born at "Berylwood," September 19, 1878.
3. Mary Louise Bard ("Kitty"), was born at "Berylwood,"

January 4, 1883. She was married, August 26, 1905, to Roger Gaythorne Edwards, of Santa Barbara, Cal.

4. Anna Greenwell Bard, was born at Santa Barbara, Cal., October 5, 1884.

5. Thomas Gerberding Bard, was born at "Berylwood," March 7, 1886.

6. Elizabeth Parker Bard, was born at Santa Barbara, Cal., July 28, 1888.

7. Richard Bard, was born at "Berylwood," February 17, 1892.

8. Archibald Philip Bard, was born at "Berylwood," October 25, 1898.

Mrs. Bard's father, Christian Otto Gerberding, was a native of Bremen, Germany, and died in San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1863. He emigrated to the United States as a young man and went to California in January, 1850, where he was joined by Mrs. Geberding in 1851. He was associated with James King, of William, in founding the "San Francisco Evening Bulletin," in 1855, of which he was one of the owners until 1861. He was married at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., November 16, 1846, to Mary J. Hempson. She was born at Richmond, Va., September 29, 1827, and died at San Francisco, Cal., August, 1903. Issue:

1. Clara Winter Gerberding, married Dr. Cephas L. Bard.

2. Frederick William Gerberding, was born February 22, 1849, and died at Hueneme, Cal., August 8, 1905. He was married, August 5, 1890, to Anna H. Sherer. They had three children: Anna Mary, born August 5, 1901; Christian Otto, born March, 1893; and Dorothy, born, October 5, 1895.

3. Albert Gerberding, was born January 26, 1852. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Sears) Bates, who

died at the home of Sherman P. Stow, at Galeta, near Santa Barbara, Cal., March, 1904. They had one daughter, Beatrice Gerberding, born January, 1896.

4. Annie Kendall Gerberding, was born October 9, 1853, and died November 26, 1854.

5. Edwin Otto Gerberding, was born September 24, 1855. He was married (1), to Grace Rivenberg, who died in 1895, and (2), October 4, 1898, to Agnes Bagust, a native of Edmonton, Middlesex, England. By his first marriage he had a son, Thomas R. Bard Gerberding, born August, 1889, and by his second marriage a daughter, Winifred Alice Gerberding, born May 31, 1900.

6. Mary Beatrice Gerberding, married Thomas R. Bard.

Cephas Little Bard, son of Robert McFarland and Elizabeth S. (Little) Bard, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., April 7, 1843, and died in San Buenaventura, Cal., April 20, 1902. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy. After leaving school he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Abraham H. Senseny, in Chambersburg, but his studies were interrupted by his enlistment in Company A, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania* Volunteers, August 11, 1862. He participated in the sanguinary battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Upon his being mustered out with his regiment, May 20, 1863, he resumed his medical studies and was graduated M.D., at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1864. Soon after receiving his degree he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 210th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close

of the war. After the war he began the practice of his profession in his native county, but, in 1868, he left Chambersburg to begin a new and remarkable career as a practitioner in southern California. Dr. Bard was the first American physician, with a diploma, that settled in Ventura county, of which he was one of the pioneers. He became an integral part of the county—a fixed figure in its social and civic life. With him the hardships that befall a country physician with a large practice, had no power to draw him to a large city, where the routine of his professional life would be easier and the emoluments greater. He found his reward in the gratitude, love and esteem that the people he served so unselfishly, bestowed upon him. It was a common occurrence with him to risk his life in the roaring Santa Clara when the summons came to him from a patient on a winter night. “Oh, I have to do it,” was his own comment on his unselfish devotion to duty. He always felt the keenest satisfaction in the success of his professional efforts. For more than thirty years there was no public highway in Ventura county so long, or mountain trail so distant, that it was not traversed by him again and again on his errands of mercy. He knew nearly every man, woman and child in the county; knew their names, their dispositions, their ailments and their limitations. The tenacity of his memory was as marvelous as the accuracy of his knowledge. His quick intuitions made him a leader of men as well as a skillful and unerring physician. After his death, the Ventura Society of Pioneers, of which he was the virtual founder, un-

veiled a bust of the popular physician, in the beautiful Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital, in San Buenaventura, founded by Dr. Bard and his brother, Senator Bard, in memory of their mother.

Dr. Bard held many positions of honor and trust. In the early days he was coroner of Ventura county. He served as Health Officer of his county, and as County Physician and Surgeon for many years and as a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. He was president of the State Medical Society of California, and of the Ventura County Medical Society. For over ten years he was president of the City School Board, and he was also president of the Society of Pioneers. In the Grand Army of the Republic he was always an active, zealous and patriotic comrade. His last achievement was the completion of the Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital, which was finished only a short time before his death, and in which he was the first patient.

Dr. Bard was married October 25, 1871, to Clara Winter Gerberding, daughter of Christian Otto and Mary J. (Hempson) Gerberding. She was born September 5, 1847, and died January 12, 1905.

Issue:

1. Mary Blanche Bard, was born at San Buenaventura, Cal., August 22, 1872; living at Chambersburg, Pa.

2. Albert Marius Bard, was born at "Berylwood," Hueneme, Cal., August 4, 1879, and died at Brussels, Belgium, in 1905.

William Evans Bard, son of John and Mary Poe (Evans) Bard, was born in Franklin county, Pa., August 13, 1840, and died at Sedalia, Mo., February

14, 1900. He went to Missouri with his parents and was active in business there all his life. He was married at Booneville, Mo., September 21, 1864, to Sarah Elizabeth Talbot. She died August 8, 1881. Mr. Bard was married (2), November 10, 1889, to Anna Isbell.

Issue by his first wife:

1. William Evans Bard, was born January 30, 1866. He is the head of the W. E. Bard Drug Company, organized in 1860 at Sedalia, Mo. He was married at Lexington, Mo., November 28, 1891, to Mazie McGrew.

2. Mary Talbot Bard, was born February 8, 1868. She was married June 26, 1886, to the Rev. Dewitt Clinton Browne, and has Bard, born February 16, 1887, and Virginia, born October 1, 1888.

3. Charles Harlan Bard, was born November 28, 1869. He is a jeweler at Sedalia, Mo. He was married September 16, 1896, to Anna Mertz.

4. Lillie Moore Bard, was born September 17, 1871. She was married November 12, 1896, to Charles Van Antwerp.

5. Levi Bard, was born December 24, 1873. He is a commission merchant at Kansas City, Mo. He was married January 5, 1899, to Mary West.

6. Frances Elizabeth Bard, was born February 26, 1876. She was married June 1, 1898, to Harry E. Hyatt, of Kirkwood, Mo., and has one son, Harry Harding.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Mildred Gentry Bard, was born December 11, 1890.

Ellen Jane Bard, daughter of John and Mary Poe (Evans) Bard, was born at Winchester, Ill., December 15, 1846. She was married May 4, 1869, to Arthur Paine Morey, a native of Strafford, Vt., who settled at Sedalia, Mo.

Issue:

1. Richard Morey, was born February 16, 1870. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a civil engineer and manager of the Morey Engineering and Constructing Company, of St. Louis. He was married at Sedalia, September 16, 1898, to Mary Goodman Mackey, and has one son, Richard, born May 8, 1904.

2. Walter Morey, was born August 14, 1873, and is a farmer in Pettis county, Mo. He was married March 28, 1900, to Carrie Scott, and has one child, Arthur Paine, born March 29, 1901.

3. Laura Calma Morey, was born August 28, 1876.

4. Jennie Jasper Morey, was born July 2, 1884.

Martha Belle McKinnie, daughter of Richard Bard and Lydia (Sleigle) McKinnie, was married to Daniel Haden Shields, son of George and Hannah (Spence) Shields. She was his second wife. Mr. Shields was born in 1835. He lives near Loveland, O.

Issue:

1. Curtis E. Shields, was born July 30, 1873, and was graduated at the University of Wooster in 1895. He was principal of the Spencer, O., High School for one year, and instructor in mathematics in the College of Montana, at Deer Lodge, for one year. He was graduated in divinity at the Lane Theological Seminary in 1900, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amanda, O. He is now at Hilo, Hawaii. He was married August 21, 1900, to Helen C. Mar Gregor, of Wooster, O., and has a daughter, Mary Belle, born December 23, 1901.

2. Nellie Bard Shields.

James McKinnie Turner, son of James and Margaret (McKinnie) Turner, was born in Washington

county, Pa., December 23, 1829. He operates a coal mine on his farm near Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Blairsville. He is a ruling elder of the Blairsville Presbyterian Church. Mr. Turner was married (1), April 4, 1856, to M. C. Lintner. She was born September 1, 1836, and died October 31, 1880. He was married (2), September 27, 1881, to Mrs. Nannie J. Thompson. She died April 9, 1900.

Issue by his first wife:

1. William Lintner Turner, was born October 23, 1857.
2. Iola Turner, was born April 4, 1860, and died December 27, 1881.
3. Ida May Turner, was born August 27, 1861.
4. Clara Turner, married A. C. Collins.
5. Margaretta L. Turner, was born May 25, 1868.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BARD

I

WILLIAM BARD, second son of Archibald Beard, or Bard, was born June 7, 1738, and died at Bardstown, Ky., July 31, 1802. He was reared in Hamiltonban township, York, now Adams county, Pa. By deed, dated April 2, 1761, his father conveyed to him a tract of land in "Carroll's Delight," which was surveyed to Robert McPherson, October 7, 1765. Another conveyance from Archibald to William, dated November 20, 1764, was for a tract of 74 acres of land in Antrim, now Quincy township, Franklin county, near the Seventh Day Baptist plantation, known as the Nunnery. William also owned a tract outside of Carroll's Delight, which he sold to the Rev. John McKnight and Ebenezer Finley, and removed to the Cumberland Valley. The Quincy tract, which Archibald Bard obtained on a Proprietary warrant, was conveyed by William Bard, of Cumberland county, to Richard Bard, of York county, December 21, 1767. After this sale he went to western Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Kentucky.

According to the tradition of the Bard family, of Bardstown, William Bard first visited Kentucky in 1768. The story is that salt being scarce at Pittsburgh, he proposed to three other men, Brown, Evans and Doe, to go down the Ohio river, on a flat-boat, to the

salt licks of Kentucky. Doe's wife went with them to cook for them. They landed near the site of Louisville, and then went to Drennon's creek, twelve miles distant, where they built a cabin preparatory to beginning the manufacture of salt. The Does had with them an infant six months old. The party had not been many days at the salt licks when they were attacked by a band of Indians. Doe and his wife were both killed and Brown was severely wounded. Bard killed one Indian with his own gun, and with the gun of the dead man he shot another. These fatalities had the effect of intimidating the Indians, and they retired, leaving Mr. Bard with the wounded man and the helpless babe on his hands. He succored the child by chewing bread, that it might have sustenance. In the meantime, Evans made his way to the river in search of assistance. At midnight of the following night, the wounded man died. Bard then barred up the cabin and taking the child in his arms followed after Evans. He had gone only three miles when he was attacked by wolves. He escaped them by climbing a tree, where he remained until daylight. Resuming his journey, he "soon afterward met Mr. Evans with a company of men coming to his rescue." The reality of the rescuing party is taken for granted in the tradition, but it is not easily explained, as this was a year before Boone and his companions had made their way from the Yadkin, and before any permanent settlements had been made in Kentucky.

The Bardstown tradition further asserts that Mr. Bard and Mr. Evans returned to their homes in Virginia, taking the little girl with them to its relatives;

that later William Bard and his brother, Richard, went to Kentucky and located at Danville; that Richard built a cabin that entitled him to a thousand acres of land, but afterward returned to Pennsylvania; and that William settled where Bardstown now stands. There is no tradition among the descendants of Richard Bard in regard to this early visit to Kentucky, but land entries copied by Colonel Durrett, of Louisville, and deeds and other instruments of writing on record, at Bardstown, Nelson county, show his ownership of land adjacent to Bardstown, 1780-88.

When William Bard went to Kentucky to settle, or soon afterward, he built a cabin about four miles north of Bardstown and acquired a large tract of land on Buffalo creek. A part of this land remained in the possession of some of his descendants until within a few years. There is a family burying ground on the old Bard homestead in which four generations of the Bards are buried. William Bard and his son, James, were both buried there, but there is no stone to mark the place of sepulture of the pioneer.

The town of Bardstown was laid out by William Bard on lands of David Bard. It was named after the latter. The following announcement taken from the records of the city of Bardstown, originally called Salem, shows the initial steps toward the erection of Nelson county and the creation of Bardstown as the county seat:

Whereas it appears to many of the inhabitants that Jefferson county requires to be divided, and the new town of Salem central for a County Town. Therefore,

I propose the following encouragement for settling it, viz.: Inlots containing one-quarter of an acre with an outlot containing three acres given free, only a quit-rent of two silver dollars per year, or the value thereof in wheat to the Proprietor thereof—a good sufficient title shall be given on demand after David Bard obtains his preëmption deed for the same. The whole shall be clear of rent during the disturbance by the present war in these parts; and until the outlots can be properly laid off after the said war. People may clear and occupy as much adjacent land as is necessary for the support of their families, and those getting by lottery the improved lands shall pay the value of the improvements to him that made it. Settlers on these inlots who build a house sixteen feet square and clear off the underbrush shall be deemed to have a right to these lots.

February 11, 1782.

WM. BARD.

Mr. Bard was a surveyor and made the first map of Louisville in 1779. The original is in the possession of Col. R. T. Durrett, of Louisville. This map shows that the town lots were disposed of by chance April 24, 1779—it also contains the initials of those who drew the lots, and shows the position of Bear-grass creek, which Colby's map, the one officially adopted, does not. He drew Lot No. 21, afterward No. 92. His land entries according to Col. Durrett's record were June 19, 1780, 200 acres as assignee of Samuel Shelton on the south side of Salt river, 20 miles above Frowman's Station, to include an improvement opposite to a riffle in the river, and a spring near a tree marked W. B.; and June 23, 1781, on preëmption warrant No. 825, for 1,000 acres on Buffalo creek.

Mr. Bard was married in 1779, to Mary Kincaid Braxdale, daughter of Joseph Kincaid, and widow of John Braxdale, killed by the Indians. She was born in Virginia, October 12, 1755, and died at Bardstown, Ky., November 10, 1825.

Issue:

1. James Bard, of whom presently.
2. David Bard, of whom presently.
3. Ebenezer Bard, of whom presently.
4. William Bard, of whom presently.
5. Isaac Bard, of whom presently.

Mrs. Bard was a sister of Capt. Joseph Kincaid, who was killed at the battle of Blue Lick. The Kincaid family came to America from Sterlingshire, Scotland, and settled in the Cumberland Valley, in Pennsylvania, before going to Virginia and Kentucky. John Kincaid was a taxable in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1751.

John and Mary Kincaid Braxdale had two children—a son, John Basil Braxdale, and a daughter, Sallie Braxdale. Mary Bard left her inheritance in Madison county, Ky., on which her father lived and died, to her son Isaac Bard.

II

JAMES BARD, son of William and Mary (Kincaid) Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., February 17, 1782, and died May 13, 1846. He served with a troop of horse raised in Nelson county, Ky., in the War of 1812. His life was spent on the old Bard homestead on Buffalo creek, near Bardstown, and he was buried in the family graveyard on the plantation. Mr. Bard was married May 27, 1805, to Martha Adams. She was born in 1782 and died January 8, 1864. They had no children.

David Bard, son of William and Mary (Kincaid) Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., April, 1785, and died in 1818. He inherited a part of the old Bard homestead on Buffalo creek. He was married (1), October 10, 1810, to Elizabeth Waters, daughter of William Waters, of Bullitt county, Ky. She died January 17, 1816. The name of his second wife was Margaret.

Issue by his first wife:

1. William Waters Bard, of whom presently.
2. Mary E. Bard, married Jonathan Rogers, of whom presently.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Martha A. Bard, married Benjamin Kurtz.

Ebenezer Bard, son of William and Mary (Kincaid) Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., October, 1787, and was buried in the old Presbyterian grave-

yard near Bardstown, now in a state of great neglect. The name of his wife was Nancy.

Issue:

1. Joseph Bard.
2. Ebenezer Bard, was born in 1817, and died September 22, 1829.
3. William Henry Bard, was born November, 1824, and died December 29, 1824.
4. Sarah Rogers Bard, was born November, 1825, and died April 1, 1829.
5. Elizabeth Susan Bard, was born March, 1829, and died June 5, 1829.
6. Cynthia A. Bard.

William Bard, son of William and Mary (Kincaid) Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., July, 1790, and died at Osceola, Ark. He was engaged extensively in business, and he was collector of the Tenth Collection District of Kentucky. In 1819 he conveyed all his property, including the house in which he lived in Bardstown, to Philip Read and James and Ebenezer Bard. Read was his endorser on a note for \$3,750, in the Springfield Branch Bank, James Bard was the surety on his official bond, and James and Ebenezer were security on other instruments. He afterward removed to Osceola, Ark., where he remained until his death. He was married to Margaret Beeler, daughter of Christopher Beeler.

Isaac Bard, son of William and Mary (Kincaid) Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., January 13, 1797, and died near Greenville, Ky., June 29, 1878. He was graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1821, but he had entered the Theological Seminary, at Prince-

ton, in 1817, and was licensed by the New Brunswick Presbytery in 1820. He was, for ten years, pastor of the Greenville and Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian churches, 1823-33, and then retired to his farm, near Greenville, Muhlenberg county, Ky., where the rest of his life was spent. His mother left to him the property, in Madison county, Ky., that she inherited from her father. Mr. Bard was married to Matilda M. Moore.

Issue:

1. Henry Clay Bard, of whom presently.
2. Luther Bard.
3. Lafayette Bard.
4. Verona Bard, married Carroll Larkins.
5. Martha Bard, married —— Hollowell.

III

WILLIAM WATERS BARD, son of David and Elizabeth (Waters) Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., in 1814, and died October 21, 1885. He was twice married. His first wife was Adeline M. Clemons, who was born in 1814, and died in 1854. He was married secondly to Mattie Davis Jones, a widow.

Issue by his first wife:

1. James H. Bard.
2. Amantha S. Bard, was born in 1839, and died in 1848.

Issue by his second wife:

1. William Bard.
2. Clinton Bard.
3. Charles Bard.
4. Samuel Bard, died August, 1899.

Mary E. Bard, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Waters)¹/₂Bard, was born at Bardstown, Ky., September 4, 1811, and died October 16, 1898. She was married May 16, 1833, to Jonathan Rogers, son of James Rogers, of Bardstown, Ky. He was born at Bardstown,¹/₂Ky., April 8, 1808, and died November 9, 1868.

Issue:

1. David James Rogers.
2. Charles Bard Rogers.
3. Harrison Rogers, was born March 13, 1841, and died March 16, 1842.

4. Antoinette Rogers, was born September 2, 1843, and died July 4, 1844.

5. Sarah Ellen Rogers, married (1) William T. Sansbury, and (2) William Irving Abell.

6. John Henry Rogers.

7. Thompson Rogers.

8. William Richard Rogers.

9. Jonathan Rogers.

10. Edwin Cosby Rogers.

11. Edgar B. Rogers, was born March 4, 1854, and died March 8, 1854.

James Rogers, the father of Jonathan Rogers, was born October, 1774, and died at Bardstown, Ky., March 13, 1843.

Henry Clay Bard, son of Rev. Isaac and Matilda M. (Moore) Bard, was born in 1828, and died August 21, 1900. He was married to Albina Frances Bernard, of Baton Rouge, La.

Issue:

1. Lillian Bard, married to Boyd Porter, a merchant at Weathersfield, Texas.

DESCENDANTS OF DAVID BARD

I

DAVID BARD, son of Archibald Beard, or Bard, was born on Carroll's Delight, Adams county, Pa., in 1744, and died at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., March 12, 1815. He was graduated at Princeton College, in 1773. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Donegal, probably in the spring of the year 1777, as he was, in the fall of that year, reported by the Presbytery to Synod, as a licentiate. At the meeting of the Presbytery, held April 17, 1778, he announced his intention of taking a chaplaincy in the army, but in June following declared his change of mind. In October, of 1778, he received, through the Presbytery, a call to the Great Cove, in Virginia, and was ordained, June 16, 1779, with a view to this field, as we suppose. He supplied this congregation for one year, when he received and accepted a call to the united congregations of Kittochtin and Gum Spring, also in Virginia. The salary promised was to be paid, at least in part, in wheat, rye and corn. In 1782 he applied to be released from this charge. From this time until 1786, it is not known how he was employed, but it is probable that he was in Kentucky, as in that year he is mentioned in the proposals of his brother William Bard for laying out the town of Bardstown, of the site of which he had obtained a preëmption. In 1786, he received a call

to Bedford, Pa., where he remained until 1789. It was evidently Mr. Bard's intention to remain at Bedford, for two or three years before his removal he purchased two outlots of the town of Bedford, in the Manor of Bedford, from John Penn and John Penn, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia. The lots were Nos. 22 and 23, and the consideration was £42, Pennsylvania currency. The deed was dated September 12, 1786. In 1789, he made application to the Presbytery of Carlisle, to be dismissed to the Presbytery of Transylvania, Kentucky, but in June, 1790, he returned the certificate of dismission, and at the same time accepted a call to Frankstown congregation, and as stated supply of Sinking Valley. In 1788, before leaving Bedford, he was the owner of lot 10, in Hollidaysburg. The congregations of Williamsport, Md., and Falling Waters, Va., called him in 1791, but he did not accept. In 1799, after serving the congregation at Frankstown for ten years, the relation was dissolved, at his own request, with the reluctant consent of his congregation. He seems, however, to have retained the charge at Sinking Valley.

The Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, in a historical discourse delivered at Hollidaysburg, March 25, 1860, said he was elected to Congress the next year after his arrival, the first Congress under the Constitution, and was elected continuously for twenty-two years. This is evidently a mistake. The Rev. Mr. Bard was first elected to Congress in 1794, and he was re-elected in 1796, serving two terms, 1795-99. The Representatives in the First Congress, from Pennsylvania, were chosen on a general ticket. Among the

eight members of the House, 1789-91, only two lived west of the Susquehanna, Colonel Thomas Hartley, of York, and Thomas Scott, of Washington county. The first apportionment of the state into Congress districts was under an Act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1791. Under this apportionment, the Sixth District, which comprised the counties of Bedford, Northumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon and Mifflin, was represented in the Second and Third Congresses, 1791-95, by Andrew Gregg. A second apportionment quickly followed the first, under an Act of the Legislature, passed April 22, 1794. Under this apportionment, the Tenth district comprised the counties of Bedford, Franklin and Huntingdon. This district was represented in the Fourth and Fifth Congresses, 1795-99, by the Rev. David Bard, of Sinking Valley, and in the Sixth and Seventh Congresses, 1799-1803, by Henry Woods, of Bedford. In 1802, the state was again redistricted, the counties of Cumberland, Huntingdon, Dauphin and Mifflin becoming the Fourth District, with two representatives, of whom Mr. Bard was one, 1803-13. Under the apportionment of 1812, the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and McKean became the Ninth District, which Mr. Bard represented for one term, 1813-15.

There seems to have been some dispute over the regularity of Mr. Bard's election to the Fourth Congress. His credentials were referred to the Committee of Elections, which reported March 18, 1796. The general election law prescribed that one of the judges of each of the counties composing the district should

meet at a place called the Burnt Cabins, in the county of Bedford, to estimate the vote. It was shown that there was some delay in counting the election returns, as directed by the law, but the judges finally met at the Burnt Cabins, and counted the votes. According to their report, David Baird received 1,806 votes, James McClain, 1,090 votes, and James Chambers, 519 votes. The committee reported that the elections appeared to have been regularly held in the several counties comprising the district, and Mr. Bard was given his seat. It will be observed that in the report of the committee the name of David Bard was spelled Baird, and that of James McLene, McClain. James McLene and James Chambers were both of Franklin county.

In the annals of Congress Mr. Bard is shown to have addressed the House, February 14, 1804, on the question of the importation of slaves into the United States. The discussion was on a motion offered by Mr. Bard which was taken into consideration in committee of the whole:

Resolved, That a tax of ten dollars be imposed on every slave imported into any part of the United States. (On motion of Mr. Jackson, it was agreed to add after the words "United States" "or their territories.")

Mr. Bard: . . . As to the constitutionality of the measure I believe there can be but one opinion. It is pretty well understood that the Union of the States was a matter of compromise; and indeed the language of the Constitution suggests the idea that the convention that formed that instrument must have had the emancipa-

tion of slaves under their consideration; that they had achieved liberty and that their object was to transmit it to posterity; and we cannot permit ourselves to suppose that men whose minds were so enriched with liberal sentiments and who had so often reiterated the sacred truth "that all men were born equally free"—I say we cannot suppose that they would consider slavery to be a subject unworthy their discussion. And it appears to be equally suggested that the convention were not all agreed to an absolute prohibition of the slave trade, but yielded so far that a duty or tax might be imposed on the future importation of that description of people. The question then is only on the policy of laying the tax; and it appears that there can be no doubt on this question . . . and if my information is correct, a slave will bring four hundred dollars, the tax is but $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which is in many degrees lower than any other imported article pays. . . . However, if any of the States engage in the trade, the tax will have two effects; it will add something to the revenue and it will show to the world that the general government are opposed to slavery and are willing to improve their power so far as it will go for preventing it. Both these ends are valuable; but I deem the latter to be the more important, for we owe it indispensably to ourselves and to the world whose eyes are on this government to maintain its Republican character. Everything compared to a good name is "trash;" and it rests with us whether we will preserve or destroy it. If our government will respect power only, and justify whatever it may be able to do, then will our hands be against every man, and every man's hand against us; and Americans will become the scorn of mankind. On what principles, whether moral or political, I do not know, but so it was, that

about the close of the Revolutionary War, the Quaker Society in South Carolina brought the slave trade, or perhaps slavery itself, under their serious consideration and decreed it to be unjustifiable. That afterwards, in 1796 or 1797, they addressed Congress on the subject. . . . Some years ago the States, even those in which slaves abound most, loudly exclaimed against the further importation of that class of people, and by their laws prohibited their traffic. . . . In 1802 Congress stretched out her arm to aid the State governments against the evil it much deprecated, and passed a law inflicting fines and forfeitures on every man who should be found importing slaves into the United States. . . . To import slaves is to import enemies into our country, it is to import men who must be our natural enemies, if such there can be. . . . Gentlemen tell us, although I can hardly think them serious, that the people of this class can never systematize a rebellion. . . . The rigor of the law and the importation of the slaves will mutually increase each other, until the artifices of the one are exhausted, and until on the other hand human nature sinks under its wrongs or obtains the restoration of its rights.

The negroes . . . are present on numerous occasions when the conversation turns on political subjects. . . . They will some day, especially if their importation continues, produce a disturbance that may not be easily quieted or kindle a flame that may not be readily extinguished. . . . European powers have armed the Indians against us, and why may they not arm the negroes.

The subject was debated at length and also on the following day the House had a long and heated contest over the resolution, an attempt being made to

postpone a consideration of the matter until the first Monday in May. The motion to postpone was defeated—yeas 54, nays 62, whereupon a vote on the resolution was had, which resulted in its carrying, yeas 71. In Congress Mr. Bard never aspired to be an orator, and his only noteworthy speech in the House during his long service was that directed against the slave trade.

If Dr. Junkin was correct in saying that Mr. Bard was first elected a member of Congress the next year after his arrival at Hollidaysburg, he must have settled at that place in 1793. It is more likely, however, that he went there, or to Frankstown, in the year that he became a lot owner, 1788, or soon after, ward, when it is said he organized the Presbyterian congregation at Hollidaysburg and began preaching there and at Sinking Valley and Williamsburg. After his election to Congress in 1802, he retained his pastorates, which did not then include either Frankstown or Hollidaysburg, serving in the National Legislature in the winter months, and preaching in the summer. While disclaiming any knowledge of the effect of his political life upon his spirituality and success as a minister, one of his successors in the Bedford congregation, the Rev. Robert F. Sample, expressed regret that Mr. Bard did not devote all his time to the work of the ministry, for which he was so specially adapted. It is said that as a minister he was possessed of popular talents and was acceptable as a preacher wherever he was heard. As his salary from the three Blair county congregations was only \$100 per annum, it can scarcely be claimed that he was in any way derelict

in his duty in preaching to his people only in the summer months. One thing appears from the Presbytery's records, that no member of the Presbytery of Huntingdon was so frequently absent from the meetings of church courts. Indeed, at one time, he was cited before the Presbytery to answer for frequent and continued absences. He satisfied Presbytery by the reasons which he gave, and no doubt, among these reasons was the necessity of attending the sessions of Congress. It is probable that for a number of years he made his home at Frankstown, but at the time of his death he was living in Sinking Valley, where he owned a fine farm.

Mr. Bard always evinced a strong interest in the ownership of the soil. Besides the lots that he purchased in Bedford and Hollidaysburg, and his farm in Sinking Valley, he preëmpted lands in Kentucky with his brothers, Richard and William, and obtained a patent for the site of Bardstown.

After the adjournment of Congress, at the expiration of his last term, Mr. Bard started to return to his home, and passed through Huntingdon on the Thursday preceding his death, apparently in good health. When he reached the house of his son-in-law, Dr. John E. Buchanan, at Alexandria, he was found to be very ill. He arrived at Dr. Buchanan's house late at night. A messenger was at once dispatched for his wife. She reached his bedside on the following morning, but he was then unable to speak and died a few hours later. He was buried in the cemetery at Arch Spring, in Sinking Valley, where his wife also rests by his side.

Mr. Bard was married to Elizabeth Diemer, probably a native of Leesburg, Va. She was born in 1752, and died in 1824.

Issue:

1. Richard Bard, of whom presently.
2. Diemer Bard, of whom presently.
3. Mary Bard, married Thomas Stewart, of whom presently.
4. Rachel Bard, married Dr. John E. Buchanan, of whom presently.
5. Catharine Bard, married John Wilson, of whom presently.
6. Sarah Bard, died unmarried, in 1829.

II

RICHARD BARD, son of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard, was born at Frederick, Md., in 1777, and died at Le Claire, Iowa, January 16, 1859. He settled in Allegheny township, Huntingdon, now Blair county, Pa., after his marriage. He was a justice of the peace in 1820, and served as one of the township auditors, 1825-26. Later he removed to Iowa, and settled at Le Claire. Mr. Bard was married at Mercersburg, Pa., June 3, 1806, to his cousin once removed, Elizabeth Bard Dunlap, daughter of James and Mary (Bard) Dunlap. She was born in 1783, and died February 14, 1866.

Issue:

1. James Bard, went west as a young man.
2. David Bard, died unmarried at Baltimore.
3. Richard Bard, drowned, aged three years.
4. William Bard, of whom presently.
5. Harrison Bard, of whom presently.
6. Richard Bard, of whom presently.
7. John D. Bard, killed in California in the early 'fifties.
8. Mary Bard, died at Le Claire, Iowa. She married John McDowell; they had issue.
9. Eliza Jean Bard, married Stewart M. Campbell, of whom presently.
10. Catharine Poe Bard, was born November 15, 1819, and lives at Davenport, Iowa.
Mary Bard Dunlap, the mother of Elizabeth Bard Dunlap, was a daughter of Richard Bard, Esq., the eldest brother of the Rev. David Bard. See "Decendants of Richard Bard."

Diemer Bard, son of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard, lived in Allegheny township, Huntingdon, now Blair county, Pa., of which he was constable in 1813. It was in a time when the office of constable was, in a measure, obligatory, and a fine of forty dollars was frequently imposed for refusal to serve. In 1812, George Faulkner was fined for refusing to accept the office in Allegheny township, and William Simonton was next fined for refusal in 1816. Mr. Bard removed to Indiana county, as is shown by the fact that he was a witness to the will of Margaret Findley, of Wheatfield township, in 1819. Later he went to Missouri or Louisiana. He was married March 9, 1811, to Fanny Lowrey, daughter of Lazarus and —— (Holliday) Lowrey, of Frankstown township, Blair county, Pa.

Issue:

1. Lowrey Bard.

Lazarus Lowrey was a grandson of Lazarus Lowrey, the Indian trader, of Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa., and a son of either James or Joseph Lowrey, who settled on the Juniata in 1759. He went to the Holliday settlement, now Hollidaysburg, before the Revolution, where he bought a part of the Adam Holliday tract. He was engaged in mercantile business in Frankstown in 1790; and in 1800 he owned a grist mill and saw mill. He filled all the offices of Frankstown township, being constable in 1790, overseer of the poor in 1791, and supervisor in 1795.

Mary Bard, daughter of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard, was born in 1780, and died at New Castle, Pa., aged more than ninety years. She

was married March 20, 1817, to Thomas Stewart, son of Robert and Margaret (Edie) Stewart, of Sinking Valley. He removed to Mercer county, Pa., and later to the neighborhood of Steubenville, O.

Issue:

1. David Bard Stewart, died unmarried, at Youngstown, Ohio.
2. Margaret Edie Stewart, died unmarried.
3. Eliza Stewart, married David Gill; they had no children.
4. Rachel Ann Stewart, died unmarried.

It is believed that Robert Stewart, the father of Thomas, was a grandson of David Stewart, an early settler on Marsh Creek, in what is now Adams county, Pa., who died in 1741, and was buried in the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian graveyard. Robert Stewart was born in 1749, and died in 1828. He emigrated from Adams county, Pa., to Tyrone township, Blair county, after the Revolution, and became the owner of 345 acres of land, in Sinking Valley, in 1794. This large tract was afterward divided into two farms. On the homestead farm a substantial stone mansion was built in 1801, that is still standing. Mr. Stewart was married to Margaret Edie, who died in 1841. Their children were: Nancy, married James Morrow; Margaret, married James Wilson, with whom she removed to Clarion county; Ann, married Samuel Russell; Sarah, married James Mitchell; Mary, married William McCormick; Thomas, James, Samuel and Robert.

Nancy Stewart, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Edie) Stewart, was born in 1787, and died in 1870. Her husband, James Morrow, son of Robert Morrow, of Sinking Valley, was born in 1785, and died in 1841. Their children were Robert, James, John, William,

Rolland, Margaret, married John M. Tussey; Rebecca, married Robert Dean; Mary A., married ——— Sharer; Sarah, married David P. Tussey; and Nancy, married Henry Canan. Ann Stewart, sister of Nancy, died about 1849, and her husband, Samuel Russell, in 1837. Their children were James, Edwin, Samuel, Thomas, Margaret, married Armstrong Crawford; Elizabeth, married James Templeton; Jane, married John Gourley; and Nancy (Mrs. McNiel).

James Stewart, son of Robert and Margaret (Edie) Stewart, was born in 1786, and died April 26, 1851. By his first marriage he had a son, James E. Stewart, who was born in 1830. Robert Stewart, brother of James, was married February 25, 1827, to Nancy Hagerty. Their children were Margaret, Mary Jane, Sarah Ann, Samuel Edie, Louisa, Ellen, Elizabeth, and John.

Rachel Bard, daughter of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard, was married to John E. Buchanan, son of George Buchanan, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. He died October 23, 1824. He was a physician. He was practicing his profession in Frankstown township and village, now in Blair county, Pa., in 1810, but soon afterward he returned to Alexandria, his native town, where he continued in practice until his death.

Issue:

1. Anna Buchanan.
2. Eliza Buchanan.
3. John Buchanan, of whom presently.
4. David Buchanan.
5. Mary Buchanan.
6. Sarah Buchanan.

7. Rachel Buchanan.
8. Catharine Buchanan.

Dr. Buchanan's father, George Buchanan, was an early settler in Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa. He had two sons, John E. and Matthew. Matthew Buchanan was a silversmith, at Alexandria, Pa. He was married November 3, 1808, to Susan Moore.

Catharine Bard, daughter of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard, was married June 11, 1817, to John Wilson, a son of Thomas Wilson, of Sinking Valley, Blair county, Pa. He was a tanner, and conducted a tannery at Laurelville, near Tyrone, Pa., for more than a quarter of a century, 1815-42. He was postmaster of Sinking Valley, and he was a member of the first Board of School Directors, of Tyrone township, chosen in 1835. In 1842, he sold his tannery to Henry McMullen, and removed to Mercer county.

Thomas Wilson, who was born in 1763, and died in 1844, went from Adams county, Pa., to Sinking Valley, among the early settlers of Tyrone township, Blair county, Pa., where he owned 312 acres of land. He was a supervisor of roads, of Tyrone township, then in Huntingdon county, in 1793. His sons were Charles, Thomas, John, James, Robert, and William.

III

WILLIAM BARD, son of Richard and Elizabeth Bard (Dunlap) Bard, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., August 25, 1811, and died February 23, 1890. He settled at Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., where he died. Mr. Bard was married April 23, 1837, to Susan Patton, daughter of John and Susanna (Antes) Patton. She was born in Centre county, Pa., June 17, 1815, and died September 15, 1890.

Issue:

1. Richard James Bard, was born January 20, 1838, and died unmarried, February 26, 1902. He enlisted in Company K, 42nd Regiment, "Bucktails," Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 20, 1861. He went to Bradford, McKean county, Pa., where he died.

2. John Patton Bard, of whom presently.

3. Maria Jane Bard, was born September 11, 1841, and died March 17, 1878. She married Joseph R. Irvin, son of Elias and Hannah Irvin; they had no children.

4. William Irvin Bard, of whom presently.

5. Mary Frances Bard, was born July 12, 1846, and died August 24, 1881. She married Edward Livingstone (deceased), son of Daniel; they had no children.

6. Susanna Bard, was born March 30, 1848, and died at Cincinnati, on board the steamboat "Citizen," July 7, 1849.

7. Westanna Bard, was born June 5, 1852; is unmarried.

8. Catharine Elizabeth Bard, married Joseph R. Irvin, of whom presently.

9. Honora Foley Bard, married Frank Fowler, of whom presently.

10. Harry Dorsey Bard, was born September 14, 1857, and died November 8, 1857.

11. Nannie Beck Bard, married Moses Arthur Norris, of whom presently.

Mrs. Bard's grandfather, Col. John Patton, was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1745, and died in Pennsylvania in 1804. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He was commissioned major of the 2d battalion, of Colonel Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, March 13, 1776; became major of the 9th Regt., Pa. Line, October 25, 1776, and colonel of one of the sixteen additional Continental Regiments, January 11, 1777. He resigned February 3, 1778. He became a major-general of the Pennsylvania Militia, April 15, 1800. Colonel Patton was married to Jane Davis, a sister of Capt. Benjamin and Capt. Joseph Davis. She died in 1832. Their children were Rachel, William, John, Frances, Benjamin, Joseph, Edward, Ann, Jane, Samuel and Ellen. Rachel Patton was born May 9, 1779. She married John Ross, a Scotchman, who was a lawyer. William Patton was born August 8, 1781, and died at Wellsboro, Pa. He was married to Henrietta Anthony. Samuel Patton was married to Mary Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Bellefonte.

Mrs. Bard's father, John Patton, son of Col. John and Jane (Davis) Patton, was born February 8, 1783, and died February 2, 1848. He laid out the town of Pattonville, now Pinegrove, in 1815. He removed to Tioga county, Pa., in 1817, of which he was prothonotary, but returned to Milesburg in 1825, and settled in Clearfield county in 1827, of which he was an associate judge. As a young man he served as a lieutenant in the U. S.

navy under Commodore Decatur. Judge Patton was married to Susanna Antes, and had a son John, and a daughter Susan (Mrs. Bard).

Mrs. Bard's brother, John Patton, was born in Tioga county, Pa., January 6, 1823. He was a Representative in Congress, 1861-67, and was again elected in 1886. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860. For many years he was president of the National Bank of Curwensville, Pa. Mr. Patton was married (1), June 17, 1847, to Catharine M. Cunes, daughter of Alexander Cunes, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. She died November 28, 1855. He was married (2), June 18, 1858, to Honora Jane Foley, daughter of William C. Foley. By his first marriage he had three sons and one daughter, and by his second marriage five sons and three daughters.

John Patton, son of John and Catharine M. (Cunes) Patton, was born at Curwensville, Pa., October 30, 1850, and died at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 24, 1907. He was graduated at Yale College in 1875, and after a course in the Columbia University Law School, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1878. He took high rank in his profession, and was United States Senator from Michigan at the time of his death.

Harrison Bard, son of Richard and Elizabeth Bard (Dunlap) Bard, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., November 8, 1813, and died at Bradford, Ill., May 24, 1900. He was married June 30, 1847, to Mary Jane Adams, of Kentucky. She was born March 18, 1825, and died July 22, 1894.

Issue:

1. John Bard, of whom presently.
2. Sarah Jane Bard, was born February 21, 1854. She

was married December 13, 1874, to James Samuel Chenoweth, of Bradford, Ill. He was born February 28, 1851.

3. Richard Bard, was born at Franklin, O., September 12, 1856, and died in 1900. He served in the civil war.

4. Douglas Bard, of whom presently.

Richard Bard, son of Richard and Elizabeth Bard (Dunlap) Bard, was born June 5, 1819, and died October 12, 1900. He kept a hotel at Le Claire, Ia., where he died. He was married July 8, 1857, to Phoebe Livingston, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Smith) Livingston. She was born May 17, 1835, and died March 21, 1895.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Bard, was born August 7, 1859. She was married December 7, 1882, to Walter A. Blair, son of Andrew and Margaret (Henry) Blair. He was born November 17, 1856. He is a steamboat owner at Davenport, Ia. Walter and Elizabeth Blair had issue: Paul, born January 6, 1886, died November 24, 1898; George Walter, born October 7, 1887; Gertrude Helen, born December 5, 1891; and Bard Burdeth, born July 4, 1894.

2. Adele Douglas Bard, was born January 4, 1862. She was married December 7, 1882, to John Laycock, living at Denver, Col.

3. John Livingston Bard, was born December 27, 1864. He lives at La Salle, Ill. He was married February 19, 1897, to Pearl E. Shultz, daughter of John A. and Ella A. Shultz. She was born December 6, 1868. They have issue: John Andrew, born January 23, 1898, and Joseph Richard, born September 28, 1900.

4. Fannie Lee Bard, was born April 8, 1866. She was married September 12, 1897, to John Dunlap, son of Joseph Irwin and Martha Dunlap. He was born November 15, 1868.

They have issue: Fannie Louise, born August 20, 1898. (See "Descendants of Richard Bard.")

5. Phoebe Annetta Bard, was born September 30, 1868, and died May 24, 1888.

6. Zilpah Helen Bard, was born April 15, 1871.

7. Richard Irwin Bard, was born April 21, 1874, and died September 9, 1897.

Eliza Jane Bard, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Bard (Dunlap) Bard, died September 23, 1854. She was married November 4, 1838, to Stewart Marks Campbell, son of John and Esther (Marks) Campbell, natives of Ireland. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1814, and died in Kansas, July 16, 1883. He was brought to America by his parents when he was only four years old, and taken to Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., where he was educated and was living at the time of his marriage. With his family he removed to Iowa, landing at Le Claire, Scott county, June 6, 1843. He settled on a farm in Le Claire township, building a sod house, in which he lived for a few years, until he was able to burn brick and build a more substantial dwelling. He was an officer in the civil war.

Issue:

1. (Child), was born at Clearfield, Pa., in 1840, and died in infancy.

2. Esther E. Campbell, was married (1) to ——— Drake, and (2) to Francis Murphy, of whom presently.

3. Mary Catharine Campbell, married John P. Moore, of whom presently.

4. Martha Jane Campbell, married Thomas Wise, of whom presently.

5. David Bard Campbell, was born June 14, 1849, and died October 3, 1865.

6. Harrison Bard Campbell, was born April 29, 1851. He removed to Kansas. He went out with a party against a band of Indians that had come from the Indian Territory; nothing was heard of him afterward.

John Campbell, the father of Stewart M. Campbell, was a native of Armagh, Ireland, of Scotch extraction. His wife, Esther Marks, was of Huguenot origin. Her people came to Belfast, Ireland, from France at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The family name was De Marks, but the De was dropped upon the settlement in Ireland. John Campbell was born in 1790, and died at Le Claire, Ia. His wife, Esther, died April 13, 1851. The parents of William Cody, "Buffalo Bill," lived on a neighboring farm in Le Claire township, and Mrs. Campbell washed and dressed the famous scout when he came into the world.

John Buchanan, son of Dr. John E. and Rachel (Bard) Buchanan, died in 1847. He lived in Washington township, Indiana county, Pa., where he died.

Issue:

1. James Buchanan.
2. John Buchanan.
3. Joseph Buchanan, married and had a daughter, Mary Ann.
4. Jane Buchanan.
5. (Daughter), married Robert Getty Craig.

IV

JOHN PATTON BARD, son of William and Susan (Patton) Bard, was born at Curwensville, Pa., May 30, 1839, and died November 5, 1893. He enlisted in Company K, 42nd Regiment, "Bucktails," Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 29, 1861. He was promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant, March 17, 1863, and mustered out, June 11, 1864. Lieutenant Bard received the rank of brevet captain, March 13, 1865. After the civil war he settled in Elk county, Pa., but later removed to Curwensville. Captain Bard was married November 3, 1867, to Louise K. Morgan, daughter of William and Sara Morgan, of Clearfield, Pa.

Issue:

1. Sue Ella Bard, was born at Benezet, Elk county, Pa., April 25, 1868. She was married July 4, 1892, to Charles King, and had nine children: Charles Frederick, Mary Winifred, Joseph Irvin, Marguerite Louise, John P. Bard, Charles A., twin brother of John P. B., Clarence, Sara, and Alice L. Bard.

2. Charles Frederick Bard, was born in Curwensville, Pa., September 9, 1870, and lives at Buffalo, N. Y. He was married July 14, 1904, to Edna Klare, and has a son, Richard Klare, born April 26, 1905.

3. Alice Louise Bard, was born at Curwensville, Pa., November 21, 1872, and was married at Philipsburg, Pa., September 12, 1905, to Dr. Charles M. Dulin, surgeon, U. S. A. He is serving in the Philippines.

4. Frances Genevieve Bard, was born at Curwensville, Pa.,

February 26, 1876, and was married February 25, 1901, to John Barnes; they have a son, Joseph Bard, born June 5, 1902.

5. Richard Morgan Bard, was born February, 26, 1883.

William Irvin Bard, son of William and Susan (Patton) Bard, was born January 21, 1844. He enlisted in Company B, 98th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 9, 1865. Mr. Bard was married January 17, 1872, to Bessie Irvin, daughter of John and Eliza (Lee) Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa.

Issue:

1. Joseph R. Bard, was born May 9, 1874, and died August 15, 1874.

2. William Walter Bard, was born November 23, 1878.

3. Katharine Virginia Bard, was born May, 8, 1880.

4. James Donald Bard, was born September 22, 1882.

Catharine Elizabeth Bard, daughter of William and Susan (Patton) Bard, was born September 21, 1852. She was married June 16, 1880, to Joseph R. Irvin, son of Ellis and Hannah Irvin, of Lick Run, Clearfield county, Pa. She was his second wife, his first wife being her sister, Maria Jane Bard.

Issue:

1. William Ellis Irvin, was born May 17, 1881, and died March 17, 1895.

2. Joseph Bard Irvin, was born July 13, 1883.

3. Francis Carroll Irvin, was born August 28, 1885.

Honora Foley Bard, daughter of William and Susan (Patton) Bard, was born March 10, 1855. She was married September 24, 1879, to Frank G. Fowler, son of James Munroe and Susan E. Fowler, of New York. He was born in 1856.

Issue:

1. Walter Monroe Fowler, was born at Curwensville, Pa., November 15, 1880, and lives at Verona, Pa. He was married July 1, 1900, to Celia Adams, and has a daughter, Mary, born May 14, 1904.

2. William Bard Fowler, was born February 23, 1882.

3. Chester Patton Fowler, was born November, 23, 1882.

4. Frances Fowler, was born May, 1885, and died March 13, 1888.

5. Nora Catharine Fowler, was born March 18, 1888.

6. Joseph Irvin Fowler, was born July 14, 1890.

7. James Fowler, was born March 7, 1893.

8. Arthur Norris Fowler, was born March 3, 1895.

9. Edward Clare Fowler, was born March 16, 1899.

Nannie Beck Bard, daughter of William and Susan (Patton) Bard, was born May 3, 1859. She was married June 16, 1884, to Moses Arthur Norris, of Woburn, Mass.

Issue:

1. Susan Mary Norris, was born September 8, 1885.

2. Anna Catharine Norris, was born March 27, 1888.

John Bard, son of Harrison and Mary Jane (Adams) Bard, was born June 11, 1848. He was a soldier of the civil war and participated in General Sherman's "March to the Sea." He enlisted in the 61st Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, September 2, 1864, and was discharged at Washington, D. C., June 11, 1865. He lives at Brooklyn, Iowa. Mr. Bard was married September 20, 1868, to Ellen J. Harrigan, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ann Harrigan.

Issue:

1. Cora E. Bard, was born March 12, 1870, and died November 27, 1895.

2. Ralph W. Bard, was born September 27, 1871, and died September 20, 1872.

3. V. R. Bard, was born August 6, 1873, and was married February 23, 1893, to Dollie Bolen.

4. Grace D. Bard, was born October 2, 1875, and was married February 24, 1894, to Neil J. Smith.

5. Francis Bard, was born October 28, 1877.

6. Mabel Bard, was born December 24, 1879, and was married December 25, 1896, to John Kraft.

7. Lulu R. Bard, was born February 18, 1881, and was married February 18, 1902, to Frederick Groff.

8. Pansy G. Bard, was born August 17, 1887.

Douglas Bard, son of Harrison and Mary Jane (Adams) Bard, was born at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, April 15, 1858. He went to Brooklyn, Iowa, with his parents, in 1866, and settled at Wolsey, S. D., in 1884. Mr. Bard was married March 16, 1884, to Emma C. Kreps, of Brooklyn, Iowa. She was born in 1855, and was killed by lightning, August 23, 1905.

Issue:

1. Charles D. Bard, was born in 1885.

2. Richard R. Bard, was born in 1893.

3. David A. Bard, was born in 1897.

Esther E. Campbell, daughter of Stewart M. and Eliza Jane (Bard) Campbell, was born at Clearfield, Pa., March 13, 1842. She was married (1), to ——— Drake, who died in Iowa. She was married (2), to Francis Murphy, a native of Nova Scotia, who was a ranchman, but is now living in retirement at Rock Island, Ill.

Issue, by first marriage:

1. Francis E. Drake, is a skilled mechanic in U. S. Government employ at Rock Island, Ill. He has perfected a number of useful inventions.

Mary Catharine Campbell, daughter of Stewart M. and Eliza Jane (Bard) Campbell, was born in the sod house near Le Claire, Ia., July 15, 1843. She was married to John P. Moore. He was born March 29, 1846, and died May 15, 1897. He was engaged in the real estate business at Panama, Ia. He was of a literary and artistic turn of mind, being a regular contributor to "The Dollar Newspaper," published at Philadelphia, and also to "Godey's Magazine." He also took great interest in the study of the violin, and had much ability in that direction.

Issue:

1. Mabel Pope Moore, was born November 9, 1870, and was married April 4, 1894, to Abel Sherman Berry, son of the Rev. A. P. and Harriet (Dickinson) Berry. He was born April 27, 1866. The elder Berry was a pioneer Baptist minister of Kentucky, and a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, who removed to Iowa in the early days, and was recognized as an orator of unusual force. The younger Berry was a native of Iowa. He studied pharmacy and chemistry, and is recognized as one of the leading pharmacists of the state. He lives at Panama, Ia., and takes an active part in local politics. They have a son, Bard Sherman, born April 14, 1897.

2. Eliza Bard Moore, was born November 13, 1873, and was married April 9, 1902, to Dr. Charles Frederick Baumeister, son of Max and Antione (Oedl) Baumeister, of German birth. He was born October 2, 1872. Mr. Baumeister was graduated M. D., in 1894, after which he spent a number of

years in the best schools of Europe, and is recognized as a man of ability in his profession. They have no children.

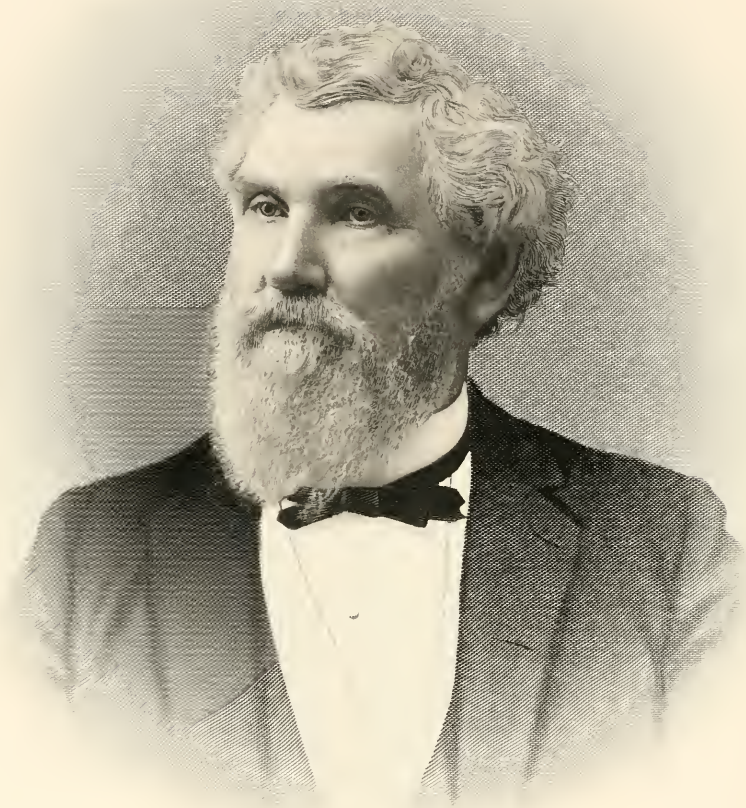
3. Frederick H. Moore, was born June 1, 1875. He was carefully educated along theological lines under the supervision of his great aunt, Catharine Poe Bard, but, after completing his studies, he decided upon a business career, and fitted himself for mercantile pursuits. He is a merchant at Wiota, Ia., where he is prominent in fraternal circles and takes an active interest in politics. He was married February 18, 1898, to Edna Percy Boyles, daughter of Dr. Boyles. She was born October 22, 1880. They have two daughters, Catharine Poe, born July 11, 1899, and Evelyn Mabel, born December 5, 1901.

4. Mary Moore, was born June 5, 1877, and was married August 4, 1904, to Walter E. Frederickson. He was born August 22, 1881, and was graduated in pharmacy and chemistry at the Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1902, and is engaged in the drug business at Dolliver, Ia. They have no children.

Martha Jane Campbell, daughter of Stewart M. and Eliza Jane (Bard) Campbell, was born near Le Claire, Ia., June 2, 1846, and died July 5, 1873. She was married to Thomas Wise, a nephew of Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Mrs. Wise went with her husband to Marion Centre, Marion county, Kansas. She had been elected county superintendent of the schools of Marion county a short time before her death.

Issue:

1. Cora Wise, died in 1873.
2. Vivian Stewart Wise, died in 1873.
3. Esther Wise, died in 1873.



L. B. McLaughlin

PART III

THE BARD KINSHIP

POTTER

THE Potter family of the Conococheague, which presents a complicated but, perhaps, not insoluble genealogical problem as regards the relationship of the Bards and the Potters, is apparently descended from Captain George Potter, an officer in Cromwell's army, in Ireland. Little is known of Captain Potter's history, but in 1675, his services were requited by a grant of land, in scattered plots, in Magherastaphana barony, County Fermanagh. He was still living in 1683, when he sold his entire grant to James Corry, ancestor of the Earl of Belmore. Captain George Potter had a son, Abraham Potter, and Thomas Potter, of Ballynant, who signed the marriage bond of John Potter and Catharine Crozier, both of the parish of Kilserry, County Tyrone, with John Crozier, of Mulleghmon, County Fermanagh, in 1727, was probably a grandson. The Potters continued to live in the neighborhood of Magheracross, on the road from Enniskillen to Omagh, for two or three generations before John Potter, of Conococheague, emigrated to Pennsylvania, in 1741. That they remained is shown by the fact that William Potter, former American Ambassador at Rome, is a descendant of Captain George Potter. Incidentally it may be mentioned that William

Potter, of Mossfield, Devonish parish, County Fermanagh, signed a marriage bond, September 1, 1751, for the marriage of William Breen, of Shellone, Kils Kerry, with Elizabeth Potter, of Kilgartnallagh, in Kils Kerry parish.

One is almost tempted to believe that Catharine Crozier, of Kils Kerry, was the first wife of Captain John Potter, of Conococheague, and the mother of General James Potter, who was born in 1729. According to the late Adam Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, Pa., John Potter, the emigrant, was married by the Rev. Baptist Boyd to Sarah ——; Mr. Hamilton also says that Potter's sister, Isabella, was married to his ancestor, John Hamilton, by Mr. Boyd. Baptist Boyd was for many years the Presbyterian minister at Auchnacloy, a post town on the river Blackwater, County Tyrone. When Captain Potter died, at his home near Brown's Mill, in 1757, he left a wife, Martha. It is not impossible that Captain Potter was married three times, but it is more likely that Mr. Boyd Hamilton's Sarah of tradition was in fact Martha. The latter is a family name with both the Potter and the Bard families, but the former is not found in either. Apart from all this, it is highly probable that Martha Potter was a sister of Archibald Beard, or a sister of his wife. If Archibald Beard was married at or near Coal island, it is likely that Baptist Boyd was the officiating minister. Were Mr. Boyd's marriage lists extant, they would probably solve all these problems, but a thorough search for them only tends to disprove their existence.

In Richard Bard's Ballad, and in Judge Archibald Bard's "Narrative of the Captivity of Richard Bard and his Wife," Thomas Potter, a son of John and Martha Potter, who was a companion of the Bards in misfortune, and the first of the party of captives to fall before the fury of the savages, is always described as a cousin. In Richard Bard's Ballad, Thomas Potter is mentioned in two of the stanzas, as follows:

.

One of the foremost that came
 With him a cutlass brought;
 But cousin Potter took the same:
 As they together fought.

.

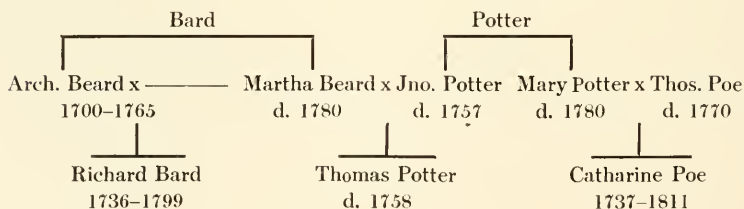
Not far, however, did we go
 Ere came we to a hill,
 Where they our cousin Potter's blood
 Inhumanly did spill.

.

In Judge Bard's "Narrative" the statement of relationship is simple, and yet not explicit: "Thomas Potter, brother of General Potter, who had come the evening before, being a full cousin." Richard Bard's wife, Catharine Poe, was a daughter of Thomas Poe and Mary Potter, a sister of Captain John Potter. Consequently, Thomas Potter and Catharine Poe Bard were full cousins, but the phrase "our cousin," in the ballad, implies a double cousinship.¹ One word

¹In one account, compiled from Judge Bard's "Narrative," Thomas Potter is said to be Richard Bard's nephew. This error is due to the carelessness of the compiler.

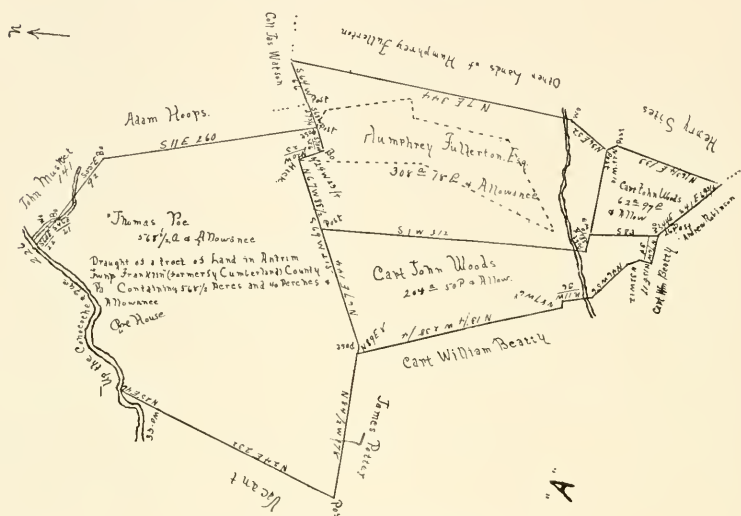
that may mean a double cousinship only by marriage is not proof of double cousinship by blood, but it must be remembered that the most intimate relations between the Potters and the Beards existed when Richard Bard and Catharine Poe were in their infancy. This intimacy began in Ireland, for when John Potter and his sister, Isabella, with her husband, John Hamilton, arrived in the Delaware, at Newcastle, it was from Archibald Beard's house, in Miln Creek Hundred, that the infant son of the Hamiltons was buried. Such events occur only in families when a close relationship exists by intermarriage. If Thomas Potter and Richard Bard were cousins, the only tenable hypotheses are those already stated—either that Archibald Beard and John Potter married sisters, or that John Potter married a sister of Archibald Beard. If the latter hypothesis is correct, the following chart will show the parentage of the three cousins:



JOHNN POTTER, presumed to be a son of Thomas Potter, of Ballynant, County Fermanagh, Ireland, was born early in the eighteenth century, and died in Antrim township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., in 1757. He came to America with his brother-in-law, John Hamilton, whose wife, Isabella, was his sister. They made the voyage on the ship "Donegal," arriving at Newcastle, on the Delaware, September 25, 1741. Mr. Potter settled in the Cumberland Valley as early as 1746, and, perhaps, earlier. He was lieutenant of Captain George Brown's company, in Colonel Benjamin Chambers' regiment, in 1748, and when Cumberland county was organized, in 1750, he served on the first grand jury. He became the first sheriff of the new county. After serving his first term as sheriff, 1750-51, he was given a second term, 1754-55.

A survey of lands in the Conococheague Valley was made to John Hamilton, April 18, 1747. In a survey made to John Potter, April 12, 1754, the same lands are mentioned as belonging to Robert Hamilton. The name of Robert Hamilton occurs among the list of taxables for Antrim township, Cumberland county, in 1751. As these lands passed into the possession of John Potter and were adjacent to lands surveyed to Thomas Poe, in March, 1752, it is to be inferred that Robert Hamilton was nearly akin to John Hamilton, and that John came to the

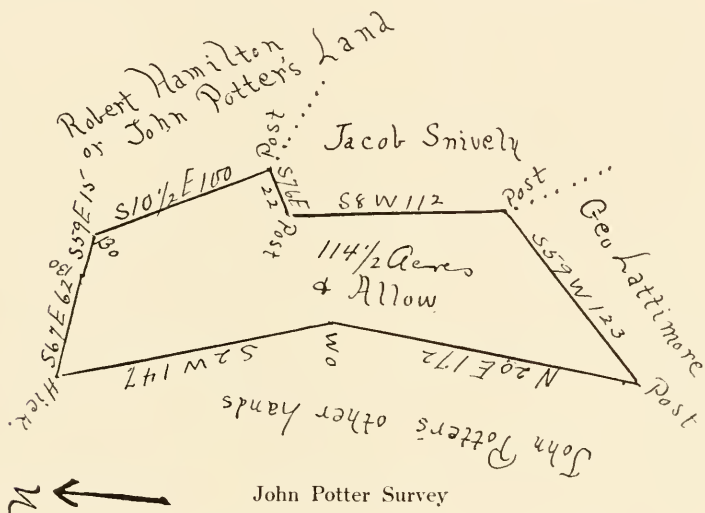
Conococheague with the intention of settling near his brothers-in-law, Poe and Potter. In 1752, this land was part of the lands of John Potter. Later it passed to Humphrey Fullerton, while other Potter lands adjoining the Poe tract, and running eastward along the Fullerton line, went to Captain John Woods.



Poe and Potter Plantations

Neither the extent of, nor the title to the Potter lands is clearly defined in such records as are accessible. It is sufficient for the present purpose to say that they embraced the entire sweep of country from the "Great Road," south of Marion, extending eastward along the Antrim township line to the road from Brown's Mill, that intersects the Chambersburg and Greencastle road at the "Gabby Farm," and south and southwest as far as the old Fullerton mill, on Muddy Run. From the mill the original Potter

lands went west and northwest to the Poe plantation. The John Potter warrant of October 9, 1750, surveyed April 13, 1754, was near the center of this extensive tract, beginning at the Poe plantation, and extending southeast to a point near the Brown's Mill graveyard, to lands of George Latimer, at the time of the John Potter survey. Latimer was Potter's son-in-law, having married his daughter, Margaret.



The foregoing draft of the small Potter tract is from a copy made by Emanuel Kuhn, from the original of John Armstrong.

Its position in the Fullerton survey is indicated approximately by dotted lines. It is probable that the corner of the triangle, at George Latimer's land, touched Muddy Run, and included the spring and the old dwelling house at the grove near the Brown's Mill graveyard. This is one of the oldest houses in

the Conococheague Valley, and it is the oldest dwelling of the colonial period in the county that is still standing. It was built by Captain John Potter, about 1746, and was his home at the outbreak of the French and Indian war. In it he died, in 1757. Before his death it was a refuge for many of his neighbors, flying for safety from the onslaughts of the



• Old Potter Mansion

savages. When he was at rest, in an unmarked grave, in Brown's Mill graveyard, to this house came the venerable Thomas Brown, the ancestor of the Browns of Brown's Mill, intent upon courting the Widow Potter, and from this house he married her, in 1760. After the Widow Potter became Mrs. Martha Brown, Captain Potter's eldest son, James, afterwards General James Potter, made the house his home, with his unmarried sisters and his cousin,

Katharine Hamilton, until 1767, when he removed to Penn's Valley, in what is now Centre county. It was early in this latter period, 1760-67, that young James Chambers, the eldest son of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, came to the Potter home courting Miss Hamilton, the orphan daughter of John Hamilton and Isabella Potter, whom he made his wife. So, it will be seen that the old Potter homestead has its tales of love as well as war. It is a house worthy in every way of its history. It is not an imposing structure, but in its day it was, no doubt, regarded as a house of more than ordinary proportions. It is only a story and a half in height, and was built of limestone, rudely dressed. It has a peaked roof and there is a window in the south gable. The walls are now cracked and seamed in many places, and show signs all over them of the destroying hand of time for more than a century and a half, but the masonry was so strong that the building may still be regarded as in a good state of preservation. As executor of his father's will, James Potter sold the land on which the Potter homestead stood to Humphrey Fullerton, by whom it was patented, March 6, 1763.

In addition to the land in Antrim township, the warrant for which was dated October 9, 1750, Captain Potter, on the same day, in conjunction with Robert Livers, obtained a warrant for a large tract at the head of Antietam, in the South Mountain. The latter is now a part of the lands of the Mont Alto Iron Company. The Potter interest in the mountain tract was taken at its appraised value, May

19, 1767, by James Potter, the eldest son of John, to whom Robert Livers conveyed his interest, April 16, 1774. James Potter conveyed 192 acres of this tract to Daniel Baker and 205 acres to Thomas Stoops, March 6, 1775. Mrs. Mary Stoops died on the Stoops farm, October 13, 1828, aged 117 years, having lived in the same house sixty-five years.

Sheriff Potter was very active at the outbreak of the French and Indian war that followed the defeat of Braddock, in 1755. On the 30th of October he attended a meeting at Shippensburg, at which it was determined to erect forts at Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambers' Mills, Mr. Steel's Meeting-house and William Allison's. The fort at Allison's (Greencastle) was not built, but Potter's house became a refuge for the fleeing inhabitants, as many as a hundred women and children seeking safety there after the attack on the Big Cove, November 1, 1755. Potter had already organized his neighbors into an emergency company for the defense of their homes against the savages, and when he heard of the massacre he sent word to his men to meet at McDowell's Mill. "On Sunday morning," he wrote, "I was not there six minutes till we observed, about a mile and a half distant, one Matthew Patton's house and barn in flames; on which we set off with about forty men, though there were at least one hundred and sixty there; our old officers hid themselves, for aught I knew, to save their scalps, until afternoon, when the danger was over. . . . It was three o'clock in the afternoon before a recruit came of about sixty men, then we held a council whether to pursue up the

Indians all night or return to McDowell's, the former of which I and Mr. Hoops, and some others, plead for, but could not obtain it without putting it to vote, which done we were outvoted by a considerable number, upon which I and company were left by them; that night I came home, for I will not guard a man that will not fight when called in so eminent a manner; for there were not six of these men that would consent to go in pursuit of the Indians."

Mr. Potter was commissioned captain in Colonel John Armstrong's battalion, February, 1756, with his son James as ensign of his company. His name disappears from the rolls of the Provincial forces after 1756, but he continued active at head of his neighbors in defense of the frontier, until his death.

It is believed that Captain Potter was twice married. If this assumption is correct, his first wife was Catharine Crozier, daughter of John Crozier, of Mulleghmon, County Fermanagh, Ireland. In that case the marriage was in 1727. He was married (2) to Martha ———, believed to have been Martha Beard, or Bard. She survived him and died in 1780.

Issue:

1. James Potter, of whom presently.
2. Samuel Potter, of whom presently.
3. Thomas Potter, was killed by the Indians after the capture of the Bard family, April 13, 1758. The place of his murder is still pointed out, a short distance north of Virginia Mills, in Adams county, Pa. Judge Bard, in his "Narrative," calls him Lieutenant Potter. He probably served in that capacity in his father's company, on the Conococheague, 1756-57.
4. Margaret Potter, married George Latimer, a native of

Ireland, who died in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1793. He settled on Muddy Run, adjoining Captain Potter, but as early as 1766, he acquired lands in Potter township, Centre county. Later he removed to Westmoreland county. Issue: John, Arthur, James, George, Thomas, Robert, Margaret, and Martha. Arthur and George served with the Westmoreland County Rangers during the Revolution. George, who died in 1806, was married to Margaret Cathcart, a sister of the first wife of General James Potter.

5. Annas Potter, married Alexander Young, who died in 1790. He served with Captain James Poe's marching company in the campaign around Philadelphia, in 1777; they had a son, James.

6. Catharine Potter, married James Carothers, of whom presently.

7. Mary Potter, married James Beard, and had a son, James Potter.

8. Hannah Potter, married (1), John McMillan; (2), Thomas Robinson.

9. Isabella Potter, married —— Jordan, and had a son, John.

Captain Potter's widow, Martha Potter, was married in 1760, to Thomas Brown, the ancestor of the Brown family, of Brown's Mill, in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Conococheague Valley. In 1738, he joined with Benjamin Chambers in a supplication to Donegal Presbytery for a pastor for East Conococheague. Mr. Brown died in 1769.

Isabella Potter, presumed to be a daughter of Thomas Potter, of Ballynant, died on shipboard, at Newcastle, on the Delaware, September 25, 1741. She was married in January, 1735, to John Hamilton, son of James Hamilton. He was born in 1704,

and died in Chester county, Pa., in 1755. He emigrated to America, with his wife and family and his brother-in-law, Captain John Potter, arriving at New-castle, Del., on the day of Mrs. Hamilton's death.

Issue:

1. Catharine Hamilton, was born in Ireland, in 1737, and died at Ludlow Station, now Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14, 1820. She was married February 16, 1763, to James Chambers, son of Colonel Benjamin and Sarah (Patterson) Chambers. He was colonel of the 1st regiment, Pennsylvania Line, in the Revolution. Issue: Benjamin; Sarah Bella, married (1), Andrew Dunlop, and (2), Archibald McAllister; Charlotte, married (1), Colonel Israel Ludlow, and (2), Rev. David Riske; Ruhamah, married William B. Scott; and Catharine, born September 26, 1775, and died October 5, 1775.

2. John Hamilton, died in infancy, and was buried, October 17, 1741, "at Archibald Beard's, in Miln Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, Del."

John Hamilton is believed to have been a son of James Hamilton, of Cavanduggan, and Margaret Morris, his wife; grandson of Francis Hamilton, of Tullybrick, County Armagh, and Elizabeth Echlin, his wife, and a great-grandson of John Hamilton, of Hamilton's Bawn, and Sarah, daughter of Sir Anthony Brabazon. John of the Bawn, was a son of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, in Scotland, whose eldest son, Sir James Hamilton, was the first Viscount Claneboye.

II

JAMES POTTER, son of Captain John Potter, was born in Ireland, in 1729, and died at the house of Captain James Poe, on Conococheague, in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa., in November, 1789. He was buried in Brown's Mill graveyard, but no stone marks the place of his sepulture. Young Potter came to America with his father, in 1741. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, in Antrim township, and became conspicuous for courage and enterprise in the French and Indian war. He was commissioned ensign, April 17, 1756, in Captain John Potter's company, of Colonel John Armstrong's battalion, and participated in the expedition against Kittanning, in the autumn of 1756. Ensign Potter was severely wounded in the assault upon the Indian town. He was appointed lieutenant, in the Colonel's company, December 4, 1757, and promoted to captain, February 17, 1759. After 1760, he was not regularly in the service of the Province, but he had a company of emergency men with which he pursued the Indians that murdered Enoch Brown, the schoolmaster, and the school children, at the Brown's Mill schoolhouse, July 26, 1764.

About 1770, Captain Potter removed to Penn's Valley, afterward in Northumberland, and now in Centre county. After the beginning of hostilities, in 1775, he was active in promoting the Revolution, and was chosen colonel of the Second Battalion

of Northumberland County Associators, January 24, 1776. Colonel Potter represented Northumberland county in the Pennsylvania Convention of July 15, 1776. Colonel Potter's battalion saw active service in the New Jersey campaign of 1776-77. After the battle of Princeton, when Cornwallis, by a forced march, appeared at Stony Brook, General Washington sent an order to Colonel Potter to destroy the bridge at Worth's Mills. The order was executed by Major Kelley, of Potter's battalion, in sight of the advancing British.

Colonel Potter was made a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, April 5, 1777. In the campaign, of that year, around Philadelphia, his services were very important. In order to prevent General Howe from obtaining supplies for his army in the well-cultivated district west of the Schuylkill, General Potter, with his militia, was ordered to watch the enemy from the west bank of the river, about Gray's Ferry, and to scour the country between that river and Chester. His correspondence with Washington during the campaign was very voluminous, and the information furnished by him was so highly appreciated by the Commander-in-chief that in the spring of 1778 General Washington asked for the return of General Potter to the army. Besides his services in camp and field, General Potter was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, of Pennsylvania, and he was chosen vice president of the council, November 14, 1781. General Potter was commissioned a major-general, in 1782. His voluminous correspondence with Washington was printed in the

"Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," 1895-97.

After the Revolution, General Potter continued to serve in the Supreme Executive Council, and in 1784 he came within a few votes of defeating John Dickinson for president of the state. He was appointed deputy surveyor for Northumberland county, April 18, 1785, and he also served as one of the justices of the courts of the county. He left one of the most extensive and valuable estates in Pennsylvania. One object of his visit to his daughter, Mrs. Poe, just before his death, in 1789, was to consult Dr. Robert Johnston, a distinguished surgeon of the Revolution.

General Potter was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Cathcart, of Philadelphia. He was married (2), to Mary Patterson Chambers, daughter of Major James Patterson, and widow of Thomas Chambers.

Issue by his first wife:

1. John Potter, died at Middle Creek, Centre county, Pa., aged 18.

2. Elizabeth Cathcart Potter, married James Poe. (See Poe family.)

Issue by his second wife:

1. James Potter, of whom presently,

2. Mary Potter, married (1), George Riddles; (2), William McClelland, and had Robert McClelland, of Penn's Valley.

3. Martha Potter, married Andrew Gregg, of whom presently.

4. Margaret Potter, born in 1775, and died February 27, 1795. She was married to Edward Crouch, son of Captain James and Hannah (Brown) Crouch, of "Walnut Hill," near

Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa. Issue: Mary Crouch, who married Benjamin Jordan.

General Potter's first wife, Elizabeth Cathcart, was a sister of Dr. William Cathcart, of Philadelphia, who was surgeon of the 4th Continental Dragoons, 1777-78. General Potter's second wife, Mary Patterson Chambers, was a daughter of James and Mary (Stewart) Patterson. Her father was a son of James Patterson, the Indian trader, and was born at what is now Washington borough, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1715, and died at his fort, at Mexico, Juniata county, in 1772. He was a captain under Colonel John Armstrong, in the French and Indian war. His wife, Mary Stewart, was a daughter of George Stewart, the Indian trader. Mrs. Potter's first husband, Thomas Chambers, was a son of Joseph and Catharine Chambers, of Chambers' Mill, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, above Harrisburg. He was killed in an Indian foray, in the Juniata Valley.

Samuel Potter, son of Captain John Potter, settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died in 1811. He served with the Westmoreland County Rangers during the Revolution. Mr. Potter was married to his cousin, Susanna Poe, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Potter) Poe.

Issue:

1. John Potter, settled in Mercer county, Pa.
2. Thomas Potter, lived in Westmoreland county, Pa.
3. Martha Potter, married William Hill.
4. Olivia Potter.
5. Anne Potter, married Robert Brown, an early merchant at Greensburg, Pa., and had a son, Samuel Potter Brown, a prominent physician, who was born April 10, 1801, and died

May 30, 1860. Dr. Brown was married March 16, 1830, to Mary Jane Nichols, daughter of John Nichols, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and had a son, William.

6. Catharine Potter, married (1), James Carnahan, who was drowned in the Allegheny river, in 1786-87. He entered the Revolutionary service as a second lieutenant, in Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, March 16, 1776, but had the misfortune to be captured, at the battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776. After his exchange he was promoted to be first lieutenant and captain, and served till the close of the war. He had a son, James Carnahan. After Captain Carnahan's death, his widow married (2), Matthew McClanahan, an early settler of Westmoreland county, Pa., and had a son, Matthew Potter McClanahan, who was born January 2, 1806, and died January 3, 1881. He was an associate judge of Westmoreland county. Judge McClanahan was twice married, first, May 22, 1834, to Sarah Watson, who died December 21, 1852, and second, February 11, 1869, to Emeline Willett, of Allegheny county, Pa. By his first marriage, he had a son, William Elliott McClanahan.

7. Margaret Potter.

8. Mary Potter.

Catharine Potter, daughter of Captain John Potter, was married to James Carothers, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and died in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, February 18, 1801. He first settled in Lancaster county, where he enlisted in Captain Thomas Boude's company, 5th regiment, Pennsylvania Line. He was wounded at Green Springs, Va., July 6, 1781. After the Revolution he settled on the Little Sewickley Creek, Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, and became a farmer.

Issue:

1. James Carothers, was twice married. His first wife was ——— Wood, by whom he had two daughters. He was married (2), to Elizabeth McClure, daughter of James McClure, and had John and Elizabeth.

2. John Carothers, was born in 1789, and died December 2, 1858. He was married to Isabella Power, daughter of the Rev. James Power. Issue: James P., William Swan, Mary and Catharine, wife of the Rev. Joseph D. McKee.

3. Samuel Carothers, of whom presently.

4. Martha Carothers.

5. Jane Carothers.

6. Elizabeth Carothers.

III

JAMES POTTER, son of General James and Mary (Patterson) Potter, was born in Franklin county, Pa., July 4, 1767, and died December 2, 1818. He established himself at Potter's Mills, in Centre county, in 1789, and succeeded his father as deputy surveyor for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania. Upon his father's death, he acquired large landed interests in central Pennsylvania. General Potter, Judge William Brown and Major Montgomery owned the site of Lewistown when Mifflin county was established. In 1790, James Potter, the younger, joined in laying out the town. Judge Potter was married December 15, 1788, to Mary Brown, daughter of Judge William Brown. She was born June 15, 1770, and died January 6, 1823.

Issue:

1. James Potter, of whom presently.
2. William W. Potter, of whom presently.
3. George Latimer Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pa., January 13, 1795, and died unmarried. April 22, 1832. He studied law and was admitted to the Centre County Bar. 1817; later he removed to Danville, Pa., where he died.
4. John Potter, of whom presently.
5. Andrew Gregg Potter, was born December 22, 1805, and died January 25, 1806.
6. Mary P. Potter, married Dr. William I. Wilson, of whom presently.

7. Margaret Crouch Potter, was born November 15, 1802, and died December, 1824. She married Dr. Coburn, of Ebensburg, Pa.: no children.

8. Martha Gregg Potter, was born November 5, 1804, and died June 17, 1824. She married Abraham Valentine.

Mrs. Potter's father, Judge William Brown, was a son of Alexander Brown, an early settler on the West Conococheague Creek, two miles east of Mercersburg, Pa., and a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Brown, who commanded the 8th Regiment, Cumberland County Associators, in 1780. When James Alexander went to the Kishocoquillas to make a settlement, Judge Brown accompanied him, and located near the entrance of the valley, afterwards the village of Brown's Mills, now Reedsville. In conjunction with General James Potter and Major Montgomery, he became one of the owners of the site of Lewistown. He was one of the trustees for the erection of Mifflin county, of which he was appointed a justice of the peace. He served as president of the courts until the Constitution of 1790 went into effect. His home, at Brown's Mills, was near the site of Logan's Springs, where Logan, the celebrated Indian chief, had his cabin. Judge Brown was born in 1737, and died in 1825, and Mary, his wife, was born in 1747, and died in 1815.

Martha Potter, daughter of General James and Mary (Patterson) Potter, was married to Andrew Gregg, son of Andrew and Jean (Scott) Gregg. Mr. Gregg was born near Carlisle, Pa., June 10, 1755, and died at Bellefonte, Pa., May 20, 1835. He was educated at Carlisle, Pa., and Newark, Del., where he served with the militia during the Revolution. He was a tutor in the College of Philadelphia, now

the University of Pennsylvania, 1779–83, and a merchant at Middletown, Pa., 1783–89. After his marriage he removed to Penn's Valley. He was a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 1791–1807, and a United States Senator, 1807–13. In 1816, he was appointed secretary of state, for Pennsylvania, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor, in 1823. He was a man of vigorous constitution and a fine classical scholar. He left an unfinished sketch of his family history that was published in Dr. William H. Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies."

Issue:

1. Mary Gregg, married William McLanahan, of whom presently.
2. Jean Gregg, married Roland Curtin, of whom presently.
3. Martha Gregg, was born June 7, 1793. She was married to Dr. Constans Curtin.
4. Eliza Gregg, was born June 2, 1795. She was married to David Mitchell.
5. Juliana Gregg, married James Irvin, of whom presently.
6. Andrew Gregg, of whom presently.
7. James Potter Gregg, was born April 28, 1802. He was married to Eliza Wilson.
8. Matthew Duncan Gregg, of whom presently.
9. Sarah Gregg, was born January 23, 1807. She was married to Henry Kinney.
10. Margery Gregg, was born September 14, 1811. She was married to Rev. Charles Tucker.

Senator Gregg's father, Andrew Gregg, was born at Ballyarnat, near Londonderry, Ireland, about 1710, and died near Carlisle, Pa., November 18, 1789. He emigrated to New Hampshire in 1722, but removed to Delaware about 1726. The next year he settled at

Chestnut Level, in Lancaster county, Pa., where he made an unfortunate purchase of land that resulted in litigation. In 1748 he sold his claim and removed to the Cumberland Valley, settling on the north side of the Conodoguinet Creek, within sight of Meetinghouse Springs Church. He served in defense of the frontier during the French and Indian war. Mr. Gregg was twice married. The name of his first wife is unknown. He was married second to Jean Scott, daughter of William Scott, of Chestnut Level. She was born in 1725, and died September 30, 1783. Issue by his first wife: John, James, Rachel, Margaret, Jean and Elizabeth. Issue by his second wife: Andrew and Matthew. Matthew Gregg was a wagonmaster with the Pennsylvania militia in the Revolution.

Samuel Carothers, son of James and Catharine (Potter) Carothers, was born in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1789. He was a farmer, and conducted the Carothers homestead, in his native township. He was married to Ruth Elliott.

Issue:

1. William E. Carothers, was reared on the old Carothers homestead. In 1865, he removed to Fayette county. He was married to Caroline Taylor, daughter of Isaac Taylor, of Allegheny county, Pa., and had John Richey Carothers.

2. Eliza Carothers, married (1), Charles Hunter; (2), Joseph Markle Thompson, of whom presently.

3. Martha Carothers, married James Kirker.

4. Jane Carothers, married John Richey.

IV

JAMES POTTER, son of James and Mary (Brown) Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pa., December 1, 1789, and died at Madison, Ind., March 22, 1865. He was extensively engaged in business with his brother, John, but the firm of J. & J. Potter failed, in 1849. He afterwards removed to Indiana. Mr. Potter was married (1), December 20, 1814, to Maria Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of Chillisquaqua Mills. She died April 15, 1827. He was married (2), March 3, 1829, to Mrs. Susan Irvin Duncan, daughter of John Irvin, and widow of Thomas Duncan.

Issue by his first wife:

1. James Potter, was born September 30, 1815.
2. Susan Potter, was born September 29, 1817, and died in Washington, D. C., June 2, 1899. She was married to Dr. O. P. Duncan. Issue: Adelia, married Captain David Irwin, who died February 28, 1901, and Margaret married Dr. Tesson, who died at Seattle, Wash., in 1901.
3. William Wilson Potter, of whom presently.
4. John Potter, was born May 10, 1821.
5. George Latimer Potter, of whom presently.
6. Andrew Gregg Potter, was born December, 1826.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Thomas Duncan Potter, was born December 1, 1829.
2. Irvin Walters Potter, was born March 8, 1831.
3. Maria L. Potter, was born March 15, 1833. She was married November 8, 1855, to Dr. J. G. Hendricks.

4. Annie Amelia Potter, was born July 4, 1835. She was married March 10, 1857, to W. C. Spaulding.
5. Jacob Lex Potter, was born February 2, 1838.
6. Charles H. Potter, was born July 15, 1842.
7. Mary Ellen Potter, was born October 26, 1844. She was married June 25, 1865, to Simeon H. Crane.

William Wilson, the father of Maria Wilson Potter, was born in Ireland, and died at Northumberland, Pa., in 1813. He emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution and settled in Northumberland county. He became 3rd lieutenant of Captain John Lowden's company, in Colonel Thompson's Riflemen, June 25, 1775; was promoted 2d lieutenant, January 4, 1776; 1st lieutenant, September 25, 1776; and captain in the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, March 2, 1777. He was breveted major, September 30, 1783, and served to November 3, 1783. At Monmouth he secured the colors of the Royal Grenadiers and the sword of Colonel Monckton. He gave the sword to General Wayne, by whom it was given to General Lafayette; the Marquis restored it to the Wilson family in 1824. Major Wilson was appointed county lieutenant of Northumberland county, May 20, 1784. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council. He was appointed associate judge for Northumberland county in 1792. Major Wilson built Chillisquaqua Mills, four miles above Northumberland. He was married to Mary Scott, daughter of Captain Abraham Scott, of Packer's Island. His eldest son, Samuel Hunter Wilson, was an associate judge of Centre county, and another son, Abraham Scott Wilson, was president judge of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union counties.

John Irvin, the father of Susan Irvin Potter, was born in Ireland in 1764, and died in Centre county, Pa., September 29, 1843. He settled in Penn's Valley, and built mills at Linden Hall, Oak Hall and Sinking Creek. He became the largest land owner in the valley except the Potters. He was married to Ann Watson, daughter of James Watson, of Centre county, Pa. She was born in 1781, and died March 15, 1855.

William W. Potter, son of James and Mary (Brown) Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pa., December 13, 1792, and died October 29, 1839. He entered the Latin school of the Rev. Thomas Hood, near Lewisburg, in 1809, and was graduated at Dickinson College. He studied law with Charles Huston, and was admitted to the Centre County Bar in April, 1814. He practiced his profession at Bellefonte. In 1832 he declined a nomination for Congress, but he was elected in 1836, and re-elected in 1838. Mr. Potter was married March 20, 1815, to Lucy Winters, daughter of William and Eleanor (Campbell) Winters. She was born August 29, 1790, and died May 30, 1875. William W. and Lucy Potter had no children.

Mrs. Potter's father, William Winters, was born in 1728, and died at the site of Williamsport, Pa., in 1794. He was married (1), in 1747, to Ann Boone, a sister of Colonel Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer. His eldest daughter by this marriage married Abraham Lincoln, of Rockbridge county, Va., the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. Mr. Winters was married (2), in 1771, to Eleanor Campbell, by whom he had three sons

and five daughters. One of these, Mary Winters, was the wife of Charles Huston, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and her sister, Ellen Winters, was married to Judge Thomas Burnside.

John Potter, son of James and Mary (Brown) Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, January 13, 1800, and died November 20, 1886. He was extensively engaged in business with his brother James, but the firm of J. & J. Potter failed, in 1849. In 1850, he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business, at Fond du Lac. He filled many positions of public trust. Mr. Potter was married December 12, 1822, to Amelia Burnside, daughter of William Burnside, a brother of Judge Thomas Burnside. She was born in 1804.

Issue :

1. James G. Potter, was born July 24, 1826. He was married to Eliza A. Root, of Fond du Lac, Wis. Issue: Henry Root, born at Fond du Lac, October 31, 1861, married May 13, 1886, Clementina B. Brown, and had Hamilton, died in infancy; Amelia Burnside, born February 1, 1857, died September 22, 1858; Ellen Dorsey, born May 22, 1858, married May 7, 1879, Winthrop Scribner, and had Percy Root, Robert Winthrop, Henry Potter, Nelly Potter and Louise.

2. Thomas Burnside Potter, of whom presently.

3. William N. Potter, was born December 5, 1832, and died August 1, 1901.

Mary P. Potter, daughter of James and Mary (Brown) Potter, was born April 8, 1798, and died January 19, 1861. She was married February 23, 1819, to William Irvine Wilson, son of Hugh and Catharine (Irvine) Wilson. He was born near

Hartleton, Union county, Pa., November 10, 1793, and died at Bellefonte, September 22, 1883. He studied medicine with Dr. James Dougal, Sr., at Milton, Pa. In 1818, he removed to Centre county, practicing his profession for a brief period at Earlytown, and subsequently at Potter's Mills.

Issue:

1. James Potter Wilson, was born at Potter's Mills, July 24, 1825, and died July 5, 1864. He was a surgeon of the United States Volunteers, 1861-64. Dr. Wilson was married September, 1854, to Sarah I. Kinney, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Gregg) Kinney, and had a daughter, Julia I., deceased.

2. William P. Wilson, was born at Potter's Mills, December 30, 1837. During the Civil War he served on General Hancock's staff. Colonel Wilson was married April 22, 1869, to Ellen Dickson, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Dickson, D.D. Issue: Allen D., Wayne McVeigh, and Hugh Irvine.

3. Catharine Irvine Wilson, married Andrew G. Curtin, of whom presently.

4. Mary A. Wilson, was born September 25, 1828, and died unmarried.

5. Lucy P. Wilson, was born October 19, 1830. She was married June 5, 1856, to Dr. Frederick Moyer. Issue: Andrew G. C., born March 2, 1857, and William W., born October 12, 1858.

6. Elizabeth Wilson, was born March 23, 1833. She was married June 15, 1859, to the Rev. John Elliott, who was born April 13, 1829. Issue: Mary A., married Robert P. Carpenter, and Christiana.

7. Laura Wilson, was born November 3, 1835. She was married May 12, 1857, to the Rev. George Elliott, a native of Ohio, who died in 1895. He served Presbyterian congregations in Illinois, in central Pennsylvania, the McConnellsburg, Green

Hill and Well's Valley charge, and the churches at Orbisonia and Osceola Mills. Issue: William W., James W., John, Bessie, and Katie.

8. Frank Wilson, was born January 31, 1842, and died s. p. He was a captain in the United States army.

9. Alice Wilson, was born January 31, 1842.

Dr. Wilson was descended from a soldier within the walls of Londonderry during the siege, whose name was either John or Hugh Wilson. His son, Hugh, was born at Cootehill, County Cavan, in 1689, and died in Allen township, Northampton county, Pa., in 1773. Hugh Wilson was married in Ireland to Sarah Craig, and emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1736. He settled in the Forks of the Delaware, and with Colonel Martin laid out the town of Easton. His son, Thomas, was born at Cootehill, in 1724, and died in Buffalo Valley, Pa., February 25, 1799. Thomas Wilson was married in 1760, to Sarah Hays, daughter of John and Jane (Love) Hays, of Northampton county. Their eldest son, Hugh, was born October 21, 1761, and died near Lewisburg, October 9, 1845. He served with the Northampton county militia in the Revolution. He kept a store at Lewisburg, 1798-1804, and afterward lived on his farm in Buffalo Valley. Mr. Wilson was married February 19, 1790, to Catharine Irvine, daughter of Captain William Irvine, who was a cousin of General William Irvine. She was born November 16, 1758, and died August 21, 1835. Besides Dr. William Irvine Wilson, Hugh and Catharine Wilson had a son Francis, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of William C. Steedman, and Margaret Irvine, married to James F. Linn.

Mary Gregg, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, was born November 2, 1788, and

died January 9, 1826. She was married to William McLanahan, son of James and Isabella (Craig) McLanahan. He was born in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1772, and died September 27, 1833. He owned a fine plantation, on the East Conococheague, west of Greencastle, Pa.

Issue:

1. Andrew Gregg McLanahan, was born August 12, 1807. He lived on the old McLanahan homestead. He was married in 1837, to A. Elizabeth Doyle, daughter of George Doyle. She died March 28, 1880. Issue: E. Ormond, Dick, Andrew G., Celia, Jessie and Alice.

2. James Xavier McLanahan, of whom presently.

3. Isobel Craig McLanahan, married Joseph Muhlenberg Hiester, eldest son of John Sylvester Hiester. He was graduated at Princeton and Jefferson Medical College. He lived at Millmont, in Franklin county, Pa. Issue: Eugenia, Maria Catharine Muhlenberg, and Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg.

4. Mary McLanahan, was married to Dr. John Custis Richards. He was born in Baltimore, June 1, 1812, and died June 11, 1874. Dr. Richards was a prominent physician at Chambersburg, Pa. Issue: Mary, married Marston Miles, of New York; Sarah; and Daisy, married Rolands Thomas, of New York.

Jean Gregg, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, was born February 17, 1791, and died March 14, 1854. She was married in 1814, to Roland Curtin, who was born in Ireland, in 1764, and died at Bellefonte, Pa. He was educated in Paris, and narrowly escaped the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. After coming to Pennsylvania, he settled at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., and later

at Milesburg, where he became a merchant. He was chosen coroner of Centre county, in 1803, and sheriff, in 1806. With Moses Boggs, he erected a forge at Eagle Works, in 1810, of which he became sole owner, in 1815; in 1818, he built Eagle furnace. He bought the Antes grist and saw mills, at Curtin station, in 1825, and erected the rolling mills there, in 1830.

Issue:

1. Andrew Gregg Curtin, of whom presently.
2. Constans Curtin, was a physician. He was married to Mary A. ———. After his death his widow married General James Irvin.
3. Martha M. Curtin, married Dr. William Irvin, of whom presently.
4. Ellen Honora Curtin, married Dr. William Henry Allen, son of Jotham and Thankful Allen, of the Allens of Braintree, Mass. He was born March 27, 1808, and died August 29, 1882. He was president of Girard College, 1850–62. She was his second wife.
5. Margery Curtin, married Thomas R. Reynolds.
6. Mary J. Curtin, married Dr. ——— Clark.
7. Julia Curtin.

Roland Curtin was twice married. He was married (1) November 25, 1800, to Margery Gregg, daughter of John Gregg, a half brother to Senator Andrew Gregg. She was born in 1776, and died January 15, 1813.

Issue:

1. Austin Curtin, was born August 26, 1801, and died July 27, 1871.
2. James Curtin, was born September 18, 1806, and died January 5, 1873.
3. Roland Curtin, was born September 2, 1808, and

and died August 15, 1875. He was married to Eliza Irvin, daughter of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin. Issue: John Irvin, Austin, Andrew Gregg, and William.

4. John Curtin, was born September 24, 1810. He was married January 3, 1837, to Julia Barnhart, daughter of Henry Barnhart. She was born March 14, 1811. Issue: James B., Harry R., John G., Margery I., married General John I. Curtin, and Sarah C., married Dr. J. F. Larimer.

Juliana Gregg, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, was born June 26, 1797, and died July 4, 1856. She was married September 24, 1822, to James Irvin, son of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin, of Linden Hall. He was born February 18, 1800, and died at Hecla, the home of Colonel Andrew Gregg, November 28, 1862. He began business as a grain merchant, but later purchased an interest in Centre furnace. In the same year, 1832, he was chosen major-general of the 10th Division, P. M. In 1837, in conjunction with General William Houston, he built Julian furnace, so named in compliment to his wife. He was a representative in Congress, 1841-45. In 1847, he was the Whig candidate for Governor of

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ANN (WATSON) IRVIN

1. James Irvin.
2. William Irvin.
3. John Irvin.
4. Lot W. Irvin.
5. George W. Irvin, died young.
6. Susan Irvin, married (1), Thomas Duncan; (2), James Potter.
7. Margaret Irvin, married Andrew Gregg.
8. Nancy Irvin, married Dr. Benjamin Berry.
9. Mary Irvin, married Moses Thompson.
10. Elizabeth Irvin, married Roland Curtin, Jr.
11. Sarah Irvin, married Captain W. Wilson Potter.

Pennsylvania, but was defeated by Francis R. Shunk. His iron interests were extensive, including Centre furnace; Mill Creek, 1845-62; Mercer Iron Works, at Greenville; Monroe furnace, 1849-55; Washington furnace, 1852-57; Martha furnace, 1854-57; and Julian, Hecla and Hopewell. General Irvin was married (2), January 1, 1859, to Mrs. Mary A., widow of Dr. Constans Curtin. She died at Hartford, Conn., August 4, 1878. He had no children by either wife.

Andrew Gregg, son of Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, was born November 30, 1799, and died, at Milesburg, Pa., May 15, 1869. He engaged in the iron business and was a business partner in the Milesburg Iron Works, with Dr. William Irvin and General James Irvin. He served in the Pennsylvania State Senate. Colonel Gregg was married to Margaret Irvin, daughter of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin.

Issue:

1. John Irvin Gregg, of whom presently.
2. Martha Gregg, was born May 14, 1828. She was married December 2, 1851, to Dr. John B. Mitchell.
3. Ann E. Gregg, was born August 11, 1830.
4. Andrew Gregg, was born September 11, 1832; he is deceased.
5. James P. Gregg, was born October 7, 1834, and was killed in front of Petersburg, September 30, 1864.
6. Julia Gregg, was born October 28, 1836.
7. Susan Gregg, was born June 5, 1839.
8. Mary Jane Gregg, was born June 25, 1841.
9. Margaret Gregg, was born May 27, 1844.

Matthew Duncan Gregg, son of Andrew and Martha (Potter) Gregg, was born April 5, 1804, and died at Potomac furnace, Loudon county, Va., July 27, 1845. He was a prominent business man of Huntingdon county, Pa., for a number of years, but removed to Loudon county, Va., where he engaged in the iron business. Mr. Gregg was married to Ellen McMurtrie, daughter of David and Martha (Elliott) McMurtrie. She was born January 3, 1802, and died August, 1847.

Issue:

1. Martha Gregg, deceased, was married to Richard R. Bryan.

2. Andrew Gregg, died in 1851.

3. David McMurtrie Gregg, of whom presently.

4. Mary Gregg, was married to G. Dorsey Green, of Barree Forge, Huntingdon county, Pa.; they afterwards removed to Centre county, where they are now living.

5. George Gregg, died in California.

6. Ellen Gregg, died in Centre county, Pa.

7. Henry H. Gregg, was born March 19, 1840, He was educated at Milnwood Academy, and was graduated at Dickinson College. He was in the military service during the Civil War, and rose to the rank of major. He lives at Joplin, Mo., and is extensively engaged in lead mining.

8. Thomas J. Gregg, was born October 8, 1842, and died in California. He was in the military service during the Civil War and rose to the rank of captain. He afterwards entered the U. S. army, from which he retired with the rank of major, becoming cashier of a bank at Hueneme, Ventura county, Cal. Major Gregg was married to Elizabeth McKnight, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth O'Hara (Denny) McKnight. Their children were Martha McM., Ellen McK., and Alice M.

Eliza Carothers, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Elliott) Carothers, was married (1), to Charles Hunter, and (2), in 1846, to Joseph Markle Thompson, son of Andrew Finley and Leah (Markle) Thompson. Mr. Thompson was born near Washington, Mason county, Ky., August 20, 1822, and died at Uniontown, Pa. He was left an orphan in his infancy, his father dying when he was only three years old and his mother surviving her husband for a very brief period. After the death of both his parents, he was taken to Mill Grove, Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was reared by his grandmother, Mary (Rothermel) Markle. After her death, in 1832, he lived with his cousin, General Cyrus P. Markle, for eighteen years. While living with General Markle, he worked on the farm, at the paper mill and in the store, selling goods, keeping books and performing the many and diversified occupations that naturally devolved upon him in such a busy and enterprising environment. In April, 1850, he purchased part of the Walters farm, in Redstone township, Fayette county, Pa., two miles from New Salem, where he lived until the following September, when he acquired a place better suited to his needs, in Menallen township, two and one-half miles from Uniontown. On the latter farm he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1862, when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Twenty-first District, of Pennsylvania, the largest internal revenue district in the state, outside of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He was afterward appointed receiver of commutation money, for the same district, and in this

capacity collected and paid over to the Government over \$450,000, in addition to some \$2,000,000 collected as internal revenue. In one day he collected over \$100,000 whiskey tax. He held two commissions under President Lincoln for over four years, resigning both places, in 1866. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank, of Uniontown, upon its organization, in 1863, and an original member of its Board of Directors. He became president of the bank, in 1870, a position that he held until his death. In 1873, he was nominated as a Republican candidate for the Legislature, from Fayette county, but hesitated to accept the nomination, as it was thought there was no chance of electing a Republican from that county, which usually gave 1,000 Democratic majority. He was finally induced to accept the forlorn hope and was elected by a majority of 1,031 over his Democratic opponent, Colonel Alexander J. Hill. He was chosen a presidential elector, on the Republican ticket, in 1872. Mr. Thompson was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Union and West Virginia Railroad Company, and, after the resignation of G. A. Thomson, he was elected president of the road. He was also president of the Uniontown Building and Loan Association, from its organization, and contributed greatly by his energy and enterprise to the success of the association, which, under his administration, had a capital of \$200,000. He was one of the founders of the Fayette County Agricultural Association and was its president from its organization. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian

Church, of Uniontown, and was a ruling elder in the church for many years. He was a commissioner from Redstone Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and he again sat in the General Assembly at the meeting in Madison, Wis., in 1880. He was a director of the Western Theological Seminary, of the Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny City, Pa. In his youth, he had meager educational advantages, his schooling being confined to the limited curriculum of the public schools, but he devoted the spare hours of the daytime and most of the night, not devoted to sleep, to the acquisition of knowledge from books, and he became recognized as a man of wide and extensive reading.

Issue:

1. William M. Thompson, of whom presently.
2. Josiah V. Thompson, of whom presently.
3. Ruth E. Thompson, married Dr. J. T. Shepler.
4. Leona M. Thompson, married J. A. Niccolls.

The Thompsons are descended from the old Thompson family, of Cecil county, Md. Mr. Thompson's great-grandfather, Thomas Thompson came into Pennsylvania and settled within the bounds of the old Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church, near Delta, in Peachbottom township, York county. In 1759, he removed to what was then Hamilton township, Cumberland county, Pa., now St. Thomas township, Franklin county, bringing with him his certificate of membership in the Slate Ridge Church to the Presbyterian Church at Rocky Spring. East of the village of St. Thomas, in Franklin county, on the turnpike leading from Chambersburg to Bedford, was a part of the early

Thompson plantation. He did not obtain a warrant for the tract on which he built his dwelling-house until March 27, 1767; the survey was made January 8, 1768. It contained 225 acres, 142 perches and allowance. On the west, toward the present village of St. Thomas, was vacant land, and south and southwest were other lands of Thomas Thompson. Near the eastern extremity of the tract, what is now known as Dixon's Run, a confluent of Back creek, flowed through the plantation. It was on this farm that the old Thompson dwelling house was built. It was a plain wooden structure, which is still standing but not inhabited. Mr. Thompson acquired other lands in the neighborhood, his holdings at one time comprising 640 acres. The lands outside of the homestead went to his sons, Alexander and Samuel. The homestead became the property of his daughter, Margaret, who married William Archibald, and it is now the property of her grandson, William V. Archibald. Mr. Thompson died in 1782, his wife, Martha, surviving him. They were buried in a graveyard laid out on the homestead, which is still preserved. Their children were Alexander, Samuel, Mary, Joseph, William, Margaret, and George.

William Thompson, son of Thomas and Martha Thompson, served with Captain William Rippey's company, of the 6th Pennsylvania battalion, in the second Canada expedition. About 1780, he removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was active in repelling the sanguinary incursions of the Indians, on the western frontier. After the Revolution he went to Kentucky and died there. Mr. Thompson was married to Mary Jack, daughter of John Jack, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth Jack, early settlers in the Conococheague Valley.

Andrew Finley Thompson, son of William and Mary (Jack) Thompson, was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1791. He became a soldier in the war of 1812 and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit, by General Hull, in August, 1812. After his release, he made his way on foot from Detroit to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he afterward married Leah Markle, daughter of Gaspard Markle, a pioneer of western Pennsylvania. She was not only Gaspard Markle's youngest daughter but the youngest of twenty-two children. Upon his marriage, Mr. Thompson took his bride to Mason county, Ky., where he lived until his death.

WILLIAM WILSON POTTER, son of James and Maria (Wilson) Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, March 8, 1819, and died July 22, 1884. He was educated at the academy of the Rev. David Kirkpatrick, at Milton, Pa. He first engaged in merchandizing and milling with his father, and afterwards he was for many years agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Bellefonte. Mr. Potter was married February 6, 1844, to Sarah Irvin, daughter of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin, of Linden Hall.

Issue:

1. John Irvin Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, November 23, 1844. He became freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Bellefonte in 1888.

2. George Latimer Potter, of whom presently.

George Latimer Potter, son of James and Maria (Wilson) Potter, was born February, 1824, and died August 2, 1879. He studied medicine and began the practice of his profession at Bellefonte in 1849. He attained high rank as a physician. Dr. Potter was married to Thamasine Harris, daughter of James Harris, of Bellefonte. She was born September 1, 1821, and died September 10, 1876.

Issue:

1. James Harris Potter, of whom presently.

2. George Latimer Potter, of whom presently.

3. Linn Potter, was born August 21, 1859, and died August 22, 1860.

4. Mary Ann Potter, was born August 19, 1850, and died June 20, 1897. She was married to John C. Miller, and had Charles Harris.

5. Lucy Maria Potter, was born September 17, 1852.

6. Thamasine T. Potter, was born February 4, 1866.

Thomas Burnside Potter, son of John and Amelia (Burnside) Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, November 21, 1829. He was prepared for college at the Lewistown Academy and was graduated at Princeton. After leaving college he studied medicine and was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. He began the practice of his profession at Stormtown, Half Moon Valley, Centre county, but afterwards established himself permanently at Philipsburg. In 1875-76, he was vice-president of the Centre County Medical Society. He was surgeon of the 77th Regt., Pa. Vols., in the Civil War. Dr. Potter was married (1), February 14, 1854, to Mary E. Myers. She died May 13, 1869. He was married (2), April 8, 1878, to Mary E. McMullen.

Issue by his first wife:

1. Harry Melville Potter, was born June 7, 1855, and died August 7, 1855.

2. John Elmer Potter, was born July 16, 1857, and died March 15, 1858.

3. Dudley Blanchard Potter, was born September 14, 1860, and died August 4, 1879.

4. William Myers Potter, was born March 27, 1863, and died October 9, 1899. He was married May 15, 1888, to Rachael M. Steiner, and had a son.

5. Mary Elizabeth Potter, was born May 13, 1869, and died December 9, 1869.

James Xavier McLanahan, son of William and Mary (Gregg) McLanahan, was born near Greencastle, Pa., in 1809, and died in New York City, December 16, 1861. He received his preparatory education at a school in Hagerstown, Md., and was graduated at Dickinson College in 1826. After leaving college he studied law with Andrew Carothers, in Carlisle, and later with George Chambers, in Chambersburg. He was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, January 11, 1830. He soon obtained a lucrative practice, and was a leader at the Bar for a quarter of a century. Mr. McLanahan began his political career in 1841. In that year he was elected a member of the State Senate, serving one term, 1842-45. He was a Representative in Congress, 1849-53. His success in Congress was so marked that he was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House in his second term. Previous to the organization of the Thirty-second Congress he was urged to become a candidate for the speakership, but he declined. After his retirement from the Bar he removed to New York City. He was a man of imposing figure and courtly address. He possessed a voice of unusual compass and power, and he held a distinguished place as an orator. Mr. McLanahan was married in 1843 to Jane McBride, daughter of James McBride, a linen merchant of New York.

Issue:

1. George McLanahan.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, son of Roland and Jean (Gregg) Curtin, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., April

22, 1815, and died October 7, 1894. He was educated under the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, at Milton. He began the study of the law with William W. Potter, at Bellefonte, and later pursued his studies at Dickinson College, under Judge Reed. He was admitted to the Centre County Bar in April, 1837. He at once took a high place in the profession, his abilities before a jury being especially conspicuous. He took a deep interest in politics from the beginning of his career at the Bar. In 1840 he was active in the Harrison campaign and he stumped the state for Henry Clay, in 1844. He was chosen a presidential elector in 1848, and in 1852 his name was again on the Whig electoral ticket. In 1854 he was chairman of the state central committee and managed the campaign of James Pollock for Governor with great ability. In recognition of his services Governor Pollock appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. In this position he was ex-officio State Superintendent of Public Schools, and it was in the administration of the new school law of 1854 that his most important work was accomplished. During his term of office, and upon his recommendation, the present system of State Normal Schools was established.

Mr. Curtin was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1860. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of that year. His opposition to William H. Seward in the convention, on the ground that Seward's candidature would endanger his own election, was an important factor in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. The contest in the state was an animated one.

Curtin spoke in nearly every county, and everywhere attracted large audiences and roused great enthusiasm. He was elected by a majority that exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends. So successful was he as the War Governor of Pennsylvania that he was reëlected in 1863 by a satisfactory majority.

The two acts of Governor Curtin's administration that gave him most renown were the organization of the famous Pennsylvania Reserves, in 1861, and the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. So arduous were his labors that before the close of his first term his health was seriously impaired, and in 1864 his life was despaired of; in November, by the order of his physicians, he went to Cuba for the winter. In 1867 he was a candidate for the United States Senate and in 1868 he was warmly supported in the Republican National Convention for the Vice-Presidency. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Minister to Russia. Twice before he had been offered foreign missions, once by President Lincoln, and later by President Johnson. Before leaving for St. Petersburg, he was accorded a public reception in Independence Hall by the councils of Philadelphia, and given a banquet at the Academy of Music unsurpassed as a manifestation of popular affection. He returned from Russia in August, 1872.

Mr. Curtin was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1873, and he was a Representative in Congress, 1881-87, as a Democrat. His politics had changed, and he died estranged from the party of which he was one of the founders.

In person Governor Curtin was tall and commanding; his eyes were blue, his hair a dark auburn, and his head was broad and massive. Before a public audience he was persuasive and inspiring.

Mr. Curtin was married May 30, 1844, to Catharine Irvin Wilson, daughter of Dr. William I. and Mary (Potter) Wilson. She was born January 17, 1821.

Issue:

1. William Wilson Curtin.
2. Mary W. Curtin, married Dr. George F. Harris.
3. Jennie Curtin, married Dr. William H. Sage.

Martha M. Curtin, daughter of Roland and Jean (Gregg) Curtin, was born August 29, 1819, and died August 6, 1880. She was married in 1836 to William Irvin, son of John and Ann (Watson) Irvin. He was born at Linden Hall, November 15, 1805, and died of Asiatic cholera at Amoy, China, September 9, 1865. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the same class with Dr. Pancoast. He practiced his profession in Bellefonte until 1836, when he removed to Milesburg Iron Works, where he engaged in business with his brother James and Andrew Gregg. He lived at Carlisle, 1842-50, and was in the iron business at Washington Furnace, Clinton county, 1853-62. In the latter year he was appointed to a clerkship in the Second Controller's office, Washington, D. C. In 1864 he went to China as Consul at Amoy.

Issue:

1. Roland Curtin Irvin.

John Irvin Gregg, son of Andrew and Margaret (Irvin) Gregg, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1826, and died at Lewisburg, Pa. He volunteered as a private for the Mexican War in December, 1846, and became first lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, February, 1847, and captain, September 5, 1847. After the war he engaged in the iron business in Centre county, Pa. He became a captain in the Pennsylvania Reserves at the beginning of the Civil War, but was made captain in the 6th U. S. Cavalry in May, 1861. He became colonel of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry in October, 1862, and commanded a cavalry brigade in the Army of the Potomac from April, 1863, to April, 1865. He was severely wounded at Deep Bottom. For gallant and meritorious services during the war, he was breveted major general of volunteers and brigadier general, U. S. army. After the war he was inspector general of freedmen in Louisiana and became colonel of the 8th U. S. Cavalry under the establishment of July 28, 1868. He was with his regiment on the Pacific coast till retired for disability incurred in the line of duty, April 2, 1879. General Gregg was twice married.

David McMurtrie Gregg, son of Matthew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1855 and was assigned to the dragoons, receiving his full appointment as second lieutenant in September, 1855. After a short service in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he served in New Mexico and California in the campaign against the Indians, 1858-60. In March, 1861,

he was appointed first lieutenant, and in May following captain in the 6th Cavalry. In January, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was engaged at the battle of Fair Oaks and the seven days fight in the Peninsular campaign. He became brigadier general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and commanded a division of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, serving in the Stoneman raid, in the Gettysburg campaign, and at Mine Run in the Wilderness campaign and in front of Petersburg. He commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from August, 1864, until his resignation in February, 1865. He was breveted major general of volunteers, August 1, 1864. He was appointed United States Consul at Prague, Bohemia, by President Grant, in February, 1874, but resigned, July, 1874. He was chosen commander of the Pennsylvania Commandry, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania, November 3, 1891. General Gregg was married to Ellen F. Sheaff, of Reading, Pa.

Issue:

1. George Gregg.
2. David McMurtrie Gregg.

William M. Thompson, son of Jasper Markle and Eliza (Carothers) Thompson, was born in Uniontown, Pa. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native place, subsequently attending Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. After leaving college he undertook the management of his father's

farm of six hundred acres, and, by the exercise of intelligent and progressive methods, achieved notable success in agricultural pursuits, attaining recognition as one of the representative men of his section.

Josiah V. Thompson, son of Jasper Markle and Eliza (Carothers) Thompson, was a native of Uniontown, Pa. After obtaining a preliminary education, he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, like his elder brother, William M. Thompson, and was graduated with the class of 1871, of which his brother was also a member. On the completion of his studies, he entered the service of the First National Bank, of Uniontown, of which he became teller in 1872. He evinced a marked aptitude for the banking business and remained identified with those interests, becoming cashier of the First National Bank in 1877. Upon the death of his father, he became president of the bank. Recognized as a leading and representative adherent to Republican principles, he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the state in 1906, and in the canvass preceding the convention showed elements of great strength and wide popularity. He was twice married.

Issue by his first wife:

1. Andrew A. Thompson.
2. John R. Thompson.

VI

GEORGE LATIMER POTTER, son of William Wilson and Sarah (Irvin) Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, April 6, 1847, and died at Bellefonte, Pa. He studied at the academy at Lawrenceville, N. J., at the Pennsylvania State College, and at Washington and Jefferson College. After leaving college he read medicine for one year, but abandoned his intention of becoming a physician to take up the work of his father, who had met with an accident. In 1874 he engaged in the insurance business at Bellefonte. Among the heirlooms in his possession was the British flag captured at Monmouth by his ancestor, Major William Wilson. Mr. Potter was married June 21, 1876, to Elizabeth J. Sanderson, daughter of W. C. Sanderson.

Issue:

1. Marguerite Potter, born July 29, 1877.
2. Sarah Irvin Potter, born March 14, 1883.

Mrs. Potter is a descendant of the famous Indian scout, Robert Covenhoven.

James Harris Potter, son of Dr. George Latimer and Thamasine (Harris) Potter, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., January 14, 1855. He is extensively engaged in the wholesale hardware trade at Bellefonte. Mr. Potter was married January 16, 1879, to Mary Somerville.

Issue:

1. Donald Somerville Potter, born April 7, 1881.

2. Thamasine Harris Potter, born May 11, 1883.
3. Janet Harris Potter, born October 30, 1890.

George Latimer Potter, son of Dr. George Latimer and Thamasine (Harris) Potter, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., December 28, 1856. He became general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Baltimore. Mr. Potter was married to Susan French.

Issue:

1. Harris Potter.
2. Louisa French Potter.

SIR EDMUND T. BEWLEY, of Dublin, in his "Family of Poë, or Poe," traces the ancestry of the Poës, of Ireland, to Anthony Poe, of the Manor Papplewick, Northamptonshire, England. Papplewick was in the neighborhood of Newstead, the seat of the Byrons, and adjoined Sherwood Forest, of which the Byrons were stewards and wardens since 1485. Richard Poe was under-keeper of Newstead and Blydeworth, under Sir John Byron, in 1591. This Richard Poe was the only child of Richard Poe, eldest son of William Poe, both of Horringham. William Poe's will was dated July 15, 1557, and his son Richard's May 31, 1564. Besides Richard, William Poe named two other sons in his will—Edmond and Thomas.

The Manor of Papplewick was granted by Letters Patent to Sir John Byron, father of the Sir John, under whom Richard Poe was under-keeper, May 28, 1540. Anthony Poe, yeoman, was one of the tenants of Papplewick when he made his will in January, 1605-06. He was a grandson of William Poe, of Horringham (Hoveringham), and a son either of Edmond or Thomas Poe. Dr. Leonard Poe, to whom many pedigree-mongers imputed the ancestry of the Poes, of Ireland, was his kinsman, probably his nephew, according to Sir Edmund Bewley. In that case, James Poe, of Poesfield, in the County of Derby, was his brother. This theory is demolished by Dr.

Leonard Poe's burial certificate, from which we learn that James Poe, his father, was a son of Richard Poe, of Poesfield, Derbyshire. Richard Poe, son of William, of Hoveringham, Notts, had only one son, Richard the under-keeper. The Poes of the counties of Nottingham and Derby were, no doubt, kinsmen, but the data at hand is too meager to establish a closer relationship.

Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, died before 1612. The name of his wife, who survived him, was Alice Frost. She was probably the mother of his children. His sons were William, John, Thomas, Richard and Anthony, and his daughters were Alice, Anne and Elizabeth. Three of these sons, William, Thomas and Anthony, went to Ireland at the Plantation of Ulster. John, the second son, was given the unexpired lease of his father's homestead. Of Richard nothing has been learned, but he may have been the Richard Poe, who was married in the parish of Newark-on-Trent, June 9, 1631, to Mary Laurence.

William Poe, eldest son of Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, was an interesting character. He went to Ireland, at the Plantation of Ulster, with Leonard Blennerhassett. Among his early acquisitions of lands in Ireland was five balliboes or townlands, in "the great proportion of Brade," which he obtained from Captain James Mervyn, either in fee-simple or fee-farm. In 1628 he married his first wife, Frances, only daughter of John Sedborough, of Mount Sedborough, County Fermanagh. John Sedborough was a member of the family of Sedborough at Porlock, in Somersetshire, and was one of the original undertakers in

the Plantation of Ulster. Sedborough was allotted the lands known as "the small proportion of Latgir," otherwise Latgare, in the precinct of Clancally, now Clankelly, County Fermanagh, from King James I, May 12, 1613. To this grant he gave the name of the Manor of Mount Sedborough. Sedborough died about the time of Poe's marriage to his daughter Frances. In Michaelmas term, 1628, Poe sued out a commission in the Court of Chancery, requiring certain commissioners to inquire, with the aid of a jury, as to what breaches, if any, there had been of the condition as to alienation contained in the Letters Patent to John Sedborough. His professed object was to discover whether any disloyal subjects were in possession of lands that properly belonged to the Crown; but his real object was to obtain for himself a grant of the forfeited lands. Among those likely to be affected by Poe's proceeding was Stephen Allen, Esq., a man of position in the County Fermanagh, who had obtained title to a part of Mount Sedborough. To prevent his title from being impaired, Allen joined with other tenants or sub-tenants of the estate in indicting Poe for the offense then known as common barratry. Poe was charged with being a public disturber of the peace, an oppressor and calumniator of the king's subjects, and a stirrer up of strife among them. The case was tried at the Fermanagh Assizes, in the spring of 1628-29, and Poe was acquitted by the jury. Notwithstanding his acquittal, Allen succeeded in preferring fresh charges against him for the same offense, and Poe was held for trial at the next summer assizes. Poe then made

his way to England to seek royal favor and protection, in which he partly succeeded, and a legal contest followed that was very bitter on both sides. Poe was finally tried a second time and acquitted, while Allen was shown by a Chancery Inquisition to have obtained a grant from John Sedborough in fee without having taken the oath of supremacy. Allen charged Poe with forgery in obtaining the King's Letter. Poe was absent from Ireland from 1630 to 1637, but in the latter year, upon his return to Ireland, he was summoned to appear before the Star Chamber in London to answer for the alleged forgery. Poe was sent over to England for trial. The case was tried May 30, 1638, and he was found guilty of procuring counterfeit persons to personate men of value in sealing a bond for £200. He was held a prisoner in the King's Bench until 1642, when he was released and became a captain in the Parliamentary army.

As an officer in the Civil War, William Poe was given command of a troop of horse, and he seems to have served in Cromwell's own regiment. He distinguished himself at the battle of Melton Mowbray. In 1645, he was given command of 400 horse, but within the next year his troop suffered so heavily that it was reported as consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, two trumpeters, and three soldiers. In 1647, Captain Poe offered to serve in Ireland, but money was scarce and there was no means of accepting his offer. He was advanced to the rank of major. After this he was engaged for some time on special service for the Committee for both houses of Parliament and actively pursued a course half predatory

and half patriotic. Among those whom he harried was Sir James Stonehouse, who had bought valuable lands of Sir John Byron, Lord Byron, of Newstead. In this connection it will be remembered that his early years were spent on the Byron estate, at Papplewick. Poe continued active in obtaining information against the recusants and delinquents for some years and continued to live in England until 1673.

William Poe's first wife, Frances Sedborough, died within a few years of their marriage, and he was married a second time, in England, to a woman whose maiden name was Mary Jones. She was the widow of a knight whose name has not been ascertained. In the entry of her burial, at St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, she is called Lady Mary Poe. Upon his return to Ireland, after his long residence in England, William Poe began a suit, in ejectment, for the recovery of Mount Sedborough, claiming a conveyance from John Sedborough, but died, in 1678, before the case was determined. The claim seems to have been an exceedingly nebulous one. After Major Poe's death, his widow, Mary Poe, began proceedings, in chancery, for the recovery of the Sedborough manor, which was called, by her late husband, Manor Poe. In the answer of John Maine, son of Barbara (Sedborough) Maine, to the bill of Mary Poe, widow of William Poe, dated May 7, 1686, it was claimed that the Manor of Mount Sedborough was inherited by Peter Sedborough, only son and heir of John Sedborough, by his first wife. Peter Sedborough died before the rebellion of 1641, and the manor descended to his daughter, Barbara, the mother of

John Maine. It does not appear that the Widow Poe succeeded in her effort to recover possession of Sedborough Manor. William Poe, of "Manor Poe," made a will, "considering my great age," dated May 24, 1678, and proved December 8, 1682, with Mary Poe, the widow, as sole executrix. In this will, William Poe took himself seriously as a man of wealth and station, and remembered his nephews and nieces with small legacies that could never be paid. One of these bequests to his nephew Richard Poe, son of his brother Thomas, was especially curious. It was for "10 tates of my land when they are recovered from the heirs of Hugh Lord Greenawley and Charles Balfour." What it all means we can only surmise. Here was a man whose name is perpetuated in the Poe bridge, that spans the Poe river, now generally called the Fairy Water, above its confluence with the Strule, north of Omagh, in County Tyrone, but the application to which is forgotten. A Chancery Inquisition, taken at Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, May 29, 1631, affords a key to the mystery. According to this inquisition, Bryan O'Neale and others, "meer Irish," held by demise from William Poe, assignee under Captain James Mervyn, undertaker of the great proportion of Brade, in Omagh barony, County Tyrone, the ballibo of land called Mullaviny, etc., whereby "it is become forfeited"—that is to say, forfeited through being sublet to mere Irish. Brade was originally granted to Sir Mervyn Tuchett, Lord Audley's eldest son, by his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervyn, of Fonthill, Wilts. From him the title passed to his

sister, Christiana, who married Sir Henry Mervyn, of Petersfield, and from them it was inherited by Captain James Mervyn, who conveyed to Poe. Captain Mervyn died without issue and the title now went to Sir Audley Mervyn, M. P., for Tyrone, and from him to his son, Henry Mervyn, who married for his second wife, Susanna, Lady Clanawley, daughter of Sir William Balfour. It would be tedious to follow the forfeitures, surrenders and regrants that finally brought Poe's purchase under the shadow of the Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, near where Lord Audley, the first Earl of Castlehaven, died in 1617, into the possession of Hugh Lord Glenawley and Charles Balfour. This Hugh Lord Glenawley was Hugh Hamilton, son of Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel. The Clanawley and Glenawley peerages, of Ireland, are distinct, the former having belonged to the Balfours and the latter to the Hamiltons. Both are extinct, the one expiring in 1634, and the other in 1680. Lord Glenawley obtained his title to the Poe land by purchase from John Ussher, who inherited from his father, Sir William Ussher; Sir William had bought them from Sir Pierce Crosbie. Crosbie obtained them through his wife, who was the widow of Lord Audley. Sir Pierce Crosbie was a son of Patrick Crosby, of Queens county, who had the wardship and marriage of Thomas Beard, of Colte, son and heir of William Barde or Beard, who had a grant of Maryborough, from Queen Elizabeth. The origin of the Charles Balfour claim is not easy to trace after more than two centuries of forgetfulness. Even Poe bridge is a tantalizing reality that affords little aid in span-

ing the Fairy Water of defective titles that William Poe, of "Manor Poe," found so bewitching.

Thomas Poe, third son of Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, went to Ireland as a retainer of Thomas Blennerhassett, who was an undertaker of 2,000 acres of land in the barony of Lurg, County Fermanagh, during the Plantation of Ulster. He started in Ireland with a brave showing of leases, for he obtained from Blennerhassett a lease of the tate of Letterbuy, and the half-quarter of Edernagh, containing two tates in Edernagh and Dromchime. According to an inquisition taken at Crevenish, April 4, 1627, he had not taken the oath required from the assignees or lessees of the undertaker or grantee. This probably resulted in the end in the surrender of his leases. In an inquisition in 1630, or before, his arms were reported as a sword and snaphance. Later, 1637-43, he was a grazier at Donegal, County Donegal, and was extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle. When the great rebellion of 1641 broke out, Poe took service in the Parliamentary army and served as a lieutenant until the insurrection was suppressed. After the outbreak he was robbed of all his personal estate, valued at £3,360—a very large sum in those days. In the deposition made by him, September 19, 1643, for the purpose of proving the injuries he sustained, he is described as "Thomas Poe, of Killeene, in the County of Donegal, Esq." In a bill in chancery, filed by him in December of the same year, against Daniel Hutchinson, of Dublin, for the recovery of a debt, his place of residence is given as "Donegal, County of Donegal." He finally settled at Cloghan, a village

and post-town in the parish of Callen, barony of Garry Castle, Kings county.

When the allotment of lands to the soldiers and adventurers came to be made, Lieutenant Thomas Poe obtained a grant by Letters Patent, dated March 2, 1667-68 (20 Charles II), for Killownie, 115 acres profitable, and 62 acres unprofitable; part of Cappah West, called Lislane, 16 acres profitable, and 50 acres unprofitable; and part of Knockgiltygranane, 88 acres profitable, and 70 acres unprofitable; a total of 219 acres profitable, plantation measure, and 355 acres statute measure, all in Upper Ormonde barony, County Tipperary. He also obtained by purchase 382 acres of land, plantation measure, in Nenagh parish, Lower Ormonde barony, County Tipperary, which he owned at the time of his death. His will was dated December 19, 1683, showing that, like his brother William, he lived to be a very old man.

Anthony Poe, youngest son of Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, seems to have gone to Ireland about the same time as his brothers William and Thomas. He settled on the Mervyn estate, in County Tyrone. Nothing is known of his doings before the breaking out of the civil war in England. He served for many years in the Parliamentary army as a lieutenant, and having attained the rank of captain, was sent over to Derry in Ireland, with one hundred and fifty men in 1648. He served until the close of the Irish rebellion and then settled down at Skreene, County Meath, where he died in 1654. His will was made January 10, 1653-54, and proved May 12, 1654. In his will he speaks of a grant of which he evidently was then

in expectation for his arrears of pay in these words : "Sons Daniel and Anthony, both minors, lands that I have or should have from the Commonwealth." He also mentions "arrears due in England," that he bequeathed to his daughter Mary. Provision was made in 1652, allowing officers of the army to become adventurers for lands on the same terms with men from civil life under the act of 1642, generally called the Act rates. But the adventurers were first to be settled with before the forfeited estates could be free for disposal by the Parliament to the army, and besides, the native Irish were to be transplanted into Connaught, one of the tragedies of history, or transported over sea to serve as soldiers in other lands. Captain Poe died during the consequent delay in the settlement of his claim and it was not until after the restoration that his widow and heir obtained the grant that he was expecting. These assumptions are proved by the names of his widow and his children Daniel, Anthony and Mary being found among the certificates for adventurers, soldiers, etc. (membrane 62, roll xi, and ms. 64 and 65, roll xxix), and of his widow and eldest son among the certificates of the Court of Claims of Innocents, No. 40. bundle v. That his services were considered important, perhaps involving his death, is shown by a grant of Drumgoolstown of 447 acres of land, statute measure, June 18, 1667, to Mary Poe, widow, and Daniel Poe, son and heir of Anthony Poe, gent., and a further grant of 48 acres, March 24, 1670, to Mary Poe, probably the daughter and legatee of arrears in England. Drumgoolstown is a village in the parish of Stra-

bannon, barony of Ardee, County Louth, four miles from Ardee, on the road to Castle Bellingham. Part of the first grant was on the north side of the river Atherdee and the other in Athilent. This estate was afterward known as Poe's Court.

John Poe, second son of Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, and his father's testamentary heir, is only known to us through the provision of his father's will and the mention of him in the will of his brother, Major William Poe, who speaks of Ann Hide, daughter to his brother, John Poe, and Ann, her daughter. Whether he remained on the paternal holding in Papplewick, went into Ireland or emigrated into the province of Maryland, has not been ascertained.

There was at least one other Poe, in Ireland at the Plantation of Ulster, who has not been identified with the Poes of Papplewick, but who was probably of the same stock. This was Edward Poe, a retainer of James Mervyn at the same time with William Poe, afterwards of "Manor Poe," so-called. He was probably identical with the Poe who married Anne (Mansfield) Goodwin, widow of Robert Goodwin, and daughter of John Mansfield, who was son and heir of Captain Ralph Mansfield, an English undertaker in the precinct of Lifford, barony of Raphoe, County Donegal, at the Plantation of Ulster. Captain Mansfield owned the manor of Killerguerton, now Killygordon, on the road from Stranolar to Strabane. Robert Goodwin was M. P. for Londonderry city in 1634. Mrs. Anne Poe was again a widow in 1662.

More than a century later was David Poe, of

Dring, in the parish of Kildallon, County Cavan, who is especially interesting to Americans because he was the ancestor of Edgar Allan Poe. David Poe may have been a descendant of William Pew, whose name is found in connection with the ownership of half a tate of land in Donagh parish, County Monaghan, in 1660. At that time William Poe, of "Manor Poe," was still in England, after his long service in the Parliamentary army, ready to welcome Charles II back to the throne of the Stuarts. Sir Edmund T. Bewley, in his "Family of Poë, or Poe," evinces a commendable earnestness in trying to solve the problem of the poet's ancestry. That David Poe, of Dring, was Edgar Allan Poe's great-great-grandfather is unquestionable. The poet's father and grandfather were both named David, but these are the only instances of the use of the name in America. Neither General David Poe's uncle, Alexander Poe, of Marsh Creek, or any of his sons, nor any of "General" Poe's brothers, or any of their sons, ever named a child David. It is not a family name with the Poes in the United States. When the eminent Irish genealogist had traced the poet's ancestry back to David Poe, of Dring, he could find no thoroughfare beyond. Expecting to be guided by David as a family name, he could discover no other David Poe in Ireland. In his search he uncovered the Poes, of Clonfeacle, a comparatively modern family of spinners and linen weavers. An examination of the public records revealed the fact that the Poes, of Clonfeacle, spelled their name not only Poe, but Poel, Pole, Pooel, Poole, Powel, Powell, Powle and Pul. There is

something sardonic in the suggestion that the family of Edgar Allan Poe spelled his name with as many variants as were used by William Shakspeare. These variations led to an excursion among the Powells, of England and Ireland, with the result that it was found that Jonathan Powell and David Powell served in one of the regiments of the Parliamentary army for suppressing the Rebellion of 1641.^f After his marriage, in 1719, another Jonathan Powell, son of Arthur Powell, of the parish of Armagh, County Armagh, settled at Corr, in the parish of Drumlane, County Cavan, which adjoins the parish of Kildallon, in which Dring is situated. From this, it is assumed that Jonathan Powell, of Corr, and David Poe, of Dring, were brothers. These genealogical deductions are almost as weird as one of Edgar Allan Poe's Tales of the Arabesque.

David Poe, of Dring, was a tenant-farmer on the estate of the Maxwell family, now represented by Lord Farnham. At the present time the townland of Dring contains 180 a., 3 r., 19 p., statute measure, of which 12 a., 2 r., 37 p. are under water. Between 1720 and 1731, he was a number of times one of the overseers of the parish of Kildallon, and at the same period he was a member of the parish vestry. In 1741, he entered into the customary marriage bond of his son, John Poe, with Jane McBride, of Drumully parish, County Fermanagh. His will was made August 25, 1742, and proved September 22, 1742. In his will he named his wife, Sarah; his daughter Anne, wife of Archibald Scott; his son, Alexander, then in America; Mary Cowan, and his son, John.

Alexander Poe, elder son of David and Sarah Poe, of Dring, emigrated to Pennsylvania before 1739. He was an early settler on the Manor of Masque, in what is now Adams county, Pa., his claim for his land dating back to April, 1739. He was to receive £5 sterling under his father's will, if he returned to Ireland within six years, but he remained on his Pennsylvania farm until his death, about 1787. His will was proved in York county, March 24, 1788, and that of his wife, Margaret, January 28, 1789. He had a son, John Poe, and three daughters: Sarah, wife of James Marlin; Mary, who married (1) David Peden, and (2) Archibald Findley; and Margaret, wife of Thomas Ormond. What became of John Poe has not been ascertained. The Findleys removed to Indiana county, Pa., and one of their sons, Alexander, married Catharine Deemer. It is an interesting fact in this connection that Diemer Bard, younger son of the Rev. David and Elizabeth (Diemer) Bard, was one of the witnesses to the will of Martha Findley, of Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., in 1819.

John Poe, younger son of David Poe, of Dring, received at his marriage one-third of his father's holding and under the will of his father as much more as would make up the half, being the fourth part of Dring, together with ten head of sheep and the one-half of all tackling belonging to the plow. This shows that David Poe's holding was only one-half of the Dring farm. In 1749, John Poe emigrated to America with his family. As it is said that he first came to Pennsylvania, it is probable that he

spent some time on his brother Alexander's farm on the Manor of Masque. Later he removed to Cecil county, Md. Mr. Poe, was married in Ireland in 1741, to Jane McBride, who, it is believed was a daughter of the Rev. Robert McBride, for many years Presbyterian minister at Ballymoney, and a sister of John McBride, an admiral in the royal navy. He died about 1756, and his wife in 1802. Their children were David, George, Jean, Mary and William.

David Poe, the eldest son of John and Jane (McBride) Poe, was born at Dring, parish of Kildallon, County Cavan, Ireland, in 1742, and died at Baltimore, Md., October 17, 1816. He began life as a wheelwright in Baltimore. As a young man he was very active in fomenting the Revolution. He is credited with being the leader of the mob that ousted Robert Christie, the provincial sheriff, and with being concerned in the attack upon the printing office of William Goddard, the libeller of Washington. He was appointed quartermaster at Baltimore, November 19, 1777, and served during the war. When he grew to be an old man he was always called General Poe. After the Revolution, General Poe became a merchant in Baltimore, and was very successful. Mr. Poe was married to Elizabeth Cairnes, of Pennsylvania. She died July 7, 1835. His children were David, Maria, and perhaps others. Maria Poe was born March 12, 1790, and died February 16, 1871. She was married July 13, 1817, to William Clemm, and had a daughter, Virginia, who became the wife of her cousin, Edgar Allan Poe.

David Poe, son of David and Elizabeth (Cairnes) Poe, was born at Baltimore, Md., about 1786, and died about 1811. He was intended for the legal profession and began his studies in the office of William Gwynn, Esq., but becoming enamored of a young English actress, a widow, he eloped with her and was disowned by his father. He adopted the stage as a profession, but was not a brilliant actor. He was married, in 1805, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, widow of C. D. Hopkins, an actor, who was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, singers of repute, at Covent Garden Theatre, London. She was brought to the United States by her mother and, as Miss Arnold, became a favorite with American audiences. She died December 8, 1811. Their children were William Henry Leonard, Edgar Allan, and Rosalie. William Henry Leonard Poe was born in February, 1807, and died in July, 1831, and Rosalie Poe was born in 1810, and died, unmarried, July 21, 1874.

Edgar Allan Poe, second son of David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, was born January 19, 1809, and died October 7, 1849. He was married May 16, 1836, to his cousin, Virginia Clemm, daughter of William and Maria (Poe) Clemm. She was born August, 1822, and died January 30, 1847. She had no children.

George Poe, son of John and Jane (McBride) Poe, was baptized at the Croghan Presbyterian Church, which was situated near the town of Killeshandra, and about three and a-half miles from Dring, July 31, 1744. He was married to Katharine Dawson, and was the father of Judge Neilson Poe, and the grandfather of John P. Poe, attorney-general of Maryland.

William Poe, son of John and Jane (McBride) Poe, was probably born in Cecil county, Md., and died in Georgia, in August, 1805. He removed to Georgia in 1789-90. He was married to Frances Winslow. Their children were Robert Forsyth, Matilda, William and Washington. Mrs. Frances (Winslow) Poe was a niece of Mrs. Forsyth, the mother of the Hon. John Forsyth, and she was a great-granddaughter of Captain Harry Beverly, of Beverly Park, Va. Robert F. Poe was married to Eliza White, and had one daughter and one son. His daughter was married to ——— Bixby, and was the mother of R. F. P. Bixby, a New York millionaire, and of Grace Bixby, wife of Count Mankowski, of Kensington, London. A grandson of Robert F. Poe died, aged twenty-two, three weeks before he would have been graduated from the University of Georgia. Matilda Poe died of yellow fever, at Savannah, Ga., in 1827. She was married to Joseph Cumming, and had William Henry, Mary Cuthbert, Montgomery and Wallace. It is said of Joseph Cumming that when he asked the consent of his father, Thomas Cumming, to his marriage with Matilda Poe, he received for his answer: "Yes, my son, but you are not worthy of her." William Henry Cumming was a medical missionary to China, and a linguist, scholar and physician. He was married to a Miss McDowell, or McDonald, and had Montgomery, Annie and Charles. Mary Cuthbert Cumming was married to Thomas E. Nesbet, and had a daughter, Hattie, now Mrs. E. D. Latta, of Dilworth, Charlotte, N. C. Wallace Cumming had a daughter (Mrs. Houston) and a son, Wallace.

William Poe, son of William and Frances (Winslow) Poe, had seven children: Thomas, who had a daughter, Susan; Ellen, wife of Dr. Symmes; Nannie, wife of D. D. Sloan; Joseph T., who married Nola Taylor; Nelson, who married Nannie Crawford; Harris, who married Miss Sloan; and Francis Winslow. Washington Poe, the youngest son of William and Frances (Winslow) Poe, was a public-spirited citizen and a man of high character. He was married to Salina Shirley Norman, who died in 1896, in her 84th year. Their children were Oliver, Mary (Mrs. Moore), and William.

An early Pennsylvania Poe was Patrick, who died in Bucks county, leaving a large family of children, of whom nothing is known to the present writer.

There were German families in Berks and Lancaster counties, who spelled their name Poh, but the only noteworthy German Poes in this country are descendants of George Jacob Poe, who settled in Washington county, Md. George Jacob Poe died in Frederick county, Md., in 1766. He emigrated from Germany before 1742, and settled on the Antietam in Frederick, now Washington county, Md. He owned a plantation on the west side of the creek, in what is now the Leitersburg district, before 1748-49. He obtained an order for the survey of the adjoining tract of 100 acres, February 10, 1748, which was named "Well Taught," and patented July 4, 1749. Mr. Poc obtained warrants for a resurvey of "Well Taught" in 1752, the patent for which, dated March 14, 1754, embraced 1,300 acres, and included the site of Leitersburg. Much of the survey was on the east

side of the Antietam. He sold all his land except 362 acres in 1755. Poe obtained another warrant for a survey of other lands on the west side of the Antietam in 1761, but the next year he sold the site of Leitersburg and assigned his interest in the resurvey of "Well Taught" to Jacob Leiter, the ancestor of the well-known Leiter family, into which Lord Curzon of Kedleston married. Later he purchased land on Fishing Creek, Frederick county, Md. He was murdered by one of his teamsters on the road to Baltimore. His children were George, Andrew, Kate and Adam.

George Poe was born in Germany about 1737. He inherited the Poe homestead near Jefferson, in Frederick county, Md. In the Revolution he remained loyal to the crown. His son George was born near Jefferson, October 7, 1791, and died near Leitersburg, Md., February 11, 1869. He was married to Catharine Ziegler, daughter of George and Barbara (Beck) Ziegler; they had twelve children. His descendants are still represented among the old families of Washington county, Md.

Andrew and Adam Poe were the celebrated Indian fighters, whose struggle with Big Foot in the Ohio river has become historic. To these brothers Scotch-Irish antecedents have often been attributed by American writers.

Andrew Poe was born in Frederick county, Md., September 20, 1742, and died in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., July 15, 1823. He is known among his descendants as Capt. Andrew Poe. He was married January 15, 1780, to Elizabeth Rutan, a native of Essex county, N. J. She was born Septem-

ber 25, 1758, and died in Beaver county, Pa. They had eleven children. The extant family among his descendants is represented by his son, Adam Poe, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., April 4, 1791, and died January 5, 1859. He was popularly known as Deacon Adam Poe. He was married to Elizabeth Laughlin, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Simpson) Laughlin, of Beaver county, Pa. Many of his descendants live at Ravenna, O.

Adam Poe was born at sea in 1745, and died in Stark county, O., September 23, 1838. After the Revolution he settled in Wayne township, Columbiana county, O., and in 1812 removed to Stark county. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran, the widow of a settler who was killed on the Ohio river. She was born in Ireland, February, 1756, and died December 27, 1844. They had three sons, Thomas, David and Andrew. Andrew Poe was born in Washington county, Pa., November 12, 1780, and died in Stark county, O., August 12, 1851. He was married to Nancy Hoy, a native of York county, Pa., who was born June 6, 1779, and died March 29, 1865. They had twelve children. Of these, his son, Charles Poe, who was born in Columbiana county, O., September 26, 1807, and died in Coshocton county, December 14, 1852, was married to Susanna Warner, a native of Fort Loudon, in Franklin county, Pa. She was born November 5, 1813, and died March 31, 1881. She was the mother of the late Major General Orlando Metcalfe Poe.

THOMAS POE, whose ancestry has not been established, was born early in the eighteenth century, and died in Antrim township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., in 1770. All the circumstances attending his emigration to Pennsylvania, and his family affiliations and associations, after his settlement, point to Ireland as the country of his nativity. That he sprang from the family of Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, is a reasonable conjecture. So far as is known, there never was any other Anglo-Irish Poe family. As regards the unattached Poes, as Sir Edmund Bewley called those for whom he found no place, they were few in number, and their immediate families have long been extinct in Ireland. As to the Clonfeacle Poes, if the Bewley Powell theory has any validity whatever, they were never Poes at all. Certainly men like John Poe, of Maryland, Alexander Poe, of the Manor of Masque, and Thomas Poe, of Conococheague, would never have called themselves Poe if their name had been Powell. As to Anthony Poe, of Papplewick, the descendants of two of his sons, if any, have not been accounted for. Of Richard Poe, of Papplewick, nothing is known except his probable marriage. Of the descendants of John Poe, Anthony's testamentary heir, except that he had a daughter, Ann Hide, our knowledge is equally meager. It is not known that he had any sons and it is not known that he had not. It is not known that

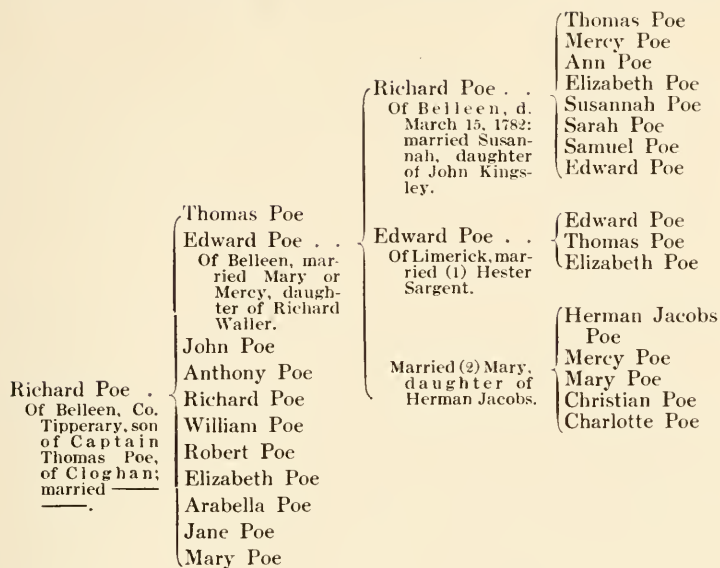
he ever went to Ireland, and it is not known that he did not go. As to Sir Edmund T. Bewley's unsuccessful search of the Hearth Money Rolls, in the most likely places, for Poes, it has no significance. They would be most likely to be found in the most unlikely places. The printed pedigree of Captain Anthony Poe, of Skreene, is unsatisfactory and probably incomplete. Only Major William Poe, of "Manor Poe," can be eliminated from the account, because it is known that he had no sons.

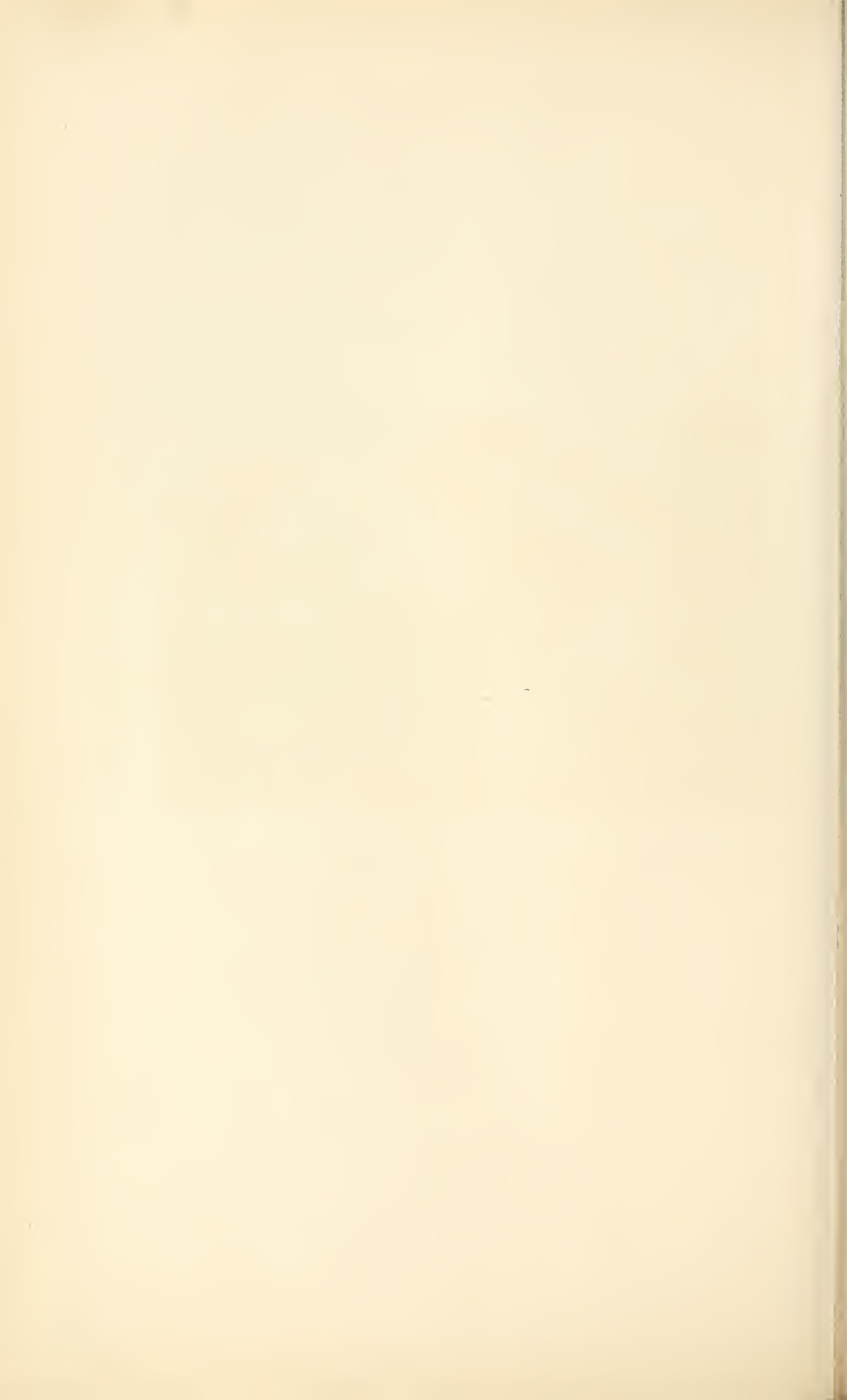
In his "Family of Poë or Poe," Sir Edmund T. Bewley says: "Lieutenant Thomas Poe seems also out of the question, as we have—as will be seen by Pedigrees A and B—very full information as to his sons and their issue."

An examination of the Pedigrees shows that they are far from complete. Of the seven sons of Richard Poe, of Belleen, eldest son of Lieutenant Thomas Poe, of Cloghan, we have a genealogical account of the descendants of only one—his second son, Edward Poe, of Belleen. His other sons—Thomas, the eldest, and John, Anthony, Richard, William and Robert—are only names. It is not known whether any of them married, or whether they died *sine prole*. Thomas, the eldest, and, indeed, any one of these might have been the father of Thomas Poe, of Conococheague.

In America, the name is pronounced as if spelled Po, and a similar pronunciation seems to have been used by the family in England, but in Ireland it has the sibilant sound, Poey. The use of the French accent indicates French origin. If the Poes were of

CHART OF THE FAMILY OF RICHARD POE, OF BELLEEN





continental antecedents they may have come to England in the path of the Conqueror. Their settlement in Nottinghamshire goes back a long period before the Plantation of Ulster.

It is not definitely known when the ancestor of the Poe family, of the Conococheague, came to Pennsylv-

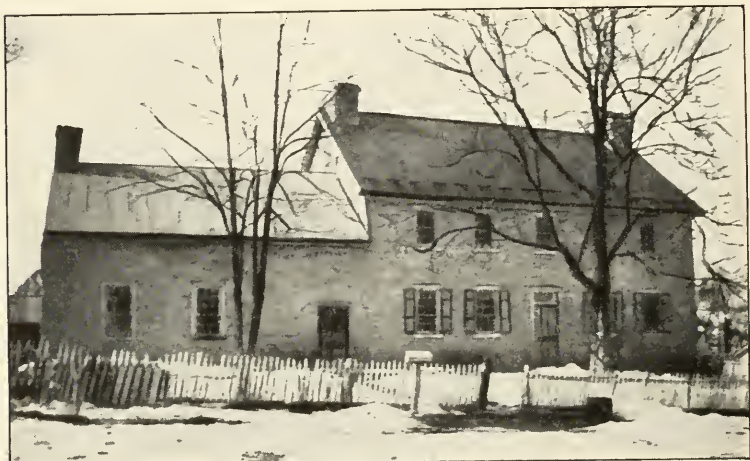


Old Poe Mansion—The South Wing

nia, but it was probably before 1741. The tradition is that Thomas Poe, the emigrant, and John Potter came to Antrim township, then in Lancaster county, in 1746. Poe obtained a warrant for his plantation, October 9, 1750, and a warrant for a smaller tract was dated the same day to Potter. Poe's tract, which began on the Conococheague, on the north, and extended along the Guilford township line to the east-

ward, forming a V at its southern extremity, embraced 568 acres and 40 perches and allowance. It was surveyed by John Armstrong, D. S. A copy of the Armstrong draught, made for the Franklin county records by Emanuel Kuhn, is reproduced as a part of the draft of the Poe and Potter plantation.

The stone mansion built by Thomas Poe is still standing in good condition. The year of its erection



Old Poe Farmhouse—East View

is unknown, the tablet, in the south wall containing the date, having disappeared. It is a mansion of a type common among the gentry in Ulster after the Plantation, and often reproduced in Pennsylvania by Irish emigrants in the eighteenth century. The main part of the building is a square structure two stories in height, with a wing on the south of only a story and a half. The south wing was built first, in the lifetime of Thomas Poe, but when the main structure was erected the whole edifice was made to

appear as if built simultaneously, as is shown by the archway on the east front, which unites the main building and the wing. This archway was, in itself, a feature of the mansion in the olden time. Whether it was a broad doorway or an open entrance is a problem. Later, the archway was walled up at the sides, probably by Mr. Frederick, to contract the space for the present doorway. The building, in its present condition, presents the appearance of a neg-



The Poe Barn

lected farmhouse rather than that of a colonial mansion. In the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth there was an imposing front on the northwest side of the house, facing the Conococheague. The main farm building, built by Captain James Poe after the Revolution, is a typical Pennsylvania barn.

Mr. Poe lived on his plantation until his death, and was a prominent man in Antrim township. He filled a number of local offices. He was one of the

overseers of the poor in 1762, and he was serving as constable in 1770, the year of his death. In the Cumberland county record of his appointment to these offices his name is written Pow in one case and Pough in the other. His will was probated in Cumberland county, September 20, 1770, with William Duffield and Allan Killough as executors. He gave his only son, James, the plantation on which he lived, and to his daughter, Mary Long, a plantation in Hamilton township and a negro girl. To his wife, Mary Poe, he left, as special bequests, his negro woman, Nan, and a negro boy, Peter. His other daughters had apparently received their shares in his estate as advancements, for he gave Catharine Bard only £5 and Susanna Potter £10.

The name of Mr. Poe's wife was Mary. The tradition is that she was Mary Potter, a sister of Captain John Potter. She died September 25, 1788.

Issue :

1. James Poe, of whom presently.
2. Catharine Poe, married Richard Bard. (For her history, see sketch of Richard Bard in "Descendants of Richard Bard.")
3. Susanna Poe, married Samuel Potter. (See sketch of Samuel Potter in Potter Family.)
4. Mary Poe, married (1) Alexander Long; (2) John McMullen, of whom presently.

JAMES POE, son of Thomas and Mary Poe, was born in Antrim township, Lancaster, now Franklin county, Pa., April 15, 1748, and died June 22, 1822. He was brought up as a farmer and followed that occupation all his life. As a young man, he served with Captain James Potter's company in the pursuit of the Indians that murdered Enoch Brown, the schoolmaster, and the children at Brown's school house, July 26, 1764. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a lieutenant in Colonel John Allison's battalion of Pennsylvania militia, which served under General Hugh Mercer, at Perth Amboy, N. J., in the autumn of 1776. He was a captain in Colonel Abraham Smith's battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-79. He was in active service with a marching company in Colonel William Chambers' battalion of the third class, under the call of July 28, 1777. His tombstone, in the Brown's Mill graveyard, bears testimony to his services as a soldier of the Revolution. After the Revolution, Captain Poe held a number of important offices. He was county commissioner of Franklin county, 1785-87, and again, 1791-93; served in the Legislature, 1794-97 and 1800-03, and represented Franklin county in the State Senate, 1811-19. In politics he was a Republican. We have a glimpse of his party activity in the fact that he presided over a meeting to make Republican (Democratic) nominations for Franklin county

at the house of George Steck, Chambersburg, August 29, 1809. James Poe was an extensive landowner at the time of his death. His will was dated June 7, 1822, and probated June 25, 1822. To his son, John, he gave the old Poe homestead; to Mary and Eliza, his Mifflin county lands on the Kishacoquillas, and lands west of the Alleghenies; and to Harriet and Susanna, his Centre county lands. All the shares were to be equalized. His executors were John Poe, James Potter (the Judge), Archibald Bard and David Fullerton. He named Bard, Fullerton and Robert Robison to determine the division line between John and William; and James Potter, William Potter, Andrew Gregg and William Irvin to value the lands devised to Mary, Eliza and Susanna. William Poe died without issue before the will could be carried into effect. Harriet Poe elected to take land in Potter township, Centre county, and Eliza the lands on the waters of the Big Mahoning, in Jefferson county; Mary, Eliza, Harriet and Susanna declined to take any other lands.

Captain Poe's father, Thomas Poe, evidently regarded his son as a "confirmed bachelor," for his will contained a provision that in case of James' death without issue his share in the estate should go to his sisters and their children. He was subsequently married to Elizabeth Cathcart Potter, only child of General James Potter by his first wife, Elizabeth Cathcart. She was born in 1767, and died September 11, 1819. Without early educational advantages, Mrs. Poe became well versed in English literature, and she was noted as a brilliant conversationalist. She

rests by the side of her husband in Brown's Mill graveyard.

Issue:

1. James Poe, died unmarried, at Bellville, Mifflin county, Pa., and was buried on his farm at his own request.

2. Thomas Poe, was born in 1786. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and became a civil engineer. He was deputy surveyor of Franklin county, 1809-13. He enlisted in Capt. Samuel Gordon's company, March 1, 1814, and marched from Loudon to Erie, where the company was attached to the 5th regiment, Col. James Fenton. Poe was made adjutant of the regiment. He was a man born to command. It is told of him that by the mere power of his presence he quieted an outbreak in camp, and by a word forced the men to go to their quarters. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Chippewa, July 25, 1814, and died the next day.

3. John Poe, of whom presently.

4. William Poe, died unmarried in 1834.

5. Margaret Poe, married James Campbell, of whom presently.

6. Mary Poe, was married December 5, 1844, to Matthias Nead, of Chambersburg, Pa. She was his second wife; they had no children.

7. Eliza C. Poe, died in 1834. She was married in 1833 to Dr. Peter Fahnestock, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

8. Harriet Poe, was born in 1796, and died unmarried, December 1, 1831.

9. Susanna Poe, married Samuel Van 'Tries, of whom presently.

10. Charlotte Poe, was born in December, 1799, and died unmarried, May 23, 1819.

Mary Poe, daughter of Thomas and Mary Poe, died October 4, 1818. She was twice married. Her

first husband was Alexander Long, a farmer in Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa., near Marion. He was killed while returning with his team from Baltimore. She was married (2), to John McMullen, son of Alexander McMullen, an early settler in the Conococheague Valley. He died July 10, 1822. He was a farmer in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. Mr. McMullen was a Revolutionary soldier. He served as a private in Capt. George Crawford's marching company of Col. James Dunlop's battalion, Cumberland county militia, under the call of July 28, 1777. He was also in service in Capt. David Shields' company, ordered to Standing Stone, in July, 1778. In 1790 he went to Indiana county, but was driven away by the Indians. He was a ruling elder of the Upper West Conococheague (Mercersburg) Presbyterian church from 1799 until his death.

Issue by her first husband:

1. Mary Long, married John Speer, of whom presently.
2. Agnes Long, married Archibald Rankin, of whom presently.
3. Catharine Long, married Thomas Waddell, of whom presently.

Issue by her second husband:

1. Alexander McMullen, of whom presently.
2. James Poe McMullen.
3. Thomas McMullen, was baptized August 5, 1790, and died September 1, 1803.
4. Margaret McMullen, married William Waddell, of whom presently.
5. Rachel McMullen, married Jeremiah Evans, of whom presently.

JOHAN POE, son of Captain James and Elizabeth Cathcart (Potter) Poe, was born in 1796, and died December 25, 1862. He was not successful in the management of the large estate that he received under the will of his father. By an indenture dated April 7, 1843, he turned over his property to his brother-in-law, Samuel Van Tries, of St. Thomas township, in trust for the payment of his debts and to secure the advances made by his wife. Even this failed to save the old Poe homestead, and by a deed dated March 30, 1844, John and Isabella Poe conveyed the plantation to Mrs. Poe's sister, Maria Harbison McElhare. Mrs. McElhare sold it to Samuel Frederick, April 3, 1848. It is now owned by John Poe's son, John E. Poe. After his failure Mr. Poe removed to Culbertson's Row, where he lived during the rest of his life. He was a large man with an impressive manner, and many stories are told of his eccentricities. Mr. Poe was married January 31, 1839, to Isabella Harbison, daughter of Adam and Martha Harbison, of Culbertson's Row. She was born November 15, 1806, and died February 16, 1863.

Issue :

1. Thomas Harbison Poe, was born January 7, 1840, and died unmarried, October 19, 1859.

2. James Potter Poe, was born April 21, 1841, and died August 10, 1866.

3. Isabella Marion Poe, was born November 13, 1843, and

died September 21, 1888. She married Henry Stouffer, son of Henry and Mary (Flickinger) Stouffer. Issue: a daughter, Mary, married May 29, 1872, Landis A. Besore, and had Mary, Emma, Kate, Daisy, George and Alice.

4. John Edgar Poe, of whom presently.

5. Angeline Martha Poe, was born March 24, 1849.

Margaret Poe, daughter of Captain James and Elizabeth Cathcart (Potter) Poe, was born December 7, 1785, and died January 27, 1864. She was married to James Campbell, son of James and Phaniel (Rannels) Campbell. He was born in 1785, and died July 19, 1855. He lived in the old Campbell homestead, in St. Thomas township, built by his grandfather. He served in Davis' Mounted Rifles, under General Harrison, and was in the battles of Tippecanoe and the Thames. After his return to his home, he marched with Captain Culbertson's company to the defense of Baltimore, in 1814. He was an extensive owner of real estate.

Issue:

1. Charles Thomas Campbell, of whom presently.

2. Elizabeth Charlotte Campbell, married Arthur Campbell Chambers, of whom presently.

James Campbell's father and grandfather were also James. James Campbell, his grandfather, was born in Scotland and was a captain of horse, of the house of Argyle, in the Rebellion of 1745. After the failure of the fortunes of the Pretender, he became a refugee and finally made his escape to America. He settled at the spring on the turnpike near St. Thomas, where he built the stone house still standing on the rocks above the spring. This was about 1750, the date of his deed

from the Proprietaries. He was married to Rebecca Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Brown's Mill. She died March 23, 1778. Their children were Charles, Thomas, George, William, Michael, and James. Two of these sons, Charles and Thomas, were distinguished in the Revolution, as was also their brother, James.

James Campbell, son of James and Rebecca (Brown) Campbell, was an officer of the Pennsylvania Line, in the Revolution. He entered the service as ensign in the 1st Pennsylvania, May 30, 1779, and was promoted to be second lieutenant, July 18, 1780. He was retained in the arrangement of January 17, 1781, and served until the close of the war. After the Revolution he lived on the old Campbell homestead, near St. Thomas. He became an extensive landowner in western Pennsylvania. He was married to Phaniel Rannals, daughter of John and Ruth (Brown) Rannals. She was his cousin. Their children were Charles, John, James, William and Sarah.

Mrs. Campbell's father, John Rannals, died in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1786. He was appointed justice of the peace for Guilford township, then in Cumberland county, March 1, 1783, and was one of the first justices of Franklin county.

Susanna Poe, daughter of Captain James and Elizabeth Cathcart (Potter) Poe, died November 10, 1882. She was married February 1, 1837, to Samuel Van Tries, son of Abraham Van Tries. He was born at Shirleysburg, Pa., in 1802, and died at Bellefonte, Pa., August 21, 1883. He spent his early life in Fulton and Franklin counties. While still a young man, he engaged in the manufacture of iron in the Big Cove, in Fulton county. Failing in his enter-

prises, he lived for a while at St. Thomas, in Franklin county, but in 1843 removed to Penn's Valley, and in 1851 to Potter's Mills. At the latter place he remained sixteen years. He then went to Bellefonte, where his last years were spent. He was a member and for many years an elder of Sinking Creek Presbyterian Church. It is said of him that with all his other excellencies, he was a modest man.

Issue:

1. Thomas Campbell Van Tries, of whom presently.
2. Louisa Van Tries, was born October, 1844. She was married to James R. Harris, a merchant of Philadelphia; they have one daughter, Eleanor.
3. George Latimer Van Tries, was born October, 1849.
Abraham Van Tries was a successful merchant at Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he died in July, 1851. The family name of his wife was Miller. She was born in 1762, and died in 1860. Their children were Samuel, John M., a physician; Henry Smith, and Matilda, wife of the Rev. James Sanks.

Mary Long, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Poe) Long, died in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., May, 1800. She was married in September, 1796, to John Speer, son of James and Mary Speer, of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. He died at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., at an advanced age. He was a brother of the mother of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. From her father, Mrs. Speer inherited 400 acres of land in Guilford township, Franklin county.

Issue:

1. Alexander Speer, of whom presently.

2. James Speer, died September 21, 1801.

Mr. Speer's father, James Speer, emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1759, and settled in what is now Adams county, Pa. His home was in the Gap, in the South Mountain, eight miles northwest of Gettysburg. Early in life he was a Covenanter, but later he became a Presbyterian. He married his wife, Mary, in Ireland. His children were Nathaniel, Alexander, John, James, William and Elizabeth, wife of James Buchanan. His son, William, was a Presbyterian minister, and the ancestor of the Speer family, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was at one time pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa.

Agnes Long, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Poe) Long, was married March 9, 1790, to Archibald Rankin, son of Jeremiah Rankin, of Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. He was a county commissioner of Franklin county, 1804-06.

Issue:

1. Frances Rankin, was born in 1805, and died unmarried, February 12, 1827.

Jeremiah Rankin was a son of James and Jean Rankin, who were among the early settlers of Peters township, afterwards Montgomery. James Rankin was a taxable in 1751; his children were William, Jeremiah, James, David, Ruth and a daughter, who married Samuel Smith. Jeremiah Rankin served as a private in Captain John McConnell's marching company, of Colonel Abraham Smith's regiment, in service in 1778. His children were Jeremiah, David, James and Archibald.

Catharine Long, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Poe) Long, died August 27, 1818. She was married

in April, 1796, to Thomas Waddell, son of William and Elizabeth (Stockton) Waddell. He was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., in December, 1792, and died June 23, 1852. He was a private in Capt. Thomas Bard's company, that marched to the defence of Baltimore in 1814. On the 4th of July of that year he was appointed brigadier general of the Franklin county militia. He was a county auditor of Franklin county in 1822.

Issue:

1. Alexander Waddell, was married to Mary Erwin, daughter of James and Olivia (Bard) Erwin. (See Descendants of Richard Bard.)
2. John Waddell, married Jane Allen.
3. Thomas Waddell.
4. William Waddell, of whom presently.
5. Archibald Waddell, was born in 1811, and died October 3, 1849. He was married to Maria Morrow, of McConnellsburg, Pa.
6. James Poe Waddell, was born in 1815. He was married to Susan Flora, of McConnellsburg, Pa.
7. Eliza Waddell, married Robert McKimmie, of whom presently.

William Waddell, the ancestor of the Waddell family of Franklin county, Pa., was a brother of the celebrated blind preacher of Virginia. He served as a private in Capt. George Crawford's company, of Col. James Dunlop's marching battalion, Cumberland county militia, under the call of July 28, 1777. He was a ruling elder of the Mercersburg Presbyterian church from 1792 until his death in September, 1830. He was married to Elizabeth Stockton; they had two sons, Thomas and William.

Alexander McMullen, son of John and Mary (Poe) McMullen was born near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., and died in Indiana county, Pa., in 1863. He was reared on his father's farm. In 1814, when his brother, James P. McMullen, was drafted into the service of the United States, he volunteered in his brother's stead and served with Capt. Samuel Gordon's company, of Colonel Fenton's regiment, of which he was promoted to be a sergeant. He participated in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane and was mustered out with his regiment at Albany, N. Y. In 1819 he removed to Indiana county and completed the improvements begun by his father in 1790. The farm was named "Dargle" after the Highland home of the McMullens. He was a county commissioner of Indiana county and held other offices. Mr. McMullen was married February 15, 1816, to Catharine McKinnie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bard) McKinnie. She died August 18, 1834. (For children see Descendants of Richard Bard.)

Mr. McMullen was married (2), to Rebecca Campbell, a sister of Judge Joseph Campbell.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Alexander R. McMullen.
2. Joseph C. McMullen.
3. William Harvey McMullen.
4. Sarah A. McMullen.
5. Eva McMullen.
6. Ellen McMullen.

Margaret McMullen, daughter of John and Mary (Poe) McMullen, was born in 1784, and died July 2, 1858. She was married November 27, 1800, to

William Waddell, son of William and Elizabeth (Stockton) Waddell. He was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1774, and died September 27, 1867. He was a farmer near Mercersburg, Pa. Mrs. Waddell was blind for eight years previous to her death.

Issue:

1. Mary Waddell, was born in 1801, and died unmarried, October 16, 1859.

2. John Waddell, was born in 1803, and died in 1877. He was married to Margaret Lawrence, of Greencastle, Pa. His eldest son, William Lawrence Waddell, was born June 20, 1837, and died at Mount Lawrence, Ohio, September 2, 1903. He enlisted in Company I, 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 4, 1861, as second lieutenant, and was chosen first lieutenant of Company K, same regiment, December 2, 1863. On April 22, 1864, he was elected captain of Company I, same regiment. He was breveted major, in 1865, and on July 16, 1865, was mustered out of the service. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, G. A. R., of Mt. Vernon. Major Waddell was married March 30, 1881, to Caroline White. The other children of John and Margaret Waddell were John Calvin, killed in the Civil War; Sarah, married David Grove, of Greencastle; and Margaret (Mrs. Jennings), died at Springfield, Ohio, December 28, 1901.

3. Catharine Waddell, was born in 1805, and died unmarried.

4. Elizabeth Waddell, was born in 1803, and died in 1875. She was married June 19, 1838, to John Richey, and had Margaret Speer and Mary.

5. Nancy Rankin Waddell, was married to Alexander Gordon; they had no children.

6. Rachel Waddell, died young.

7. William Waddell, was born in 1811, and died July 29, 1836. He was a farmer in Franklin county, and was killed by lightning. He was married to Catharine Miller, and had one son, William, who served in the Civil War, and was drowned in the Mississippi.

8. Thomas Poe Waddell, was born in 1817; died young.

9. Caleb Stockton Waddell, was born in 1819; died young.

10. Frances Ann Waddell, was born in 1822; died unmarried.

11. Margaret Waddell, was married to George E. Smith, of Indiana county, Pa.; they had no children.

12. Sarah Jane Waddell, was born June 24, 1827.

Rachel McMullen, daughter of John and Mary (Poe) McMullen, was married to Jeremiah Evans.

Issue:

1. Mary Eliza Evans, was born in 1813.

2. John McMullen Evans, was born in 1815.

3. Mary Poe Evans, married John Bard, son of Thomas and Jane C. (McFarland) Bard. (See "Descendants of Richard Bard.")

IV

JOHN EDGAR POE, son of John and Isabella (Harbison) Poe, was born December 24, 1845. He is a farmer in Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa. He owns the old Thomas Poe homestead. Mr. Poe was married December 17, 1874, to Anna Elizabeth Koler, daughter of Elias Koler. She was born October 23, 1856.

Issue:

1. Alice Myrtle Poe, was born June 12, 1875, and died June 3, 1879.

2. Henry Franklin Poe, was born December 15, 1877. He was married in 1895, to Ida Gelwicks, daughter of John F. Gelwicks, who was a son of Frederick Gelwicks, of Guilford township. His children are William, Hazel and Catharine.

3. Emma Elizabeth Poe, was born February 20, 1880. She was married March 17, 1898, to Jeremiah George, a descendant of Matthias George, an early German settler in Guilford township, Franklin county, Pa.

4. Minnie Blanche Poe, was born November 6, 1881.

5. Bruce Albert Poe, was born March 21, 1883.

Charles Thomas Campbell, son of James and Margaret (Poe) Campbell, was born near St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pa., August 23, 1823, and died at Scotland, S. D. He studied at the Chambersburg Academy, a military school at Bedford, and Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he was appointed a lieutenant in Company B, 11th Infantry, U. S. Army, and served

with such distinction that he was made captain of Company A, in August, 1847. After his return from Mexico his military ardor was very great, and he organized the Irwin Artillery, which was the feature of the so-called military encampments that were so popular at that period. Captain Campbell was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1852. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Captain Campbell hurried away to Harrisburg with his battery, and such was his energy that within a month he had organized a regiment, the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery (43d Reg't., P. V.), of which he was made colonel. The regiment was attached to the Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Campbell acting as chief of artillery of the division. It was found impracticable to keep the batteries together, and in March, 1862, he accepted the command of the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a rifle regiment in Kearney's Division of the Third Corps. He was severely wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, and brought in at night as one of the dead. He was found to be alive, however, and soon rallied. In November, 1862, he was appointed a brigadier general just in time to be wounded even more desperately in the terrible encounter at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Being too much shattered for service in the field after his recovery, he was given command of the Department of the Northwest, which he held until the general muster-out in January, 1866. After the Civil War, General Campbell made his home at Scotland, in South Dakota. Late in life he became editor of a newspaper.

General Campbell was married October 1, 1850, to Fannie E. Bruce, daughter of Rev. Robert Bruce, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Issue:

1. Norman Campbell, died, aged 22 years.
2. Agnes Campbell, died, aged 19 years.

Rev. Robert Bruce, Mrs. Campbell's father, was born in Scone, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1776, and died at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 14, 1846. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1801, and studied theology in the Associate Hall, under Prof. A. Bruce. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Perth in 1806, and immediately "missioned" by the Synod to the United States, in company with Dr. Alexander Bullions. In 1808 he was installed pastor at Pittsburgh and Peter's Creek. He was president of the Western University, 1820-43, and of Duquesne College, 1844-46.

Elizabeth Charlotte Campbell, daughter of James and Margaret (Poe) Campbell, was married to Arthur Campbell Chambers, son of Arthur and Eleanor C. (Stockton) Chambers. He was born in 1822. They had no children.

Arthur Chambers was a descendant of Rowland Chambers, an early settler in the Cumberland Valley, near Carlisle, where he died December 24, 1746. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Lancaster county court, November 4, 1735, to lay out a road from the Susquehanna toward the Potomac. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had four sons: John, Arthur, James and Robert. The father and grandfather of Arthur Campbell Chambers were both Arthur. His father, Arthur Chambers, was born in 1770, and died September 25,

1838. He was a successful merchant at Mercersburg, and the owner of several good farms. He was married May 27, 1813, to Eleanor C. Stockton, daughter of Caleb Stockton. His wife died June 5, 1841.

Thomas Campbell Van Tries, son of Samuel and Susanna (Poe) Van Tries, was born January 30, 1840. He was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and practiced at Pennsylvania Furnace, Bellefonte and Blairsville. Dr. Van Tries was married November 5, 1873, to Mary Jane Milligan, of Newport, Pa. She was born in 1840, and died May 10, 1896.

Issue :

1. Eleanor Van Tries, was born September 21, 1874, and died March 8, 1878.
2. William Potter Van Tries, was born June 29, 1879.

Alexander Speer, son of John and Mary (Long) Speer, was born at Stony Batter, Franklin county, Pa., and died in Washington, D. C., in 1854. He was a physician and began the practice of his profession at Gettysburg before 1828; in that year he returned to Mercersburg and practiced there, 1828-41. He was a member of the first Montgomery township school board and was active in promoting the success of the new common school system. Through the influence of his cousin, James Buchanan, he was appointed to a position in the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington. Dr. Speer was married (1), to Margaret Windom, of Gettysburg, Pa. She died September 11, 1832. He was married (2), to Maria H. Coyle. She was born in 1798 and died April 25, 1839.

Issue by his first wife:

1. Margaret Speer, baptized April 26, 1829.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Alexander A. Speer.
2. Maria Speer, married Chase Andrews.
3. Elizabeth Speer.

William Waddell, son of Thomas and Catharine (Long) Waddell, died in 1830. He was married February 14, 1828, to Ruth Grubb, daughter of Joseph and Jane (McClelland) Grubb. She was born in 1803.

Issue:

1. Thomas Alexander Waddell, for many years a prominent citizen of Franklin county, Pa., but now deceased.
2. Jane McClelland Waddell, baptized July 30, 1830.

Eliza Waddell, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Long) Waddell, was born in 1800, and died September 10, 1855. She was married February 5, 1824, to Robert McKinnie, son of Josiah McKinnie. He was born near Church-hill, Franklin county, Pa., May 31, 1795, and died April 6, 1882. He was left an orphan in his childhood and was brought up by his aunt, Elizabeth McKinnie. He inherited from his father a large tract of land and lived on his farm until 1865, when he removed to Mercersburg, Pa. Mr. McKinnie was a typical Irish gentleman and a lover of the chase.

Issue:

1. Walter McKinnie, died January, 1826.
2. Catharine Long McKinnie, married Michael H. Keiser.
3. Sarah Jane McKinnie.
4. William A. McKinnie, was born February 2, 1831. He

lives at Greencastle, Pa., where he has been a justice of the peace since 1886. He was married February 6, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Bard) McDowell, (see Descendants of Richard Bard). She was born in 1835 and died December 6, 1856. They had one son, Alexander, who died in infancy. Mr. McKinnie was married (2), February 2, 1861, to Mary Salome Trout; they had issue: William Waddell, Harold Austin, Maggie Bell, Mary Jane, Rose Edna and Bessie F.

5. Josiah McKinnie.

6. Mary Isabella McKinnie, married James W. Alexander.

7. Margaretta McKinnie, married Archibald B. McDowell.

8. Anna Maria McKinnie, married James E. Campbell.

9. Rebecca Coyle McKinnie, married Isaac Allison.

COCHRAN

THE Cochran family, of Chester county, Pa., is of Scotch-Irish origin, but was planted in Ireland nearly half a century before the Plantation of Ulster. As a matter of course, Irish genealogists claim the Cochrans as ancient Irish, and point to Amruadh, grandson of Eile, the red king, as the founder of the family. As early as 1570, John Cochran, of Paisley, Ayrshire, Scotland, went to Ireland, and five generations of his descendants were born before there was another migration. The line is as follows:

1. John Cochran, of Paisley ;
2. James Cochran, his son ;
3. John Cochran, his son ;
4. James Cochran, his son ;
5. Robert Cochran, his son.

I

ROBERT COCHRAN, "the Honest," son of James Cochran, and great-great-grandson of John Cochran, of Paisley, was the ancestor of the Cochrans, of Chester county, Pa.

Issue:

1. James Cochran, of whom presently.
2. Stephen Cochran, of whom presently.
3. David Cochran, of whom presently.

The three Cochran brothers obtained a large grant of land on the Gap and Newport Turnpike, where the village of Cochranville perpetuates the family name. James Cochran's lands were south of those of Stephen and David.

It is probable that Robert Cochran, "the Honest," had another son, William Cochran, of "Carrollsborg."

JAMES COCHRAN, son of Robert Cochran, "the Honest," was born in Ireland, and died at Fagg's Manor, Chester county, Pa., in 1766. He emigrated to Pennsylvania with his brothers, Stephen and David, before 1725, and settled first in Sadsbury township, Chester county, removing to Fallowfield township in 1745. He was lieutenant of Captain Joseph Wilson's company in the Associated Regiment of Chester county, 1747-48, and he was a leading man in the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church (New Londonderry), of which he became a ruling elder in 1739, after the accession of Rev. Samuel Blair to the pastorate. Mr. Cochran was married to Ann Rowan, daughter of Cornelius Rowan, an early settler in Chester county, Pa.

Issue :

1. Ann Cochran, was married to the Rev. John Roan, a native of Ireland, who died October 3, 1775. He was educated at the Log College, and licensed by the New Side Presbytery, of New Castle. He was pastor of the united congregations of Paxtang and Derry, 1744-75. Their son, Flavel Roan, who was born July 31, 1760, and died at Lewisburg, Pa., February 19, 1817, was sheriff of Northumberland county, 1791-94, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1795. His sister, Margaret Roan, was the wife of William Clingan, of Union county, Pa.

2. Robert Cochran, was born April, 1726, and died October 20, 1759. He had a daughter, Isabella.

3. John Cochran, of whom presently.

4. Stephen Cochran, of whom presently.

5. James Cochran, died s. p. in 1768.

6. Jane Cochran, was born March 16, 1734, and died June 28, 1805. She was married to the Rev. Alexander Mitchel, who was born in 1731, and died December 6, 1812. He was pastor of the Deep Run Presbyterian Church, Bucks county, Pa., 1768-85, and of the Upper Octorara and Doe Run congregations, Chester county, 1785-96. They had no children.

7. George Cochran, died March 22, 1786.

Mrs. Cochran's father, Cornelius Rowan, died in August, 1725. In his will, he named his wife, Ann, his sons, Abraham and David, and his son-in-law, James Cochran.

Stephen Cochran, son of Robert Cochran, "the Honest," was born in Ireland, January, 1702, and died in Chester county, Pa., December 1, 1790. He emigrated to Pennsylvania with his brothers, James and David, and settled in Fallowfield township, Chester county. He was a witness to the will of Robert Fleming, of Londonderry township, as early as 1741. He was a member of the board of trustees of Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church in 1760. It is probable that Mr. Cochran's wife was Isabella Ross, as his brother-in-law, John Ross, was one of his executors. She was born January 4, 1700, and died May 12, 1760.

Issue:

1. Samuel Cochran.

2. James Cochran, was born in 1738, and died December 12, 1812.

3. Robert Cochran.

4. Jenny Cochran, married ——— Armstrong.

5. ——— Cochran, married ——— Yough, and had Jenny.

6. Elizabeth Cochran.

7. Anne Cochran.

8. Rebecca Cochran.

David Cochran, son of Robert Cochran, "the Honest," was born in Ireland in 1710, and died in Chester county, Pa., June 19, 1771. He emigrated to Pennsylvania with his brothers, James and Stephen. He settled in Fallowfield township, Chester county, about 1745. The name of his wife was Margaret. She was born in 1717, and died May 12, 1802.

Issue:

1. Robert Cochran, was born in 1749, and died November 1, 1835.

2. David Cochran, was born April 21, 1752, and died June 21, 1825.

3. Jane Cochran, married James Cunningham.

4. Margaret Cochran.

5. Isabel Cochran.

III

JOHAN COCHRAN, son of James and Ann (Rowan) Cochran, was born in Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pa., September 1, 1730, and died at Palatine, N. Y., April 6, 1807. He was educated at the grammar school of the Rev. Francis Alison, and received his professional training under Dr. Thompson, at Lancaster. He served as surgeon's mate in the expedition against Fort Frontenac, in 1758. In 1761 he settled at New Brunswick, N. J., where he practiced his profession without interruption down to the Revolution. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, and became its president in 1769. Dr. Cochran was appointed Physician and Surgeon-General of the Middle Department, Continental Army, April 11, 1777; Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Army, October 6, 1780; and Director-General of Military Hospitals, January 17, 1781. He served to the close of the war. In 1790, President Washington, having "a cheerful recollection of his past services," appointed him Commissioner of Loans for the state of New York. Shortly before his death a stroke of paralysis compelled him to resign his position; he then retired to his country seat at Palatine, Montgomery county, N. Y. Dr. Cochran was married December 4, 1760, to Gertrude Schuyler, sister of Major-General Philip Schuyler, and widow of Peter

Schuyler, of New York. She was born in 1725, and died March, 1813.

Issue:

1. James Cochran.
2. Walter Livingston Cochran, of whom presently.

Stephen Cochran, son of James and Ann (Rowan) Cochran, was born in Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pa., November 17, 1732, and died November 1, 1790. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1777-78, and active in the Revolution. In 1777-78, he was enrolled as a private in Captain James Davis' company, Chester County Associators, and commanded a company in the Eighth Battalion, Chester County Militia, in 1779. The name of his wife was Jane. She was born February 6, 1741, and died October 26, 1783.

Issue:

1. Samuel Cochran, of whom presently.
2. Jean Cochran, married Robert McFarland. (See McFarland Family.)

IV

WALTER LIVINGSTON COCHRAN, son of Dr. John and Gertrude (Schuyler) Cochran, lived on the Cochran homestead at Palatine, N. Y.

Issue:

1. John Cochrane, of whom presently.

Samuel Cochran, son of Stephen and Jane Cochran, was born in Chester county, Pa., January 16, 1763, and died May 3, 1829. He was a drummer in his father's company in the Chester County Militia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1816-17, and a State Senator, 1818-20. He was twice surveyor general of the state, 1800-09, and 1821-24. He was for forty years a ruling elder of the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church. His wife, Rebecca, was born January 16, 1761, and died June 5, 1790.

JOHAN COCHRANE, son of Walter Livingston Cochran, was born at Palatine, Montgomery county, N. Y., August 27, 1813. He was graduated at Hamilton College, in 1831, and admitted to the New York Bar in 1834. He was surveyor of the port of New York, 1853-57, and a Representative in Congress, 1857-61. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st United States Chasseurs, June 11, 1861, which he commanded in the battles of the Peninsula campaign. He became brigadier general of volunteers, July 17, 1862, serving with Couch's division of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Antietam and afterward pursued the retreating enemy, but resigned, February 27, 1863, in consequence of serious physical disability. In 1864, he was a candidate for Vice-President, on the ticket with General John C. Fremont. He was attorney general of the state of New York, 1863-65. In 1872, as a member of the Liberal Republican convention, at Cincinnati, he was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. The same year, as president of the Common Council, of the city of New York, he was acting mayor during the temporary retirement of Mayor Hall, in the midst of the Tweed Ring disclosures. Like John Cochran, young laird of Bishopton, he was a gallant soldier, and added the final e to his name after the manner of his prototype.

I

WILLIAM COCHRAN, a possible son of Robert Cochran, "the Honest," was born in 1699, and died in 1785. He removed from Chester, now Delaware county, Pa., to "Carrollsbury," one of the manors of Daniel Carroll, of Dudington, in 1732. In conjunction with Samuel Emmet and William Brown, he purchased from Barrister Carroll the "Carrollsbury" tract of 5,000 acres of land. When the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland was settled, Cochran's part of the tract was found to be in Pennsylvania. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1702, and died in 1771.

Issue:

1. Andrew Cochran.
2. William Cochran, of whom presently.
3. James Cochran, of whom presently.
4. John Cochran, of whom presently.
5. Margaret Cochran, married Rev. Robert Annan, of whom presently.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, son of William and Sarah Cochran, settled in Lurgan, now Letterkenny township, in what is now Franklin county, Pa., before 1751. His widow survived him and was still living in 1786.

Issue:

1. Samuel Cochran, living in Letterkenny township, in 1786.
2. Robert Cochran, of whom presently.

James Cochran, son of William and Sarah Cochran, was born July 8, 1732, and died December 8, 1810. He lived near "Carrollsborg" until his death. His wife, Jane, was born November 14, 1742, and died June 20, 1815.

Issue:

1. Melinda Cochran, married Robert L. Annan.
2. William Cochran, of whom presently.
3. James Cochran, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and became a prominent physician in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he died. He was twice married. His first wife was ——— Black, by whom he had two children.

John Cochran, son of William and Sarah Cochran, settled at the site of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., soon after 1750, where he died. He was a strict Covenanter. In harvest time he always had family worship before daylight, singing, reading and prayer, when the family and all hands were required to be present. Then a lunch, with a little whiskey,

was partaken of, preceded by an invocation of the divine blessing; then to work awhile before breakfast. In walking to worship over a ridge that abounded in huckleberries, the young folks dared not gather any, as it was considered a breach of the Sabbath. His wife was a Baird.

Issue:

1. John Cochran, of whom presently.
2. Jean Cochran, married James Clark.
3. Eleanor Cochran, married Joseph Junkin, of whom presently.
4. Mary Cochran, married William Findley, of whom presently.

Margaret Cochran, daughter of William and Sarah Cochran, was married in 1764, to Robert Annan, who was born in Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1742, and died in Lancaster county, Pa., December 5, 1819. He was graduated at the University of St. Andrew, and was licensed by the Associate Presbytery of Perth in 1761. He came to New York with John Mason and John Smart the next summer, and at once connected himself with the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. In October, 1762, he received a call from Marsh Creek and Conewago, in what is now Adams county, Pa., and was ordained and installed there, June 8, 1763. He removed to Orange county, N. Y., in 1768, and became pastor of the Federal street church, in Boston, in 1783. In 1786, he took charge of the Old Scots' Church, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1802. He was pastor of the Associate Reformed congregation, in Baltimore, Md., 1802-12, and then retired to his

farm, near Andrews' Bridge, on the Octorara, in Lancaster county, Pa. He was a prolific writer. In 1790, he had a long newspaper controversy with Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, on capital punishment.

Issue:

1. Robert Landales Annan, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and then went to "Carrollsbury," where he married his cousin, Melinda, or Mary Cochran, daughter of James Cochran. Among their descendants were Robert Annan, of Annandale, N. Y., who died in 1866, and Dr. Andrew Annan, of Emmittsburg, Md.

2. William Annan, died in 1797. He studied medicine and practiced his profession in Philadelphia.

III

ROBERT COCHRAN, son of William Cochran, of old Lurgan, was killed by the Indians in 1756, and his wife carried into captivity. Mrs. Cochran was seen in November, 1758, a hundred miles southwest of the Ohio river, but nothing further was ever heard of her.

Issue:

1. John Cochran, died in 1785. He was married April 9, 1776, to Sarah Mitchell, of Letterkenny township; they had a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Ruth.
2. Margaret Cochran, was married to John Corbin, and became one of the heroines of the Revolution.

William Cochran, son of James and Jane Cochran, was born in York, now Adams county, Pa., May 3, 1775, and died November 15, 1828. In 1814, he removed to Ohio, and settled near Glendale. He was married June 20, 1805, to Rebecca Morrow, daughter of John and Mary (Lockhart) Morrow, of Gettysburg, Pa. She was born in York, now Adams county, June 12, 1779, and died February 8, 1868.

Issue:

1. James W. Cochran, of whom presently.
2. John Morrow Cochran, of whom presently.
3. William R. Cochran, of whom presently.

Mrs. Cochran's grandfather, Jeremiah Murray, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1711, and died in York, now Adams county, Pa., September 14, 1758.

He settled on Marsh creek, near Gettysburg. In religion he was a Covenanter, and was ordained an elder of the Rock Creek Church, by the Rev. John Cuthbertson, April 8, 1753. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1722, and died December 19, 1798. The Scotch name, Murray, was changed to Morrow by his son, John.

John Morrow, Mrs. Cochran's father, was born August 30, 1743, and died July 31, 1811. He was a farmer on Marsh creek, five miles southwest of Gettysburg. His farm was in the old Manor of Masque. He was married November 9, 1768, to Mary Lockhart, who was born March 24, 1745, and died March 12, 1790. Their children were Margaret, married Hugh Dunwoody; Jeremiah; John; Mary, married John D. Robinson; Rebecca, married William Cochran; James; Jane, married John Hanna; and Martha. Mrs. Morrow was a half sister of Rebecca Hodge, who became the wife of the Rev. Dr. John Knox, of the Dutch Reformed Church, of New York City.

Mrs. Cochran's brother, Jeremiah Morrow, was born in Freedom township, York, now Adams county, Pa., October 6, 1771, and died in Warren county, Ohio, March 22, 1852. He was a member of the convention that adopted the constitution of Ohio, in 1802; a representative in Congress, 1803-13; United States senator, 1813-19; and governor of Ohio, 1822-26. In his old age, he was again a representative in Congress, 1841-43.

John Cochran, son of John Cochran, of Waynesboro, died in 1801. The name of his wife was Elizabeth.

Issue:

1. John Cochran, died in 1841. His children were Jonathan, Findley and Mary.

2. George Cochran.
3. William Cochran.

Eleanor Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, of Waynesboro, was born in 1760, and died in 1812. She was married May 24, 1779, to Joseph Junkin, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallace) Junkin, of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pa. He was born in 1750, and died in Mercer county, February 21, 1831. He was first lieutenant of Captain John Trindle's company, Colonel William Chambers' battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-80, and commanded a company in Colonel James Dunlop's marching battalion, under the call of July 28, 1777. He participated in the battle of Brandywine, and was severely wounded in the skirmish at White Horse Tavern, on the 16th of September, his right arm being shattered by a musket ball. He also served in the "Flying Camp," in 1776. About 1800, he purchased a large tract of land at Hope Mills, in Mercer county, to which he removed in 1806.

Issue:

1. Joseph Junkin, died young.
2. John Junkin, was born September 12, 1786, and died April 27, 1814. He commanded a company in the War of 1812. He married his cousin, Martha Findley, daughter of William and Mary (Cochran) Findley, who died February 14, 1813.
3. Joseph Junkin, was ensign in his brother's company, in the War of 1812.
4. George Junkin, of whom presently.
5. William Junkin, died in childhood.
6. Benjamin Junkin.

7. William Findley Junkin.
8. Matthew Oliver Junkin.
9. David X. Junkin, of whom presently.
10. Elizabeth Junkin, married John Findley.
11. Eleanor Junkin, married Walter Oliver.
12. Mary Junkin, married Rev. George Buchanan, of whom presently.
13. Agnes Junkin, married (1), Rev. James Galloway; (2), Hugh Bingham, of whom presently.

Joseph Junkin, the father of Joseph Junkin, the younger, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He died at New Kingston, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1777, where he took up a tract of land, the original patent for which was issued in 1740. He built a stone house east of the town, which is still standing. He was a strict Covenanter. There was a "tent" on the Junkin land, about three hundred yards from the dwelling, where services were held. He was married to Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, who died in 1796. Their children were Joseph and Benjamin.

The Junkin family went from Iverness, in Scotland, to Ireland, before the Revolution of 1688. The name is of Danish origin, being derived from Danish adventurers who settled in North Britain.

Mary Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, of Waynesboro, was born in 1769. She was married to William Findley, a native of Ireland, who died in Westmoreland county, Pa., April 5, 1821. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1763, and settled near Waynesboro, where he was a schoolmaster for a number of years. At the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the Cumberland county Committee of Observation, but declined election to

the Pennsylvania convention of 1776. He consented, however, to serve on the county board of assessors, and helped to levy the first taxes under the Constitution of 1776. He was captain of a company of the eighth battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-80, and was in command of a marching company in active service, in January, 1778. After the Revolution he removed to Westmoreland county, and was a member of the Pennsylvania convention that ratified the Federal Constitution of 1787. He was also a member of the Supreme Executive Council, of Pennsylvania; of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1790; and of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a Representative in Congress, 1791-1817, and was the first congressman to earn the affectionate appellation of "Father of the House." In politics he was a Jefferson Republican. Mr. Findley published a review of the Funding System, in 1794, and a History of the Whiskey Insurrection, in 1796.

Issue:

1. David Findley, settled in Mercer county, Pa. His children were Mary, Nancy, William, John and David.

2. John Findley, was born in 1773, and died December 9, 1855. He settled in Mercer county, Pa., in 1796, and was the first prothonotary, clerk of the courts, and register and recorder of the county. He was married (1) to his cousin, Elizabeth Junkin, and (2) to Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of William Anderson. His children were David, Patterson, William and John Junkin.

3. Elizabeth Findley, married General Thomas Patterson.

4. Eleanor Findley, married ——— Carothers.

5. Mary Findley, married John Black.

6. Martha Findley, married her cousin, John Junkin.

IV

JAMES W. COCHRAN, son of William and Rebecca (Morrow) Cochran, was born in Adams county, Pa., April 4, 1806, and died May 16, 1880. He inherited the old Cochran homestead, at Millville, from his parents. He was married (1) to Hannah J. Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of Butler county, Ohio, and (2) January 31, 1845, to Mary J. Hill, who was born December 8, 1824.

Issue by his first wife:

1. Mary Cochran, married David Sample.
2. William Cochran, was married to Susan J. Whipple.
3. Jane Cochran, married Samuel Whipple.
4. Rebecca Cochran, married Cornelius Cole.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Elizabeth C. Cochran, born December 13, 1846.
2. Taylor Cochran, born March, 17, 1848.
3. John Webster Cochran, born August 26, 1852.
4. Robert Hill Cochran, born June 28, 1855.
5. Anna May Cochran, born July 9, 1858.
6. James Seward Cochran, born June 3, 1861.
7. Fannie Cochran, born May 28, 1864.
8. Laurence Cochran, born July 11, 1867.

John Morrow Cochran, son of William and Rebecca (Morrow) Cochran, was born in Adams county, Pa., June 18, 1808, and died August 24, 1889. He was a farmer near Millville, Ohio. Mr. Cochran was married to Jane Wilson, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Dick) Wilson.

Issue:

1. William Annan Cochran, was born near Millville, Ohio, April 14, 1835, and lived in Macon, Macon county. He was married October 14, 1856, to Julia Ann Lewis; their children were John Lewis, Edward Everett, Martha Jane, George Wilson, William Woods, James Marion, Maria Mary, David Franklin, Annabelle, and Paul Garfield.

2. Joseph Wilson Cochran, was born December 29, 1836, and is a lawyer at Los Angeles, Cal. He was married to Josephe Willcox; they had one daughter, Grace.

3. John Morrow Cochran, was born December 13, 1839.

4. Samuel Dick Cochran, was born February 13, 1842, and lives in Wyoming, Ohio. He was married to Marie Fitzgerald; their children are Edgar Fitzgerald, Clifford Wilson and Samuel Dick.

5. Eliza Wilson Cochran, was born November 15, 1843. She was married October 12, 1871, to the Rev. William H. James, who was born at Deerfield, N. J., in 1833. He was graduated at Lafayette College, Pa., in 1862. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Springdale, Ohio, in 1866.

6. Jerre Morrow Cochran, was born November 20, 1845, and became a journalist in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married in Wyoming, Ohio, to Carrie R. Rhodes.

7. Rebecca J. Cochran, was born November 3, 1847.

8. Nannie Cochran, was born December 3, 1849.

9. James Marion Cochran, was born December 21, 1851.

10. Louisa Deshler Cochran, was born August 20, 1853, and died April 12, 1854.

11. Llewellyn Cochran, was born May 20, 1855, and died December 22, 1859.

William R. Cochran, son of William and Rebecca (Morrow) Cochran, was born in Adams county, Pa., March 17, 1811. He became a lawyer in Butler county, Ohio. He was married February 7, 1849, to

Hannah Hill, a sister of the wife of his brother, James W. Cochran.

Issue :

1. James Brown Cochran.
2. Rebecca Jane Cochran, married ——— Lepler.
3. Morrow Cochran, a farmer in Butler county, Ohio.
4. James Beatty Cochran, a farmer near Wichita, Kan.

George Junkin, son of Joseph and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was born at New Kingston, Pa., November 1, 1790, and died in Philadelphia, May 20, 1868. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1813, and studied theology in the seminary of Dr. Mason, in New York City. He was ordained as an evangelist, June 29, 1818, by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1819, he received a call to Milton, Pa., which he accepted, and remained twelve years, notwithstanding, that he joined the Presbyterian body in 1822. In 1830, he took charge of the Manual Labor Academy at Germantown, and in 1832, became president of Lafayette College. In 1841, he was made president of Miami University, Ohio, but returned to Lafayette in 1844, and remained until 1848, when he became president of Washington College, Va., now Washington and Lee University. He was at the head of the college at the outbreak of the Civil War, when he resigned because a secession flag was hoisted over the institution, and returned to the North. He was eminent in the councils of the Presbyterian Church, and was the author of a number of theological works. He received the degree of D. D.

from his alma mater in 1833. Dr. Junkin was married June 1, 1819, to Julia Rush Miller, daughter of John and Margaret (Irvin) Miller. She died February 23, 1854.

Issue:

1. John Miller Junkin, was born July 21, 1821. He was a physician, and served as a surgeon in the Civil War. Dr. Junkin was married in 1852, to Julia Inlay, daughter of William Inlay, of Allentown, N. J.

2. Joseph Junkin, was born in 1823, and died April 3, 1849.

3. George Junkin, became a lawyer in Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Ebenezer Denny Junkin, was a teacher at Mount Holly, N. J., and Fredericksburg, Va., but afterwards studied for the ministry and was graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1854.

5. William Finney Junkin, was a Presbyterian pastor in Virginia.

6. Margaret Junkin, was married in 1857, to Colonel John P. L. Preston, of Lexington, Va., a professor in the Virginia Military Institute. Mrs. Preston is the distinguished southern writer, Margaret Preston.

7. Eleanor Junkin, was married August 4, 1853, to Thomas J. Jackson, the celebrated confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson.

8. ——— Junkin, was married in 1856, to Professor Junius F. Fishburn, who died March 26, 1858.

David N. Junkin, son of Joseph and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was born at Hope Mills, Mercer county, Pa., January 8, 1808, and died at Newcastle, Pa., April 22, 1880. He was graduated at Jefferson College, in 1831, and studied theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Greenwich, N. J., 1835-51;

the F Street Church, Washington, D. C., 1851-53; the church at Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1853-60; the North Church, Chicago, 1864-66; and the Newcastle, Pa., church, 1866-79. He was a chaplain in the United States Navy, 1860-64.

Mary Junkin, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was married to George Buchanan, who was born in York county, Pa., in 1782, and died at Steubenville, Ohio, October 14, 1855. He was graduated at Dickinson College, in 1805, and studied theology under Dr. Mason, in New York. He was ordained by the Monongahela Associate Reformed Presbytery, June 19, 1811, and installed pastor, at Steubenville, Yellow Creek and Hermon's Creek. He resigned Yellow Creek in 1812, and Hermon's Creek in 1838, remaining at Steubenville until his death.

Issue:

1. John Junkin Buchanan, was born January 24, 1817, and died July 27, 1853. He was graduated at Franklin College, Ohio, in 1837, and ordained by Monongahela Presbytery, November 3, 1842. He was pastor of Raccoon and Hanover, Beaver county, Pa., 1842-44, and of Mifflin, Allegheny county, Pa., 1846-49.

2. Joseph Buchanan, was born in 1820, and was educated at Franklin College, Ohio. He was licensed by Steubenville Presbytery, in 1843, but was not ordained until 1876. He was for many years principal of the high school at Steubenville.

Agnes Junkin, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was married (1), to the Rev. James Galloway, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., August 4, 1786, and died May 21, 1818. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.,

in 1805, and at the New York Seminary, under Dr. Mason. He was ordained pastor of Mercer, Shenango, and Mahoning by the Monongahela Presbytery, April 10, 1811. Mrs. Galloway was married (2), to Hugh Bingham, a native of Adams county, who settled at Mercer, Pa., early in the nineteenth century. He was prothonotary and county commissioner of Mercer county.

Issue by her first husband:

1. John Mason Galloway, was born at Mercer, Pa., January 8, 1813, and died at Clearfield, Pa., April 4, 1865. He was graduated at Jefferson College, in 1832, and studied theology at Princeton and Allegheny. He was ordained by the Lake Presbytery, May 23, 1837, and was pastor of Hermon's Creek, 1835-55, and of the Presbyterian congregation at Clearfield, Pa., 1857-64.

Issue by her second husband:

1. John Armor Bingham, was born at Mercer, Pa., January 21, 1815, and died at Cadiz, Ohio, March 19, 1900. He was a Representative in Congress, 1854-73, with the exception of one term, and was United States Minister to Japan, 1873-85. He was married to his cousin, Amanda Bingham, daughter of Judge Thomas and Lucinda (Stuart) Bingham, and had Lucinda Stuart, Emma, and Marie Scott.

2. Marian Bingham.

3. William Bingham, a Baptist minister.

4. Martha Bingham, was married to Stuart Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

McFARLAND

I

JOSEPH McFARLAND, the ancestor of the McFarland family, of Franklin county, Pa., was an early settler in Tinicum township, Bucks county, Pa., where he died about 1760. The name of his wife was Jean.

Issue:

1. John McFarland.
2. Joseph McFarland, was a member of the associated company of Tinicum township, Bucks county, commanded by Captain Nicholas Patterson, 1775.
3. Robert McFarland, of whom presently.
4. James McFarland.
5. Rachel McFarland.

II

ROBERT McFARLAND, son of Joseph and Jean McFarland, was born in Tinicum township, Bucks county, Pa., January 12, 1740, and died in Peters township, Franklin county, January 22, 1823. He was a member of Captain Nicholas Patterson's company of Tinicum township militia in 1775, and is recorded as taking the oath of allegiance to the state in Bucks county, August 28, 1777. A church certificate, granted to Robert and Jean McFarland, of Tinicum township, Bucks county, May 18, 1778, and signed by Alexander Mitchell, V. B. M., says he had lived in the congregation since infancy. He removed with his family to Cumberland, now Franklin county, in 1778, and lived in Peters township until his death. Mr. McFarland was married in 1770 to Jean Cochran, daughter of Stephen and Jane Cochran, of Fagg's Manor, Chester county, Pa. She was born February 10, 1743, and died April 2, 1827.

Issue:

1. Joseph McFarland, was born February 22, 1771, and died November 20, 1782.
2. Stephen McFarland, was married to Catharine Bard. (See "Descendants of Richard Bard.")
3. Prudence McFarland, was born April 17, 1774, and died December 2, 1804.
4. Robert C. McFarland, was born December 2, 1776, and died June 15, 1850. He was a prominent farmer in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa.

5. Ann McFarland, married Matthew Patton, of whom presently.

6. John McFarland, of whom presently.

7. Jane Cochran McFarland, married Thomas Bard. (See "Descendants of Richard Bard.")

8. Mary McFarland, married William Wilson, of whom presently.

III

ANN McFARLAND, daughter of Robert and Jean (Cochran) McFarland, was born April 8, 1779, and died April 26, 1816. She was married to Matthew Patton, son of James and Mary (Newell) Patton. He was born at old Fort Loudon, in Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., April 12, 1776, and died June 25, 1845. He was a successful business man and leading citizen. He raised a company of calvary during the War of 1812, but because of an order that the enlistment of men should be discontinued, the company was disbanded. He was for many years a justice of the peace for Peters township, and he was twice a director of the poor for Franklin county, 1818-20, and 1841-43. He was appointed an associate judge of Franklin county, October 9, 1830, and served until the appointment of Robert Smith, as his successor, in 1836. Judge Patton was a Presbyterian, but for convenience he became connected with the Reformed Church, at what is now the village of Fort Loudon. He was tall and slender, and on the Bench sat bolt upright, seldom changing his position.

Issue:

1. James Patton, of whom presently.
2. Robert McFarland Patton, was born June 4, 1806, and died August 29, 1811.
3. John Patton, was born January 23, 1808, and died July 8, 1813.

4. Jane Cochran Patton, was born May 8, 1810, and died August 19, 1810.

5. Mary Ann Patton, was born July 11, 1811, and died April 7, 1880. She was married to John Barnes, with whom she removed to Beloit, Wis.

Mr. Patton's grandfather, Matthew Patton, was the original settler on what became the site of Fort Loudon, built in 1756. His first house was burnt by the Indians in the first onslaught of the savages upon the Conococheague frontier. The logs were in place and the roof was on a new house when the site was taken for the fort late in the year. The new house was within the stockade, or inclosure, and was appraised and taken for the use of the garrison. The situation of the fort was at a bend of the Conococheague creek, south of the base of Mt. Parnell, and about two miles southeast of the present village of Fort Loudon. Relics of the Indian wars are occasionally picked up in the adjacent fields. Not a vestige of the old fort remains, although it is claimed that what looks like a ledge of rock near the present dwelling house is a part of the foundation of chimneys within the enclosure. On the bank of the creek is a fine spring that was probably within the stockade. It is said that some of the logs from the old fort were used in the erection of the rear part of the existing dwelling house. Matthew Patton died in 1777. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. Their children were James, Samuel, Robert, John, Matthew, Thomas, Sarah, and a daughter who married Isaac Wilson.

His father, James Patton, was born in Ireland, in 1734, and died at Fort Loudon, January 16, 1821. He was captain of the fourth company in Colonel Samuel Culbertson's battalion of Cumberland County Associators,

1777-80. He was married to Mary Newell, daughter of Robert Newell, who was born in 1736, and died June 7, 1806. Their children were Robert, James, Matthew, Margaret (Mrs. White), Rebecca, Mary (Mrs. McKins-try), Elizabeth (Mrs. McCall), and Grizzel.

After Mrs. Patton's death, Mr. Patton married (2), Susan Seaburn. She was born in 1800, and died October 1, 1863. Their children were Elias, Andrew J., and Rebecca Margaret.

John McFarland, son of Robert and Jean (Cochran) McFarland, was born February 27, 1782, and died December 18, 1856. He was a prominent farmer and leading citizen of Peters township, Franklin county, Pa. He was active in military affairs, and held the rank of captain in the Franklin county militia. Captain McFarland was married November 11, 1812, to Eliza Parker, daughter of Major Robert and Mary (Smith) Parker. She was born in 1790, and died January 27, 1845.

Issue:

1. Jane Cochran McFarland, married William H. McDowell, of whom presently.
2. Robert Parker McFarland, of whom presently.
3. John Franklin McFarland, was born in 1816, and died in California.
4. Mary Smith McFarland, married Charles Gillespie Lowe, of whom presently.
5. Ann Patton McFarland, was married June 11, 1845, to Leonard C. Jordan.
6. Elizabeth Porter McFarland, was born February 20, 1822, and died unmarried, January 3, 1854.
7. Thomas Bard McFarland, of whom presently.

Mary McFarland, daughter of Robert and Jean (Cochran) McFarland, was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 8, 1786, and died in Ohio, September 27, 1837. She was married April 5, 1815, to William Wilson, son of John and Ann (Campbell) Wilson. She was his second wife. He was born in Peters township, Franklin county, Pa., March 13, 1785, and died at College Hill, Ohio, July 29, 1864. He was a farmer in Peters township until 1824, when he removed to Ohio, where the rest of his life was spent.

Issue:

1. John Wilson, was born March 30, 1816. He went to California about 1850. He was married to Susan Carman, and had one son, William Ashley Wilson.

2. Jane Cochran Wilson, was born June 19, 1818, and died March 13, 1896. She was married to Amos Worthington.

3. Prudence Ann Wilson, was born September 16, 1821, and died August 17, 1836.

4. Mary Smith Wilson, was born June, 30, 1823, and died January 6, 1905.

5. William Wilson, was born August 17, 1825. He was married in Mississippi and had one son, William Wilson.

6. Robert McFarland Wilson, was born August 15, 1828. He went to Mississippi before the Civil War and served in the Confederate army.

For Mr. Wilson's children by his first wife, Martha Bard, see "Descendants of Richard Bard."

IV

JAMES PATTON, son of Matthew and Ann (McFarland) Patton, was born at Fort Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., July 11, 1804, and died at Carlisle, Pa., August 6, 1880. In 1827, he was chosen major of the first battalion, 118th regiment, Pennsylvania militia. He was appointed collector of canal and railroad tolls, at Columbia, by Governor Porter, in 1839. He was active in promoting the transportation system of the state, which resulted in the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Major Patton was married to Harriet Scott, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Douglass) Scott. She died at Dixon, Ill., April 17, 1877.

Issue:

1. Rebecca Scott Patton, died October 17, 1850.

Mrs. Patton's father, Thomas Scott, died in 1834, at Loudon, a village at the base of the Cove mountain, in Franklin county, Pa. The village is on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, which, in his day, was part of the great highway between Pittsburgh and the East. He kept the Eagle Hotel, a much-frequented hostelry, especially by wagoners, when Conestoga wagons were the only means of transportation over the mountains. He was married to Rebecca Douglass, daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Agnew) Douglass, of the Great Cove, in what is now Fulton county, Pa. Their children were Mary, James D., Harriet, Sarah Ann, Eliza Jane, Alexander W., Margaretta, Thomas

Alexander, William P., and Rebecca Douglass. Mrs. Patton's brother, Thomas A. Scott, was assistant secretary of war, and president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Jane Cochran McFarland, daughter of John and Eliza (Parker) McFarland, was born June 29, 1813, and died March 20, 1893. She was married December 27, 1837, to William Henry McDowell, son of Thomas and Mary C. (Davidson) McDowell. He was born at the base of Mt. Parnell, in Franklin county, Pa., February 6, 1813, and died in Chambersburg, Pa., January 3, 1900. He was a farmer in early life, but failing health induced him to remove to Chambersburg in 1856. He was prothonotary of Franklin county, 1868-69.

Issue:

1. Mary Davidson McDowell, was born December 10, 1838, and died January 16, 1849.

2. Eliza Parker McDowell, was born February 3, 1841, and died unmarried, August 23, 1892.

3. Thomas Hugh McDowell, was born January 13, 1843; lives in the West.

4. John McFarland McDowell, was born August 1, 1845. He was admitted to the Franklin County Bar and practices his profession in Chambersburg, Pa. He was elected prothonotary, of Franklin county, in 1879, and served one term. In 1903, he accepted the position of United States Commissioner, at Nome, Alaska, which he resigned in 1906. He was married January 15, 1880, to Clara E. Clendenin, daughter of Judge John Clendenin, of Hogestown, Pa. Their children are Jane, John Clendenin and Milton G.

5. Henry C. McDowell, was born February 3, 1848; lives in the West.

6. Franklin McDowell, was born May 2, 1850, and died September 7, 1850.

7. Robert McDowell, was born May 2, 1850, and died January 3, 1851.

8. Annie Catharine McDowell, was born July 1, 1852; lives in Chambersburg, Pa.

9. Edward Campbell McDowell, was born October 13, 1855, and died young.

Mr. McDowell was a grandson of William McDowell, who settled at the base of Mt. Parnell, in 1735.

Robert Parker McFarland, son of John and Eliza (Parker) McFarland, was born in Franklin county, Pa., October 29, 1814, and died May 26, 1899. He lived all his life on the farm on which he was born, the old McFarland homestead, near Mercersburg. He was an intelligent farmer and leading citizen of the county, but never aspired to public office. His reading was extensive and he was especially well versed in the writings of Shakspeare. He was a frequent contributor to the county papers and was a forceful writer on questions of political reform. For half a century he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Mercersburg. Mr. McFarland was married to Ellen J. Robison, a sister of the Hon. David F. Robison, member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Issue:

1. Anna Fullerton McFarland, was born December 21, 1844. She was married to Arthur Stabler.

2. John Davidson McFarland, was born October 22, 1846.

3. Virginia Martha McFarland, was born November 14, 1848. She was married to Benjamin J. Jordan.

4. Eliza Parker McFarland, was born September 17, 1850.

5. Mary Louisa McFarland, was born February 28, 1852.
6. Alice Robison McFarland, was born April 4, 1854.
7. Robert Robison McFarland, was born March 24, 1857.
8. Thomas Franklin McFarland, was born April 8, 1859.
9. David Fullerton McFarland, was born June 29, 1860.

Mary Smith McFarland, daughter of John and Eliza (Parker) McFarland, was born June 16, 1818, and died January 12, 1861. She was married October 20, 1847, to Charles Gillespie Lowe, son of James and Elizabeth (Gillespie) Lowe. He was born near Fort Loudon, September 27, 1821, and died January 6, 1878. He was a prominent citizen of Mercersburg, Pa.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Gillespie Lowe, was born October 13, 1848. She was married January 24, 1878, to Charles Henry Fallon, who was born April 7, 1856, and had Anna Margaret, born January 15, 1879; Elias Edgar, born November 20, 1881, and Mary Lowe.

2. Alice Parker Lowe, was born February 1, 1853. She was married December 17, 1873, to John Calvin Rummel, who was born March 4, 1848, and had Charles Lowe, born August 4, 1875, and Mary C., born May 11, 1877.

3. Frank Overton Lowe, was born January 12, 1856, and died June 28, 1858.

Thomas Bard McFarland, son of John and Eliza (Parker) McFarland, was born on the old McFarland homestead, near Mercersburg, Pa., April 19, 1828. He was graduated from Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1846. Shortly afterwards he began the study of law with his cousin, Robert M. Bard, in Chambersburg, Pa. He was admitted to the Bar, in October.

1849, by the celebrated Jeremiah S. Black, who was then the presiding judge of the judicial district which included Franklin county. He did not, however, practice his profession in Pennsylvania, but immediately made preparations to go to California, where he arrived in September, 1850, having crossed the plains. He followed the vocation of a miner for about three years, but did not meet with much success. In the winter of 1853-54, he began the practice of his profession at Nevada City, Nevada county, Cal., and continued in active practice there until 1861, when he was elected judge of the District Court. He had previously served as a member of the State Legislature from Nevada county, in 1856. He was elected and served a second term as district judge, at the end of which time he removed to Sacramento City, Cal., and there practiced about twelve years. During that time he served a term as Register of the United States Land Office, and was appointed to a second term, but shortly after resigned. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention that met in 1879, and framed the present State Constitution. In 1882, Judge McFarland was appointed to fill a two years' vacancy on the Bench of the Superior Court, of Sacramento county, by Governor George C. Perkins, now United States Senator from California. In 1884, he was elected for the full term of six years as judge of the Superior Court, but in 1886, he was elected to a twelve-year term as justice of the Supreme Court, of California. He served out that term and was re-elected to a second term, which he is now filling. Altogether, Justice McFarland has been on the

Bench a period of over thirty-three years. He was originally a member of the old-time Whig party, but since the election of Lincoln, in 1860, he has been an ardent Republican.

Justice McFarland was married at Nevada City, in 1861, to Susie Briggs, a native of Cortlandt county, N. Y.

Issue :

1. Jennie H. McFarland, lives in San Francisco, Cal.

PARKER

THE Parker families of the United States are of English or Anglo-Irish origin. Abraham Parker, the first of the name in America, came from Wiltshire, Eng., to Woburn, Mass., where he was married to Rose Whitlock, November 18, 1644. He had two brothers, James and Joseph, who were prominent in the history of Groton, Mass. John Parker settled at Weston, Mass., in 1650. The Parkers of Rahway, N. J., are descended from another Joseph Parker, who died at Shrewsbury, Conn., in 1684. The Parker family of West Chester, Pa., comes from Jonas Parker, of Mickleton, Eng., whose grandson, John Parker, emigrated to Philadelphia with the Quaker exodus of 1684. John Parker, the Friend, was born at Raven Royd, Yorkshire, Eng., May 24, 1664, and died at Philadelphia, March 7, 1717. His son, Abraham Parker, became the ancestor of the Parker family of Chester county. Contemporary with Abraham Parker were three brothers, William, Archibald and James Parker, whose family history is related in this chapter.

WILLIAM PARKER, the ancestor of the Parker family of Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Pa., died in April, 1757. His history has been lost to his posterity. In his will, which was dated April 18, 1757, and proved April 30, 1757, besides his wife and children, he named two brothers, Archibald and James Parker. Mr. Parker was married at Abington Presbyterian Church, May 26, 1748, to Elizabeth Todd, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd. She was born in 1730, and died May 21, 1790.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Parker, married General Andrew Porter, of whom presently.

2. Alexander Parker, died in Kentucky. He was enrolled in the Warrington company, Bucks county militia, in 1775. After the Revolution he removed to Kentucky, and was one of the original trustees of Transylvania University. He was married to Elizabeth McCalmont, and had a son, William, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

3. Robert Parker, of whom presently.

Mrs. Parker's father, Robert Todd, was a son of John Todd, of County Armagh, Ireland. He was born in 1697, and died near The Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., in 1775. He emigrated to America with his brother, Andrew Todd. He was twice married. The name of his first wife according to tradition was ——— Smith. He was married (2), to Isabella Hamilton. By the first marriage, there were two sons, John and David,

and by his second wife he had nine children: Elizabeth, wife of William Parker; Robert; William; Mary, married James Parker; Sarah, married John Finley; Rebecca, married Robert Major; Samuel; Levi and Andrew.

Mrs. Parker was married (2), to Arthur McFarland, son of James McFarland. He was born in 1720, and died July 20, 1780. By this marriage she had four children: Margaret, married Stephen Porter; Mary, married David Todd; John and James.

Archibald Parker, brother of the preceding, whose history has not been ascertained.

James Parker, brother of the preceding, was first lieutenant in Captain William Nelson's company, of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Curry's battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, in 1780. He went to Kentucky in 1784, where he died. He was married to Mary Todd, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd.

Issue:

1. Robert Porter Parker, of whom presently.

2. John Parker, died in Kentucky. He represented Fayette county in the Kentucky Legislature, in 1795-'98-'08-'16-'17-'19. He was married to his cousin, Isabella Todd, daughter of Robert and Elinor (McFarland) Todd, and had two sons, Robert and John, and five daughters, Margaret, married David Bryan; Elizabeth, married William Edge; Mary, married Joseph Craig; Nellie, married William L. Todd; and Nancy, married William Bowman.

3. Elizabeth Parker, died at Walnut Hills, near Lexington, Ky. She was married to Jacob Todhunter, of the Chester county family of that name. She had one son, Parker E. Todhunter.

4. Isabella Parker, was married to William Bodley, son of Thomas and Eliza Bodley, of County Donegal, Ireland. He was born in 1747, and died December 4, 1780. He was a captain and major in the Chester county militia in the Revolution. His death was due to exposure while in the service. Their children were James, Thomas, John, William and Elizabeth.

5. Mary Parker, died at Lexington, Ky., in 1840. She was married to Robert McGowan, a native of Ireland, who died at Lexington in 1808. They had six sons, Stewart, David, Robert, James M., Thomas B. and Joseph.

6. Jean Parker, was married to ——— Alexander, and had Isabella, Mary and Margaret.

ELIZABETH PARKER, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Todd) Parker, was born August 23, 1751, and died May 15, 1821. She was married May 20, 1777, to Captain Andrew Porter, son of Robert Porter, an early settler in Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pa. She was his second wife. He was born September 24, 1743, and died at Harrisburg, Pa., November 16, 1813. As a youth he studied mathematics under Patrick Mennon, an Irish schoolmaster in the neighborhood of his father's farm. He began teaching in the country, but upon the advice of David Rittenhouse, the famous astronomer, he removed to Philadelphia and opened a mathematical school, and conducted it with success for a number of years. The accounts of Mr. Porter's entry upon his Revolutionary career are conflicting. According to a sketch in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History* (Vol. IV, p. 263), he was commissioned by Congress, June 19, 1776, a captain of marines on the frigate *Effingham*. The *Effingham* was an armed boat of the Pennsylvania Navy, but the name of Captain Porter does not appear on the muster rolls. In Heitman's "Historical Register" his record is given as lieutenant of the 4th Maryland Battalion of the "Flying Camp," from June to December, 1776. This is probably correct, as his record is a continuous one afterward. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of the 5th Regiment, Maryland Line, December 10, 1776,

and captain in the 2d Continental Artillery, Colonel Lamb, January 1, 1777. He was transferred to the 4th Continental Artillery, Colonel Proctor, January 1, 1781, with which he served until the close of the war. He was promoted to be major, April 17, 1781, and lieutenant-colonel commandant, January 1, 1782. Captain Porter was in command of a battery at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. At Brandywine he was commended on the field by General Washington for gallant conduct in that action. In 1779, he served in General James Clinton's brigade, in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. When it was determined to invest Yorktown, Colonel Porter was directed to take charge of the laboratory at Philadelphia, where the ammunition for the siege was prepared. He accepted with reluctance, because of his earnest wish for service in the field.

After the Revolution Colonel Porter was offered the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, but he declined it and retired to a farm that he had purchased in Montgomery county. He served as a commissioner in behalf of Pennsylvania for running the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Pennsylvania and what is now Ohio, 1783-87. He left an interesting journal of his share in the work, which was printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. IV, pp. 268-80. In 1800, he was appointed with General Irvine and J. Evans Boude to settle the controversies of the Pennsylvania claimants in the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, but he resigned in the spring of 1801. He

was also appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Second Division P. M., in 1800, and he succeeded General Peter Muhlenberg as major-general of the division. In April, 1809, he was appointed by Governor Snyder, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and filled this office until his death. At the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, General Porter was offered a commission as brigadier-general in the United States Army, but he declined it because of his advanced years.

Issue:

1. Charlotte Porter, was born February 1, 1778. She was married to Robert Brooke, of Virginia, afterward of Philadelphia. He was born February 22, 1770, and died November 4, 1821. Their children were Andrew Parker, Elizabeth Mary, Caroline A., married C. N. Bridges; William P.; Robert M.; Eliza Parker, married Rev. A. Heberton; Stephen H.; Pierce Butler; Charles Wallace; and Charlotte M., married Francis McCullough.

2. Anna Maria Porter, was born January 1, 1781, and died April, 1781.

3. Alexander Parker Porter, was born May 8, 1782, and died August, 1782.

4. John Ewing Porter, was born May 11, 1784, and died unmarried at Plymouth, N. C., November 14, 1819. He studied law with his brother Robert, and began practice in Chester and Montgomery counties. In consequence of a sharp letter from his father, disapproving of the way in which a matrimonial engagement was broken, he abandoned his practice, and changing his name to Parker, he removed to North Carolina, where he became a physician.

5. Harriet Porter, was born October 19, 1786. She was married to Colonel Thomas McKeen, president of the Easton

Bank. She was his second wife. He was born June 26, 1763, and died November 25, 1858.

6. David Rittenhouse Porter, of whom presently.
7. George Bryan Porter, of whom presently.
8. James Madison Porter, of whom presently.

General Porter's father, Robert Porter, was born on the Isle of Bert, near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1699, and died July 14, 1770. He emigrated to Londonderry, N. H., in 1720, but soon afterward removed to Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pa., where he purchased a farm about four miles from Norristown. He was a ruling elder of Norristown Presbyterian Church as early as 1741. He reared a family of nine sons and five daughters.

General Porter was married (1), March 10, 1767, to Elizabeth McDowell, who died April 9, 1773. They had five children: Robert, president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of Robert P. Parker; Mary, married her cousin, Robert Porter; Andrew and William.

Robert Parker, son of William and Elizabeth (Todd) Parker, was born in 1754, and died at Mercersburg, Pa., May 1, 1799. He entered the service of the United States from Philadelphia, April 28, 1777, as second lieutenant in the 2d Continental Artillery, Colonel John Lamb, in which his brother-in-law, Andrew Porter, was a captain. He was promoted to first lieutenant, January 1, 1781, and transferred to the 4th Continental Artillery—the Pennsylvania regiment—Colonel Thomas Proctor; he was made captain lieutenant to succeed Thomas Story, October 4, 1782. He served until June, 1783.

Lieutenant Parker was with his battery at the

battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777; in the battle of Monmouth, in 1778; with General James Clinton's brigade in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, in 1779; and in the siege of Yorktown, 1781. He was with the Southern army, 1782-83. While the army was at Valley Forge Lieutenant Parker was one of a number of officers sent to Carlisle, Pa., by the Board of War to learn the art of fixing ammunition. "As you are sent to obtain a perfect knowledge of the business," General Gates, President of the Board, wrote April 28, 1778, "not only on your own account, but to promulgate it through the States, the Board make no doubt of your diligently and manfully applying yourselves to the task you have undertaken. We have too good an opinion of you all to suppose that it will be necessary to impress this sentiment upon you; because should there be any who are negligent, or averse to being taught, the Board are satisfied, as men regarding the interest of your country, you would return to your other duty, and put some other person in a situation so desirable as that you are now in. The time you have been at Carlisle has been one argument with the Board, added to their anxiety to have the laboratory art more generally known, and we shall be happy to hear on your return to camp, and we have no doubt we shall, that the knowledge you have gained at Carlisle is equal to the expectation formed when the measure of sending you there was adopted." The letter of General Gates was addressed to Captains Craig and Proctor, Captain Lieutenant Parker and Lieutenants Cooper and Parker, Carlisle. At

that time there were only two Parkers in the Continental Artillery, Captain Phineas Parker, of Baldwin's Artillery Artificer Regiment, and Lieutenant Robert Parker, of the 2d Continental Artillery. It thus appears that both of them were chosen for this important service. Lieutenant Parker's stay at Carlisle was probably his first visit to the Cumberland Valley, in which he made his home after the Revolution. He kept a Journal of the Sullivan Expedition that has been preserved, and was printed in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History for October, 1902, and January, 1903.

When General Lafayette visited America, in 1824, James Madison Porter, the youngest son of General Andrew Porter, was presented to him soon after his arrival in New York. "Porter," said the French hero, "I remember that name; are you any relation of Captain Porter, whom I met at the Brandywine." "A son," young Porter answered. "I bless you for your father's sake," Lafayette said. "He was a brave man. He had with him there a young man, a relative I think, whose name I have forgotten. They fought very nearly together." "Was it Parker?" Madison Porter asked. "That was the name." "He was my mother's brother." "Ah, indeed," the Marquis, said; "they were good soldiers, and very kind to me when I was wounded." Captain Parker was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Captain Parker was appointed collector of excise for Franklin county by the Supreme Executive Council, November 17, 1787. He built for himself, in the village of Mercersburg, a fine mansion for that

period, which is still standing. In the east wall is a tablet containing his initials, R. P., almost obliterated by exposure to the elements.

Captain Parker was married May 10, 1787, to Mary Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Smith) Smith. She was born in 1764, and died at Mercersburg, Pa., December 1, 1848.

Issue:

1. Eliza Parker, married John McFarland. (See McFarland Family, *ante*.)

2. Mary Smith Parker, married Dr. Peter W. Little. (See Little Family, *post*.)

Robert Porter Parker, son of James and Mary (Todd) Parker, died in March, 1800. He settled in Kentucky, where he died in the prime of life. He was married March 16, 1789, to Elizabeth Porter, daughter of General Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Porter. She was born September 27, 1769, and died at Lexington, Ky., in 1851.

Issue:

1. Mary Ann Parker, was married to John C. Richardson, and had five children: Jane, married Minor O'Bannon; John C., was a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and was married to Betty Lionburger; Sarah, married John Fey; Elizabeth, married June, 1844, Dr. John B. Alexander, a physician at Shelbyville, Ky., and Lafayette county, Mo.; and Robert Parker, married ——— Leonard.

2. Ann Eliza Parker, married Robert Smith Todd, of whom presently.

3. James Porter Parker, removed to Port Gibson, Miss., where he died. He was married to Mary Milligan, and had Martha, Robert, William, John, Mary and James.

4. Andrew William Parker, was married to Camille Brasher, and had one daughter, Camille, married William D. Irvine.

5. John Todd Parker, was a physician at Shelbyville and afterward at Newport, Ky. He was married to Jane Logan Allen, daughter of Colonel John and Jane (Logan) Allen, and granddaughter of General Benjamin Logan. They had six children: Elizabeth Jane, married Samuel Boyd; Anna Maria, married William M. Dickson; Robert Henry; Mary Eliza, married John J. Dickson; John Allen, and James Porter.

6. Robert Parker, died unmarried at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, son of General Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, was born October 31, 1788, and died at Harrisburg, Pa., August 6, 1867. He studied law, but never practiced because of feeble health in his early life. As a young man he served as a clerk in the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, under his father, and later settled in Huntingdon county, where he was a clerk at, and afterward manager of Barree Forge. His first venture in the manufacture of iron was disastrous and his firm failed in 1819. Mr. Porter was active in politics from his youth. The first office that he held was county auditor of Huntingdon county, to which he was elected in 1815. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1819-21, and 1822-23; prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Huntingdon county, 1823-36; register and recorder, 1827-36; state senator, 1837-39, and Governor of Pennsylvania, 1839-45. After retiring from the gubernatorial office he again engaged in the manufacture of iron, and he built the first anthracite furnace erected at Harrisburg.

Governor Porter was married September 28, 1820, to Josephine McDermott, daughter of William McDermott, a native of Scotland, who engaged in the manufacture of steel by a new process in Huntingdon county. Mrs. Porter acted as her husband's clerk while he filled the courthouse offices at Hunt-

ington and many of the wills and deeds in the Huntingdon county records are in her handwriting.

Issue:

1. William Augustus Porter, was born May 24, 1821, and died June 28, 1886. He was a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by appointment in 1858, and in 1874 he became judge of the Court of Alabama Claims at Washington, D. C. He wrote a life of Chief Justice John B. Gibson.

2. Andrew Porter, deceased.

3. George W. Porter, was born March 9, 1825. He was a physician at Harrisburg, Pa., where he was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, in 1857. He was married in 1854 to Emily Reily, daughter of Dr. Luther and Rebecca (Orth) Reily, of Harrisburg. She died September 1, 1889. His children were George W., Rebecca R., Caroline Reily, Josephine, Emma and Elizabeth Reily.

4. Henry Porter.

5. Elizabeth Porter, was married to James M. Wheeler, of New Jersey.

6. Horace Porter, of whom presently.

George Bryan Porter, son of General Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, was born February 9, 1791, and died at Detroit, Mich., July 18, 1834. He was graduated at the Law School at Litchfield, Conn., and admitted to the Lancaster County Bar in 1813. He became a leading lawyer, and was an active Democratic politician. He was appointed prothonotary of Lancaster county in 1818, and became adjutant general of the state in 1824. In that year he made the address of welcome at Lancaster to Lafayette. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lancaster county in 1827.

In 1832 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, a position that he occupied at the time of his death.

Issue:

1. Andrew Porter, was born July 10, 1820, and died in Paris, France, January 3, 1872. He served in the Mexican War as first lieutenant of Mounted Rifles, U. S. A., and was promoted to be captain, May 15, 1847. He received the brevet rank of major for meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Chapultepec. The outbreak of the Civil War found him colonel of the 16th Infantry, U. S. A., and he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run and when General Hunter was wounded took command of the division. He was provost marshal of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-62, and of Washington, D. C., 1862-64. He was married (1), to Margaret Falconer Biddle, daughter of Major John Biddle, of Detroit, Mich., and (2), to Eliza Bradish. By his first wife he had one son, John Biddle Porter.

2. Sarah Louise Porter, was married to Oliver Phelps, son of Judge Oliver Phelps, of western New York. She had one son, Oliver, who married his cousin, Sarah Humes Porter Shissler.

3. Rosa Porter, was married to Lewis Shissler, a lawyer at Galena, Ill. She had one daughter, Sarah Humes Porter.

4. Lafayette Porter.

5. Humes Porter.

James Madison Porter, son of General Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, was born January 6, 1793, and died November 11, 1862. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar, April 24, 1813. In 1818 he settled at Easton, where he practiced his profession with great success for more than forty

years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1838, and came within one vote of being president of that body. He was afterward President Judge of the judicial district comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. He was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Tyler, 1843-44, but in consequence of the bitter feeling against Tyler's administration, his nomination was rejected by the Senate. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, Easton, and was president of its board of trustees for a quarter of a century. Mr. Porter was married to Eliza Michler, daughter of Peter Michler, of Easton, Pa.

Issue;

1. Elizabeth Parker Porter.
2. Harriet P. Porter.
3. Anna M. Porter, deceased.
4. Mary S. Porter, married ——— Davis.
5. James M. Porter.

6. Andrew Parker Porter, died August 15, 1866. He was graduated at the military academy, at West Point, in 1856, and served through the Civil War. He received the rank of brevet major, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service.

7. Emma W. Porter, married Isaac K. Grier.

Ann Eliza Parker, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Porter) Parker, was married to Robert Smith Todd, son of General Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd. He was born February 25, 1791, and died July 16, 1849. He was for many years clerk of the Kentucky house of representatives, and president of the branch bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, from its establish-

ment, in 1834, until his death. He was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives in 1841, 1842 and 1844, and of the state senate, 1845-49. He was a candidate for reelection to the Senate at the time of his death. No man, of his time, occupied a higher place in the social and political life of his state, or in the esteem of the business community.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Parker Todd, was born November, 1813, and died February, 1888. She was married February 16, 1832, to Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of Ninian and Elvira (Lane) Edwards. He was an eminent lawyer in Illinois. Their children were Julian Cook, Albert S., Georgia, Elizabeth E., and Charles.

2. Frances J. Todd, was born in 1817. She was married May 11, 1839, to William Smith Wallace, son of John and Lydia (Smith) Wallace, of Lancaster county, Pa. He was a physician, at Springfield, Ill. In 1861, he was appointed a paymaster, U. S. A., by his brother-in-law, President Lincoln, and served until the close of the war. Their children were Elizabeth, Mary F., William F., Frances, Edward D., and Charles E.

3. Mary Todd, was born December 12, 1818, and died at Springfield, Ill., July 16, 1882. She was married November 4, 1842, to Abraham Lincoln, son of Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. He was the sixteenth President of the United States. Their children were Robert Todd, William Wallace and Thomas.

4. Ann Maria Todd, was married October 26, 1846, to C. M. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., and had Clara, Edward, Allan, and Minnie.

5. Levi Todd, died in 1865. He was married in 1845, to Louisa Serles, and had Robert, Ellen, Louisa, and Susan.

6. George Rogers Clarke Todd, became a physician and served as a surgeon in the confederate army.

Mr. Todd was married (2), to Elizabeth Humphreys, daughter of Dr. Alexander Humphreys, of Staunton, Va. She died February 8, 1874. Their children were Margaret, married Charles B. Kellogg; Samuel Briggs; David Humphreys; Martha K., married C. B. White; Emilie, married General Ben Hardin Helm; Alexander B.; Elodie, married H. N. R. Dawson; and Catharine Bodley, married W. W. Herr.

IV

HORACE PORTER, son of David R. and Josephine (McDermott) Porter, was born at Huntingdon, Pa., April 15, 1837. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, at Harvard, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in 1860. After serving as an instructor in artillery, at the academy, he was ordered to duty with the army, at the beginning of the Civil War, as Chief of Artillery. He had charge of the batteries at the capture of Fort Pulaski, and was wounded in the first attempt to capture Charleston. He served on the staff of General Rosecrans. He went through the Chickamauga campaign with the Army of the Cumberland. When General Grant came east, Porter came with him as an aid-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was with the Army of the Potomac in the campaign of 1864-65, from the Wilderness to Appomattox. He was brevetted to be captain, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Fort Pulaski, major at the Wilderness, and lieutenant-colonel at Newmarket Heights. For services during the war, he was made colonel and brigadier-general. After the war he made a series of tours, by General Grant's direction, through the south and on the Pacific coast. General Porter resigned from the army in 1873. He was Assistant Secretary of War, while Grant was Secretary of the Interior, in the cabinet of President Johnson, and

was secretary to the President, during the first administration of General Grant. After leaving the army, General Porter became interested in railroad enterprises. He was manager of the Pullman Palace Car Company, in New York, and the first president of the Lake Shore Railroad. He was appointed Ambassador to France, by President McKinley, in 1897, a position in which he greatly distinguished himself. He is now a member of The Hague Peace Congress.

General Porter is noted as a witty after-dinner speaker and for a man of affairs he has been a prolific writer. As early as 1866, he published "West Point Life," and in later years he has contributed many important and valuable articles to the leading magazines. Among these, his accounts of General Grant's brilliant campaign from the Wilderness to Appomattox are especially noteworthy.

SMITH

THE SMITHS were of Scotch origin, but settled in Irêland at the Plantation of Ulster. It is said that the family name was McDonald. The ancestor of the Smith family of Chester county, Pa., who was a farmer and blacksmith in Ireland, was the McDonald who adopted Smith as a surname. When King William III was on his way to Boyne water, his horse cast a shoe. McDonald, who lived in the neighborhood, replaced the shoe and thus enabled King William to reach the Boyne in time to assume command of his left wing and rout the army of King James. Because of this timely aid to his sovereign McDonald "the Smith" became Smith.

ROBERT SMITH, son of McDonald "the Smith," was born near the waters of the Boyne, Ireland, and died at New London, Chester county, Pa., October, 1748. He emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1720. The name of his wife was Jean. After his death, his widow removed to Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., with her children.

Issue:

1. Jonathan Smith, died at Amboy, N. J., October 30, 1776. He was a ruling elder of the Upper West Conoccheague Presbyterian Church from December 19, 1767, until his death. He served with the "Flying Camp," probably with Colonel Allison's regiment, in 1776, and died in the service. His wife Jean died December, 1783; they had no children.

2. James Smith, of whom presently.

3. Robert Smith, of whom presently.

4. Mary Smith, married William Smith, of whom presently.

5. Jean Smith, was married June, 1761, to James McDowell, son of William and Mary McDowell, early settlers at the base of Mt. Parnell. He was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1728, and died February 5, 1811. He was an associate judge of Franklin county, 1791-1811. Their children were Robert, James, William Smith, James, Mary, married Thomas Campbell; Annabelle, married John Johnston; Jean, married (1), Isaac Bard, and (2), John Findlay; Sarah, married Daniel McLene; and Margaret.

James Smith, brother of the preceding, was born in Ireland, and died in Antrim township, Cumber-

land. now Franklin county, Pa.. May, 1765. He was an early settler in the Conococheague Valley. His will was dated May 12, 1764, and proved at Carlisle, June 10, 1765. The name of his wife was Jennet.

Issue:

1. Margaret Smith, was married to Andrew Robison, a farmer of Antrim township, who died in 1794-95. Their children were Robert, Andrew, James, Margaret, Mary, Esther, Rebeckah and Jennet.

2. Jean Smith, died unmarried in 1797.

3. John Smith, was married and had a son James.

4. William Smith, of whom presently.

5. Robert Smith, of whom presently.

6. Abraham Smith, of whom presently.

JAMES SMITH, son of Robert and Jean Smith, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1737, and died in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1812. He was one of the first captives of the French and Indian War in 1755. The story of his captivity, written by himself for Loudon's "Narratives," has been reprinted in "Border Life" and in part in "Our Western Border." It is by far the best account of the daily life of the American Indian ever written and earned for its author the name of "the untutored Defoe." His style was remarkable for quaintness, simplicity and directness, and his narrative was replete with the results of acute observation and illuminated by flashes of vivid description. He escaped from his captors in 1760, and returned to Conococheague after an absence of nearly five years. Soon after his return he organized a company of Indian fighters, who were dressed in the Indian fashion and trained according to Indian methods. To these men was given the name of the "Black Boys," because they painted their faces in the Indian colors, red and black. This company did excellent service in the defense of the frontier. Later he turned his company over to his lieutenant, and in 1764, received a lieutenant's commission and went out with Bouquet's expedition on the Muskingum. In 1765, when the Indian traders were carrying arms and ammunition to the western savages, who were then threatening hostilities, Captain

Smith determined to prevent the trade. Hastily gathering a number of his old "Black Boys," he met the traders at Sideling Hill, and after routing them, destroyed their goods. Another exploit of his at this time was a siege of the English garrison at Fort Loudon, which he brought to terms. He subsequently surprised Fort Bedford and released some of his "Black Boys" who were prisoners in the fort. In 1769, he was tried on a charge of murder at Carlisle, but it was shown that he could not possibly have fired the fatal shot, and he was acquitted. After his acquittal he removed to Bedford county, now Westmoreland, and was captain of a ranging company in Dunmore's War in 1774. He was active in the Westmoreland county militia in 1775-76, and became major of the second battalion, Westmoreland County Associators. Major Smith was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1776, and of the Assembly, 1776-77. While he was in the Assembly, he organized a scouting party, and went in aid of General Washington's army in the Jerseys. After the Revolution, he removed to Kentucky, where he served as a member of the Legislature. Colonel Smith was twice married. His first wife was Anna Wilson, and his second wife, Mary Rogers.

Issue:

1. Rebecca Smith.
2. Elizabeth Smith.
3. Robert Smith, had a son, J. M., a Presbyterian minister.
4. William Smith.
5. James Smith, was married to Mary ———, and had John, Samuel and William.

6. Jonathan Smith.

7. Jane Smith.

Robert Smith, son of Robert and Jean Smith, was born in Chester county, Pa. In 1769, soon after the rescue of the prisoners at Fort Bedford by Capt. James Smith and eighteen of his "Black Boys," Mr. Smith, in company with his brother, Captain James, and brother-in-law, James McDowell, started for the Youghigheny to survey some lands they had there. Robert Smith and McDowell entered the town of Bedford to have a horse shod. There they were arrested by Sheriff Holmes of Cumberland county, and held in confinement for some time, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Fort Bedford affair. He was married to Grizzel Newell, daughter of William Newell.

Issue:

1. James Smith, was married and had a son, Charles K., whose children were Marcella and Ellen A.

2. Margaret Smith, was married October 30, 1782, to James Culbertson.

3. Mary Smith, was baptized June 24, 1770. She was married to William Irwin.

William Smith, son of James and Jennet Smith, was born in Chester county, Pa., and died at Mercersburg, Pa., March 27, 1775. As a young man, he came to the Conococheague Valley, and as early as 1748, was lieutenant of Capt. Richard O'Caine's company, in Col. Benjamin Chambers' regiment. He removed to the neighborhood of Mercersburg soon after 1751. The site of the moun-

tain town, afterward known as Smith's or Smith's-Town, was then a frontier trading-post. The first settler was James Black, who built a mill there, and gave the incipient village the name of Black's-Town. Black's name is not on the list of taxables for 1751, but it may be assumed that Ann Black, who was a taxable, was his widow. Within a year or two the mill and trading-post had passed into the possession of Smith, who soon became the most prominent and active man on the frontier. In 1755, he was appointed one of the commissioners to build the road from McDowell's Mill to the Three Forks of Youghi-gheny, intended to enable General Braddock to obtain supplies for his army. In this work he was very zealous. In 1757 the dissatisfaction of the magistrates of Cumberland county with the provincial authorities was so great that the justices resigned. Among the new justices appointed July 13, 1757, was William Smith. He held office until January 15, 1766, when he was superseded for participation in the affair at Fort Loudon. The story is told in detail in the narrative of Col. James Smith, in "Border Life," who was the brother-in-law of Justice Smith. While James Smith was in jail at Carlisle awaiting trial on a false charge of murder, William Smith wrote a manly and convincing letter to the "Pennsylvania Gazette," detailing the circumstances attending the shooting and showing that the fatal shot could not have been fired by Captain Smith. This letter was printed in the "Gazette," November 2, 1769, and is reprinted in full in Capt. James Smith's Narrative. He was a ruling elder of the

Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian church from December 19, 1767, until his death. Mr. Smith was married to his cousin, Mary Smith, daughter of Robert and Jean Smith. She was born in Chester county, Pa., and died at Mercersburg, Pa., February 11, 1808.

Issue:

1. William Smith, of whom presently.
2. Jane Smith, married Samuel Findlay, of whom presently.
3. Rebecca Smith, married John Johnston, of whom presently.
4. Mary Smith, married Captain Robert Parker. (See Parker Family, *ante*.)
5. Robert Smith, of whom presently.

Robert Smith, son of James and Jennet Smith, died June, 1787. He was an early settler at Welsh Run, in what is now Montgomery township, Franklin county, Pa. The name of his wife was Catharine.

Issue:

1. Samuel Smith.
2. Oliver Smith.
3. Isaac Smith.
4. Margaret Smith.
5. Ann Smith.
6. Elizabeth Smith.

Abraham Smith, son of James and Jennet Smith, was born in Chester county, Pa., and died in Franklin county, Pa., June 8, 1813. He was colonel of the eighth battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-80, and saw considerable active service. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from

Franklin county, 1784-87; of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1787-90; and a state senator, 1790-94.

Issue:

1. Agnes Smith, married Walter Beatty, of whom presently.
2. Rebecca Smith, married Major Jeremiah Talbot, of whom presently.
3. Samuel Smith, was born near Greencastle, Pa. He studied medicine and began his professional career at Bedford, Pa., but later removed to Cumberland, Md., where he was a leading physician until his death.

III

WILLIAM SMITH, son of William and Mary (Smith) Smith, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., about 1747, and died April, 1786. He inherited the site of Mercersburg, which he was engaged in laying out as a town at the time of his death. He was married September 2, 1783, to Margaret Piper, daughter of William and Sarah (McDowell) Piper. She was born April 3, 1765, and died February 20, 1852.

Issue:

1. Sarah Smith, married John Brownson, of whom presently.
After Mr. Smith's death, his widow married James Irwin.

Jane Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Smith) Smith, was born in 1749, and died June 9, 1783. She was married in 1765, to Samuel Findlay, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Findlay. He was born in Philadelphia in 1735, and died near Mercersburg, Pa., in 1804. He was brought to the Conococheague Valley, near Shady Grove, by his mother in his infancy. Like his half-brothers, the Johnstons, he was an ardent patriot during the Revolution and served as quartermaster of Col. Samuel Culbertson's battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-78. He was a successful business man and acquired considerable property, all of which he directed should be sold after his death, except two tracts, one at the mouth of the Loyalhanna in Westmoreland county

and the other on Plum Creek, Northumberland county, which he reserved for his son Nathan, when he came of age.

Issue:

1. John Findlay, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., March 31, 1766, and died at Chambersburg, November 5, 1838. He was colonel of the Franklin county regiment of militia which marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, and was a Representative in Congress, 1821-27. He was married (1), March 11, 1788, to Nancy Brownson, daughter of Dr. Richard and Mary (McDowell) Brownson. She was born in 1766, and died January, 1805. His second wife was Jane (McDowell) Bard, daughter of James and Jean (Smith) McDowell, and widow of Isaac Bard. He had seven children by his first wife: Jane, married John Maclay; Mary, married George P. Torrence; Rebecca, married Thomas Sloo; Elizabeth King; John; Samuel B.; and Eleanor Johnston, married Matthew Smith.

2. William Findlay, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., June 20, 1768, and died at Harrisburg, November 12, 1846. He served in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and became State Treasurer in 1807. He was elected Governor in 1817, and was a Senator of the United States, 1821-27. He was married December 7, 1791, to Nancy Irwin, daughter of Archibald and Jean (McDowell) Irwin. She was born April 23, 1763, and died July 27, 1824. Their children were Samuel, Archibald Irwin, James, John King, Robert Smith, and Jane. Jane Findlay married Francis R. Shunk, who became Governor of Pennsylvania.

3. James Findlay, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., in 1770, and died at Cincinnati, O., December 21, 1835. He was mayor of Cincinnati, 1805-06, and 1810-11. He was colonel of a regiment in the War of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender. He was a Representative in Congress, 1825-33. Findlay, the county seat of Hancock county, O., was named in his

honor. He was married June 15, 1797, to Jane Irwin, a sister of the wife of his brother William.

4. Jonathan Smith Findlay, was a journalist. He was married to H. Dargent; they had Margaret, James, William, Charles, and Henry.

5. Samuel Findlay, was baptized July 11, 1773, and died young.

6. Robert Findlay, was baptized March 3, 1776, and died January, 1778.

7. Thomas Findlay, was born December 15, 1780, and died September 17, 1852. He was a merchant in Baltimore in partnership with Ebenezer Finley, and was appointed postmaster of Baltimore by President Harrison in 1841. He was married to Anna Perry Bell. She was born in 1787, and died October 8, 1837. Their children were Sylvester Larned, Thomas, Alexander, James, John William, Elizabeth Margaretta, William Reynolds, Amelia Frazer, Robert S., Mary Jane, and Ann Rebecca.

8. Nathan Findlay, was baptized June 5, 1783. He was married to Frances Stanberg.

Samuel Findlay's father, also Samuel Findlay, was a native of Ireland, who died in Philadelphia soon after his marriage. His mother, Elizabeth Brown, was a daughter of Cornet Brown, who was active in the defense of Londonderry in 1688. In her widowhood, she was married to Major James Johnston, who was among the first settlers of Antrim township, in what is now Franklin county, Pa., and she became the mother of the four Johnston brothers, James, Thomas, Robert and John, all distinguished in the Revolution.

Rebecca Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Smith) Smith, was married November 3, 1772, to John Johnston, son of James and Elizabeth (Brown)

Johnston. He was born in 1747, and died at Saltsburg, Pa., October 21, 1826. He inherited a part of the old Johnston plantation, near Greencastle, Pa., under his father's will. He was major of Colonel Abraham Smith's battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1777-80, and was commissioned major of the first battalion, May 10, 1780. He was chosen coroner of Franklin county, in 1785, and was sheriff, 1787-90. He afterwards removed to Westmoreland, now Indiana county, Pa.

Issue:

1. William Johnston.
2. Robert Johnston.
3. Elizabeth Johnston, died unmarried.
4. James Johnston.

Major Johnston was married (2), August 21, 1782, to Annabelle McDowell, daughter of James and Jean (Smith) McDowell. She was born December 24, 1763, and died December 22, 1807. Their children were Samuel, John, Thomas, Jane, married Andrew Boggs; Rebecca, married Andrew Work; George W., and Mary S., married William Smith.

Robert Smith, son of William and Mary (Smith) Smith, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1766, and died April 2, 1849. He was auditor of Franklin county, 1805-07; a member of the Legislature, 1807-09, 1811-14 and 1815, and speaker, 1813; state senator, 1819-23; and associate judge, 1836-43. Mr. Smith was married November 16, 1790, to Elizabeth Irwin, daughter of Archibald and Jean (McDowell) Irwin. She was born at Irwinton Mills, August 24, 1767, and died March 20, 1814.

Issue:

1. Jane Smith, married Dr. Alexander T. Dean, of whom presently.
2. William Smith, of whom presently.
3. Sarah Smith, married John Findlay, of whom presently.

Agnes Smith, daughter of Colonel Abraham Smith, died September 15, 1822. She was married March 3, 1781, to Walter Beatty, son of Henry and Catharine Beatty. He was born at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and died at Chambersburg, Pa., August 11, 1821. He served in Captain Samuel Holliday's marching company, of Colonel Samuel Culbertson's battalion, in the campaign around Philadelphia, in 1777. He was a contractor and builder, and built the first courthouse in Chambersburg.

Issue:

1. Harriet Beatty, died young.
2. Martha Beatty, died August 2, 1823.
3. Samuel Smith Beatty, was born January 19, 1789, and died April 4, 1847.
4. Ruth Beatty, twin sister of Samuel S., died December 3, 1869.
5. Walter Beatty, was born April 12, 1795, and died in Chambersburg, Pa., January 7, 1879. He was married March 25, 1838, to Margaret Tweed, who was born at Larne, Ireland, in 1805, and died in Chambersburg, Pa., March 24, 1899.
6. Ann Smith Beatty, was born November 12, 1798, and died September 1, 1876.

According to tradition, Mr. Beatty's father, Henry Beatty, a native of County Tyrone, was married in Ireland, where his children were born. He determined to emigrate to Pennsylvania and, leaving his wife and

children behind him, came to the Cumberland Valley, where he died before his wife Catharine and their children were able to join him. The family came to Antrim township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, with their mother. The children were William, James, Elizabeth (Mrs. Lennox), Margaret (Mrs. Fallon), Walter, John, and Henry.

Rebecca Smith, daughter of Colonel Abraham Smith, died September 19, 1815. She was married to Jeremiah Talbot, who died in Chambersburg, Pa., January 19, 1791. He was one of the distinguished soldiers of the Revolution from the Cumberland Valley. He raised a company, mostly from the West Conococheague, in the winter of 1775-76, and was commissioned captain in the 6th Pennsylvania battalion, January 9, 1776. He served in the second Canada expedition. When the battalion was reorganized, in 1777, and became the 7th regiment, Pennsylvania Line, he remained with his company, but was promoted to be major of the 6th regiment, September 22, 1777; he served until January 1, 1781. Major Talbot was the first sheriff of Franklin county, 1784-87.

Issue:

1. Hillary Talbot, was married in Missouri to Mrs. Bennett.
2. Elizabeth Talbot, married Dr. James Martin.
3. Mary Smith Talbot, was born 1782, and died April 12, 1836.

IV

SARAH SMITH, daughter of William and Margaret (Piper) Smith, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., June, 1784, and died July 25, 1859. She was married October 7, 1807, to John Brownson, son of Dr. Richard and Mary (McDowell) Brownson. He was born in Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., in 1768, and died at Mercersburg, Pa., February 20, 1836. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and a prominent officer in the Pennsylvania militia.

Issue:

1. Margaret Brownson, was baptized February, 1813. She was married July 18, 1855, to John McDowell.

2. Nancy Brownson, was baptized May 9, 1814, and died in infancy.

3. Richard Brownson, was baptized February 25, 1816, and died in infancy.

4. James Irwin Brownson, was born March 14, 1817, and died at Washington, Pa. He was graduated at Washington College in 1836, and at the Western Theological Seminary in 1840. He became a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was married (1) May 14, 1843, to Sarah Ellen Maclay, and (2) January 9, 1855, to Eleanor McCullough Acheson. By his first wife, he had John Maclay, Elliott C., Sarah Smith, Ellen Maclay, and Mary R., and by his second wife, James I., Marcus A., Robert M., Alexander Acheson, Mary W., Margaret McK. and Loretta Morgan.

5. John Brownson, was baptized October 17, 1819, and died in infancy.

6. Nathan Asa Brownson, was baptized September 2, 1821, and died in infancy.

7. Sarah Jane Brownson, was baptized April 13, 1823, and died July 22, 1843.

8. Mary Elizabeth Brownson, was baptized May 13, 1826, and died in infancy.

9. Robert Smith Brownson, was born in 1827, and died June 15, 1885. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1847, and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. He practiced his profession at Mercersburg. He was commissioned captain of Company C, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 11, 1862, and promoted to be major, March 9, 1863. He was married to Mary Coyle, daughter of A. L. Coyle, of Mercersburg, Pa.

Mr. Brownson's father, Dr. Richard Brownson, died March 25, 1790. He was a nephew of Dr. Nathan Brownson, Deputy Purveyor of Hospital for the Southern Army and Governor of Georgia. Before the Revolution he came to Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa., where he practiced medicine. He was surgeon to Colonel Samuel Culbertson's battalion, of Cumberland County Associators, 1777-80. Dr. Brownson was married to Mary McDowell, daughter of John and Agnes (Craig) McDowell, of McDowell's Mill. She was born in 1743, and died April 22, 1833. Their children were John, Nathan, Timothy, Asa, Nancy, Elizabeth and Abigail.

Jane Smith, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) Smith, was born April 30, 1792, and died April 29, 1827. She was married April 7, 1815, to Alexander Tracy Dean, who was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1788, and died at Harrisburg, November 4, 1834. He began the practice of medi-

cine at Mercersburg. He was first sergeant of Captain Thomas Bard's company which marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. In 1815, he removed to Chambersburg, where he practiced thirteen years, 1815-28. In the latter year he removed to Harrisburg, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Dean, was born April 28, 1816, and died September 7, 1817.

2. Mary Ann Dean, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., August 19, 1819, and died in 1845. She was married to William Young, a physician, and had William, Alexander Dean and Anna Mary.

3. Robert Smith Dean, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., February 1, 1822, and died at New Orleans, October, 1867. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1839, and was a lawyer at Cincinnati, Ohio.

William Smith, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) Smith, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., December 26, 1796, and died October 15, 1846. He was a corporal in Captain Thomas Bard's company in 1814. He was married November 4, 1818, to Mary Smith Johnston, daughter of Major John and Annabelle (McDowell) Johnston. She died August 14, 1840.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Irwin Smith, was born September 2, 1820, and died at Gettysburg, Pa., November 26, 1899. She was married October 24, 1844, to John S. Crawford, son of Dr. William Crawford, of Gettysburg, Pa. She was his second wife. They had four children: William H., Robert Smith, George Douglass and Mary Johnston, married John M. Krauth.

2. William Johnston Smith, died at Woodburn, Iowa, February 28, 1875. He was married to Rebecca M. Work, daughter of Samuel Johnston Work, and had William Work, Samuel Johnston, Mary Rebecca and Anna Lizzie.

3. John Johnston Smith, was born in 1823, and died August, 1827.

4. Mary Parker Smith, was born September, 1825, and died December 10, 1830.

5. Annabella Smith, was married to Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, minister of the Reformed Church, and had Harry, Ann and Mary E.

6. Jane Smith, died at Gettysburg, Pa.

7. Robert Smith, was born March, 1828, and died August 24, 1828.

8. Sarah Rebecca Smith, was born December, 1838, and died May 5, 1841.

9. James Findlay Smith, was born June, 1844, and died July 13, 1844.

Sarah Smith, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) Smith, was born October 10, 1803, and died December 9, 1856. She was married November 29, 1824, to John Findlay, son of Colonel John and Nancy (Brownson) Findlay. He was born August, 1799, and died at Chambersburg, Pa., October 14, 1832. He was register and recorder and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, 1824-30.

Issue:

1. (A son), was born April 8, 1837, and died in infancy.

2. John Findlay, was born June 26, 1828, and died December 29, 1832.

3. Robert Smith Findlay, was born March 28, 1832, and died at Osceola, Iowa, August 3, 1900. He served in Company C, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1868, he went to Wood-

burn, Clark county, Iowa. He was married September 14, 1876, to Emma J. Lash, daughter of James Lash, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa., and had John Torrence, William Perry, Robert Smith, James Lash, Elizabeth Rice, Emma Lash, Anna Mary, and Grace Rice.

4. Elizabeth Findlay, was born December 8, 1825, and died in Iowa. She was married December 21, 1852, to Perry A. Rice, who was born at Frederick, Md., in 1822, and died in Libby Prison, February 23, 1863. He was graduated at Marshall College in 1846, and admitted to the Franklin County Bar, November 2, 1848. He settled at Mercersburg, where he conducted the Mercersburg "Journal" and served as justice of the peace. When the confederates, under General J. E. B. Stuart, made the famous raid around McClellan's army in 1862, Mr. Rice was taken from his home and carried to Richmond. Their children were John Findlay, Thomas Williard, Robert Smith Findlay, William Perry, and Sarah Findlay.

LITTLE

I

CASPER LITTLE, the ancestor of the Little family, of Mount Joy township, Adams county, Pa., was probably born in or near Manheim, in Baden, Germany, and died in Mount Joy township, York, now Adams county, Pa., in October or November, 1783. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, on the ship "Lesbie," landing at Philadelphia, October 7, 1749. Some of the passengers on this ship were from Zweibrucken, Switzerland, but most of them came from the neighborhood of Manheim. A coat of arms in Siebmacher's "Wappenbuch" shows that the Kleins were a prominent family, in Baden, previous to the immigration of Casper Klein. In accordance with the policy of the province of Pennsylvania, Casper Klein, soon after his arrival, changed the German name Klein to its English equivalent, Little. As Casper Little, he was ensign of Captain William Gibson's associated company, of York county, in 1756. These associated companies were emergency organizations formed for the defense of the frontier against the Indians, soon after Braddock's defeat. Mr. Little was a farmer and settled near the village of Two Taverns, in what is now Mount Joy township, Adams county, Pa. There is reason to believe that he was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been ascertained. His second wife, Susanna,

survived him many years and probably died in Hagerstown, Md., about 1826.

Issue by his first wife :

1. John Little, died in 1805.
2. Andrew Little, of whom presently.
3. Henry Little, of whom presently.
4. David Little, died in 1806. The name of his wife was Rachel. Their children were Elias, David, Andrew, Elizabeth, and Susan.
5. Veronica Little.
6. Samuel Little, was a resident in Mount Joy township, in 1799.
7. George Little.

Issue by his second wife:

1. Joseph Little, of whom presently.
2. Susanna Little.
3. Adam Little.
4. Catharine Little, married Frederick Miller, of whom presently.
5. Jacob Little, was born near Two Taverns, York, now Adams county, Pa., in 1775, and died in Baltimore, Md., in 1826. He left his estate to his sister, Catharine Miller, for her care of his aged mother, and to his niece, Susanna Little, daughter of his brother, Dr. Peter W. Little. His wardrobe was left to his brother, Dr. Little, if he would accept it.
6. Hannah Little, married William Runkel, of whom presently.
7. Peter Washington Little, of whom presently.

ANDREW LITTLE, son of Casper Little, by his first wife, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as fifer in Captain Hugh Campbell's company, of Colonel Robert McPherson's battalion, York county militia, in 1776. He was a farmer in Mount Joy township, Adams county, Pa., near Two Taverns. The surname of Mr. Little's wife was Knight.

Issue:

1. Andrew Little, of whom presently.
2. Richard Little, was married to Mrs. Margaret Ashbaugh, whose maiden name was Ogden. They had two children: Catharine Polly, who married Henry Gerlach, and Robert Aquilla, who died unmarried.
3. Catharine Little, was born February 28, 1787, and died January 29, 1864. She was married January 5, 1809, to Henry Heagen, who was born May 15, 1786, and died November 11, 1848. Their children were Nelson, Henry, John W., Mary, married Rev. Joseph Sherfy; Catharine, married August 31, 1820, Robert Linn; Anne F.; Amanda, married (1), George Droup, and (2), Daniel Peters; Esther Alvina, married Wesley Bertman; and Susanna, married (1), Charles Quantrill, and (2), David Reiffe.
4. Anna Little.
5. Martha Little.
6. Sarah F. Little, was born April 10, 1793, and died November 8, 1886. She was married to Victor Hause, who was born in 1793, and died May 9, 1861. Their children, among others, were Margaret J. and Cassandra.
7. Jemima Little, was married to ——— Sourbier.

8. Jessie Little, was born February 28, 1797. He was married to Margaret Grier.

9. Margaret Little, was married to ——— George.

10. Elizabeth Little, was born November 2, 1807, and died April 15, 1895. She was married to Andrew Banker, of Chambersburg, Pa. Their children were Jacob, Maria, Sarah and Mary Catharine.

Henry Little, son of Casper Little by his first wife, died in 1810. He served in Captain Hugh Campbell's company of Colonel Robert McPherson's battalion, York county militia, in 1776. He was married to Magdalena Little, daughter of Frederick and Dorothy Little. They had five sons and five daughters. His will was proved in Adams county, Pa., January 7, 1811. The names of only four of his children are mentioned in his will.

Issue:

1. Jacob Little, was born March, 1786, and died August 13, 1859. The name of his wife was Sophia. She was born in 1814, and died November 26, 1857.

2. Henry Little, died January or February, 1860. His wife was Mary. Their children were Catharine, Sarah, Susanna, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Julian, and Henry.

3. David Little, was born February 8, 1793, and died January 4, 1864. He was married April 9, 1816, to Mary Hoke, daughter of Jacob Hoke. She was born January 1, 1792, and died October 16, 1862.

4. Mary Little, died before her father.

Mrs. Little's grandfather was Ludwig Little, born Klein, a native of Germany, who died at or near Littlestown, in 1786. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, in the ship "Samuel," landing at Philadelphia, August 30, 1737.

He settled in what is now Germany township, Adams county, Pa. The name of his wife was Mary Eva. Their children were Peter, Frederick, and Margaret (Mrs. Franciscus).

Peter Little, son of Ludwig and Mary Eva Little, was born January 27, 1724, and died April 7, 1783. He obtained a patent, September 18, 1760, for 311 acres of land in Germany township, York, now Adams county, on which he laid out the town of Petersburg, in 1765. According to the original plan it consisted of fifty-seven lots, 66x25½ feet. Each purchaser was required to build a dwelling house eighteen feet square within three years. Although the deeds recited that it was to be called Petersburg forever, the German part of the population named it "Kleina Stedtle" from the outset, and it soon became known in English as "Peter Little's town." Then the name Peter was dropped, and the village took its present name of Littlestown. This confusion led to a blunder in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," that has in it something of the irony of fate, Peter's Klein's son, Peter Little, of Maryland, being described as born at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa. On his tombstone the name of the founder of Littlestown is Peter Klein. He was married to Ursula Schreiber. Their children were Barbara, Michael, Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, Ludwig, Joseph and Peter. Peter Little was born at Littlestown, in 1773, and died in Baltimore county, Md., February 5, 1830. He was a representative in Congress, 1811-13, and 1817-29. He was colonel of the 28th United States infantry, in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Little's father, Frederick Little, son of Ludwig and Mary Eva Little, was born in 1737, and died August 15, 1811. His wife, Dorothy, was born in

1739, and died September 24, 1825. Their children were Anna Mary, Elizabeth, Barbara, Frederick, Magdalena, Catharine, Dorothy, Hannah, David, and Susanna.

Joseph Little, son of Casper and Susanna Little, was born in 1766, and died in Hagerstown, Md., December 31, 1846. He served in Captain Andrew Forman's company, guarding British prisoners, at York, Pa., in 1781. He was a plow and wagon-maker, in Hagerstown, 1805-15. Mr. Little was married to Esther Baird, daughter of Major William Baird, of Hagerstown.

Issue:

1. William Little.

Mrs. Little's father, Major William Baird, died at Hagerstown, Md., May 11, 1791. He was an officer in Braddock's unfortunate expedition, in 1755, and became a very prominent man in the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Maryland Provincial Convention, for the upper district of Frederick, now Washington county, December 18, 1775. He was coroner of Washington county from its organization, and was a magistrate for many years. At the time of his death he owned lands in Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. He was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been ascertained. His second wife was Margaret Reynolds, a widow. She died August 27, 1800. By his first wife he had a son, William, and a daughter, Esther. By his second marriage he had three daughters, Ruth (Mrs. Wallace), and Fannie and Margaret, who were minors at the time of his death.

Catharine Little, daughter of Casper and Susanna Little, was born in 1773, and died in Hagerstown,

Md. She was married to Dr. Frederick Miller, who was born in 1752, and died in Hagerstown, Md., November, 1833. He settled in Hagerstown, in 1789, and was the first druggist in that place. He was a member of the firm of Little & Miller, 1800-05, Jacob Little, his brother-in-law, being his partner.

Issue:

1. Henrietta Miller, was married to Joshua P. Crist; they had no children.

Hannah Little, daughter of Casper and Susanna Little, was born in 1776, and died of cholera, at Germantown, Pa., in 1832. She was married at Chambersburg, Pa., February 7, 1799, by the Rev. M. Stock, to William Runkel, son of the Rev. John William and Catharine (Neiz) Runkel, who studied medicine and practiced his profession at Germantown, Pa. He lived in the Nutz house, in Main street, that was once the home of Count Balusky, a French emigrant of the Reign of Terror. He was captain of the Germantown Blues, and served at Camp Dupont, in 1812. He commanded the Northern Liberty Guards, in the battalion of Major Samuel Sparks, in the service of the United States, from September 16 to December 31, 1814. He was clerk of the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia, 1825-29.

Issue:

1. John Wilhelm Runkel, was born March 22, 1805.

2. Theodore Lilienthal Runkel, was born April 25, 1808.

He was a physician.

3. Edwin Runkel, was born March 4, 1811.

4. Catharine Runkel.

5. Levesa Lassina Runkel, was born March 23, 1814.
6. Aletha Malvina Runkel, was born July 19, 1815.

Dr. Runkel's father, Rev. John William Runkel, was born at Oberengelheim, in the Palatinate, April 28, 1749, and died November 5, 1832. He came to Pennsylvania with his parents, Wendel and Julia Ann (Wertzel) Runckle, in 1764. He began to study for the ministry of the Reformed Church in 1774, and in 1777, before he was ordained, he was given charge of the churches at Shippensburg, Carlisle, Trindle's Spring and Hummelstown. In 1781, he was called to the Lebanon charge, which included a number of congregations in Lancaster county, and was called to the Frederick, Md., charge in 1784, where he remained until 1802, when he accepted a call to Germantown, Pa. He was pastor of the churches forming the Gettysburg, Emmittsburg and Taneytown charge, 1815-22. He preached frequently afterward, but owing to his advanced years accepted no regular charge. Mr. Runkel was married June 5, 1770, to Catharine Neiz, daughter of John Henry Neiz, who emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship "Richmond," landing at Philadelphia, October 5, 1763. She died August 12, 1820. Their children were Margaret, William and John.

John Runkel, son of John William and Catharine Runkel, was born February 22, 1786, and died April 19, 1880. In early life he was a minister of the Reformed Church, but afterward practiced medicine at Gettysburg, Pa. He was married to Elizabeth Rupp, and had one daughter, Anna Runkel, who is living at Gettysburg at an advanced age.

Peter Washington Little, son of Casper and Susanna Little, was born February 13, 1784, and died

July 1, 1848. His birth was after his father's death. In the application for the appointment of a guardian for the children of Casper Little, in York county, Pa., his age is given as four years. This may have been a guess of the lawyer or of his eldest brother, John Little. His early years were spent at Hagerstown, Md., where he was educated, and he studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent physician of Philadelphia and signer of the Declaration of Independence. After his marriage, he settled at Mercersburg, Pa., where he practiced his profession for many years. He was a man of fine attainments and a skillful physician. He was postmaster at Mercersburg, 1822-27, and a trustee of Marshall College, and secretary of the board, 1836-38. Dr. Little was married September 26, 1808, to Mary Smith Parker, daughter of Captain Robert and Mary (Smith) Parker. She was born April 5, 1788, and died August 26, 1848.

Issue:

1. Susanna Little, married George B. Porter, of whom presently.
2. Mary Parker Little, married David Zeller, of whom presently.
3. Elizabeth Smith Little, married Robert M. Bard. (See "Descendants of Richard Bard.")
4. Robert Parker Little, of whom presently.
5. Louisa Catharine Little, married George W. Williard, of whom presently.
6. Nancy Jane Findlay Little, was born August 20, 1826, and died October 24, 1895.
7. Benjamin Rush Little, of whom presently.

III

ANDREW LITTLE, son of Andrew and ——— (Knight) Little, was born March 17, 1784, and died December 22, 1845. He removed from Adams to Franklin county, and settled near the village of St. Thomas. He was married to Mary Grier. She was born December 31, 1801, and died October 6, 1862.

Issue:

1. George Grier Little, was born March 22, 1824, and died December 17, 1880.

2. Edmund H. Little, was born January 9, 1827, and died November 24, 1864. In the Civil War, he served in the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves.

3. Thaddens Stevens Little, was born April 1, 1828, and died in Mississippi, November 23, 1895.

4. Jesse Little, was born April 9, 1832, and went to West Point, Miss. He was married to Rebecca Charlton.

5. Benjamin Franklin Little, was born July 24, 1834, and died in Illinois, February 20, 1856.

6. Louisa Little, was born April 30, 1837. She was married September 21, 1852, to Joseph Warren Seibert, son of Samuel and Agnes Welsh (Grove) Seibert, of Chambersburg, Pa. Their children were Barnard, born September 13, 1856, and died September 23, 1856; Mary Virginia, married Howard B. McNulty; Charles Fremont, born November 24, 1860, and died July 19, 1861; Rebecca Louisa, born August 29, 1862; and Edward G., born August 28, 1865, a physician in Washington, D. C.

7. Jemima Hause Little, was born April 30, 1837, and died July 29, 1873. She was married to Lodiska Hall.

Susanna Little, daughter of Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., July 18, 1809, and died May 5, 1839. She was married December 8, 1835, to Rev. George B. Porter, a Presbyterian minister.

Issue:

1. Cephas Little Porter, was born June 10, 1837, and died March 19, 1872.

Mary Parker Little, daughter of Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little, was born January 9, 1811, and died December 28, 1856. She was married March 27, 1846, to David Zeller, who was born February 15, 1812, and died March 9, 1884. He was a commission merchant at Hagerstown, Md.

Issue:

1. Mary Parker Zeller, was born March 18, 1849, and died September 15, 1849.

2. Harrie McKeen Zeller, was born January 14, 1851.

3. William Melville Zeller, was born December 22, 1852. He was married November 24, 1885, to Martha Bender.

Robert Parker Little, son of Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little, was born January 31, 1817, and died March 17, 1856. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1839. He removed to Columbus, Ohio. He was married June 5, 1849, to Cynthia D. Scarrett, of New Hampshire.

Issue:

1. William Parker Little, was born June 5, 1850.

Louisa Catharine Little, daughter of Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little, was born August 26,

1820, and died September 10, 1863. She was married April 20, 1841, to George Washington Williard. He was born June 10, 1817, and died at Dayton, Ohio, in 1900. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1838, and at the Reformed Theological Seminary, in 1840.

Issue:

1. Cephas Little Williard, was born March 30, 1842, and died February 13, 1868. He was married November 28, 1866, to Anna M. Gibbes.

2. John Newton Williard, was born September 3, 1843. He was married December 24, 1867, to Lydia Hibble. Their children were Reuben Hershman, born June 9, 1869; Minnie, born March 6, 1871; Maria Louisa, born September 6, 1873; and George Washington, born February 19, 1876.

3. George Parker Williard, was born July 1, 1845. He was married February 16, 1881, to Lettie A. Stout.

4. Edward Rush Williard, was born December 25, 1852. He was married April 4, 1877, to Helen Maria Putnam, who was born June 1, 1857.

5. Mary Louisa Williard, was born January 12, 1856, and died July 17, 1856.

Benjamin Rush Little, son of Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., March 8, 1829, and died at the St. Charles Hotel, Keokuk, Iowa, December 7, 1857. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1847, and became a physician. He was married April 23, 1856, to Anna Mary Schley, daughter of David and Georgiana (Clem) Schley, of Frederick, Md. She was born September 13, 1833, and died May 10, 1860. They had no children.

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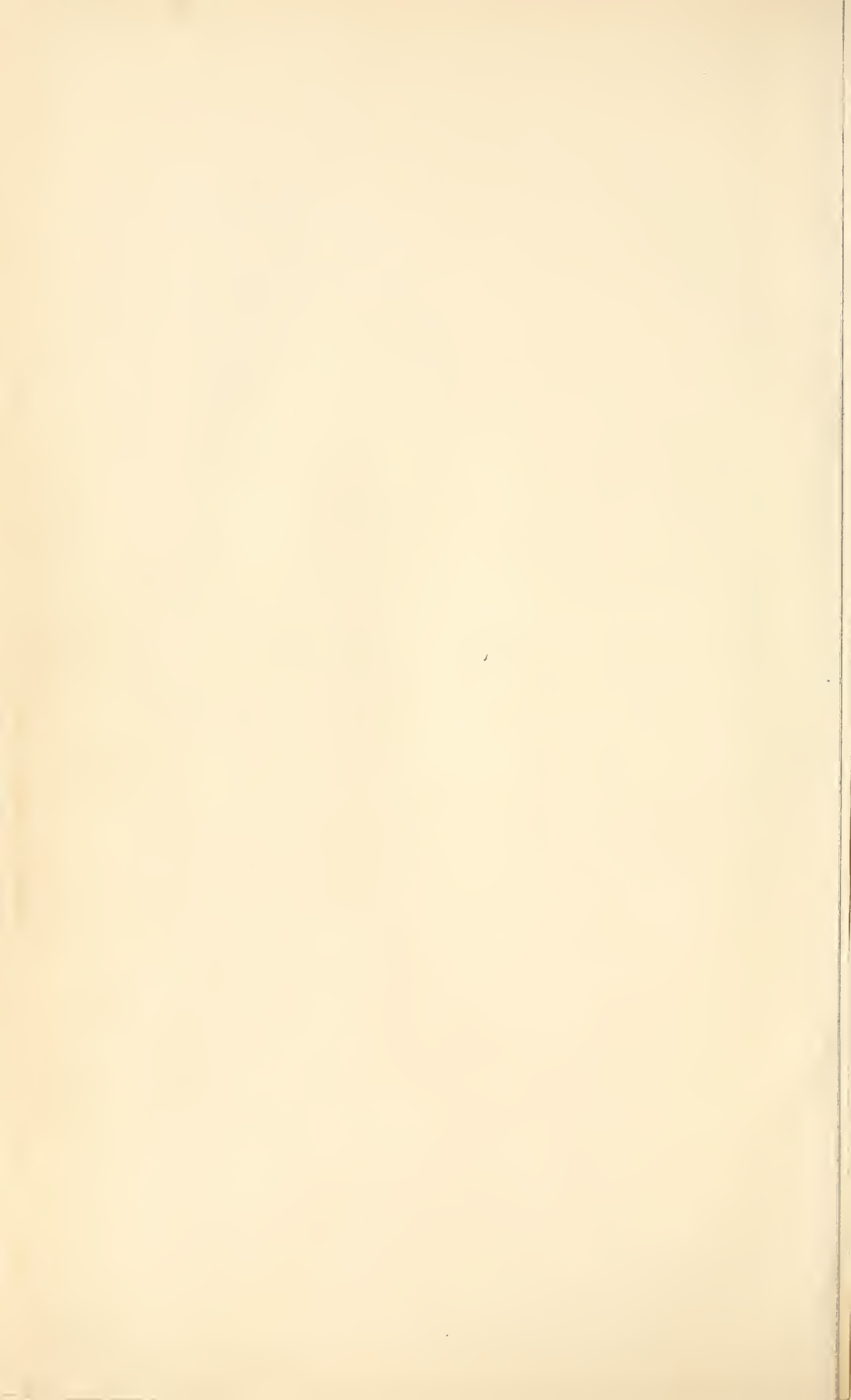
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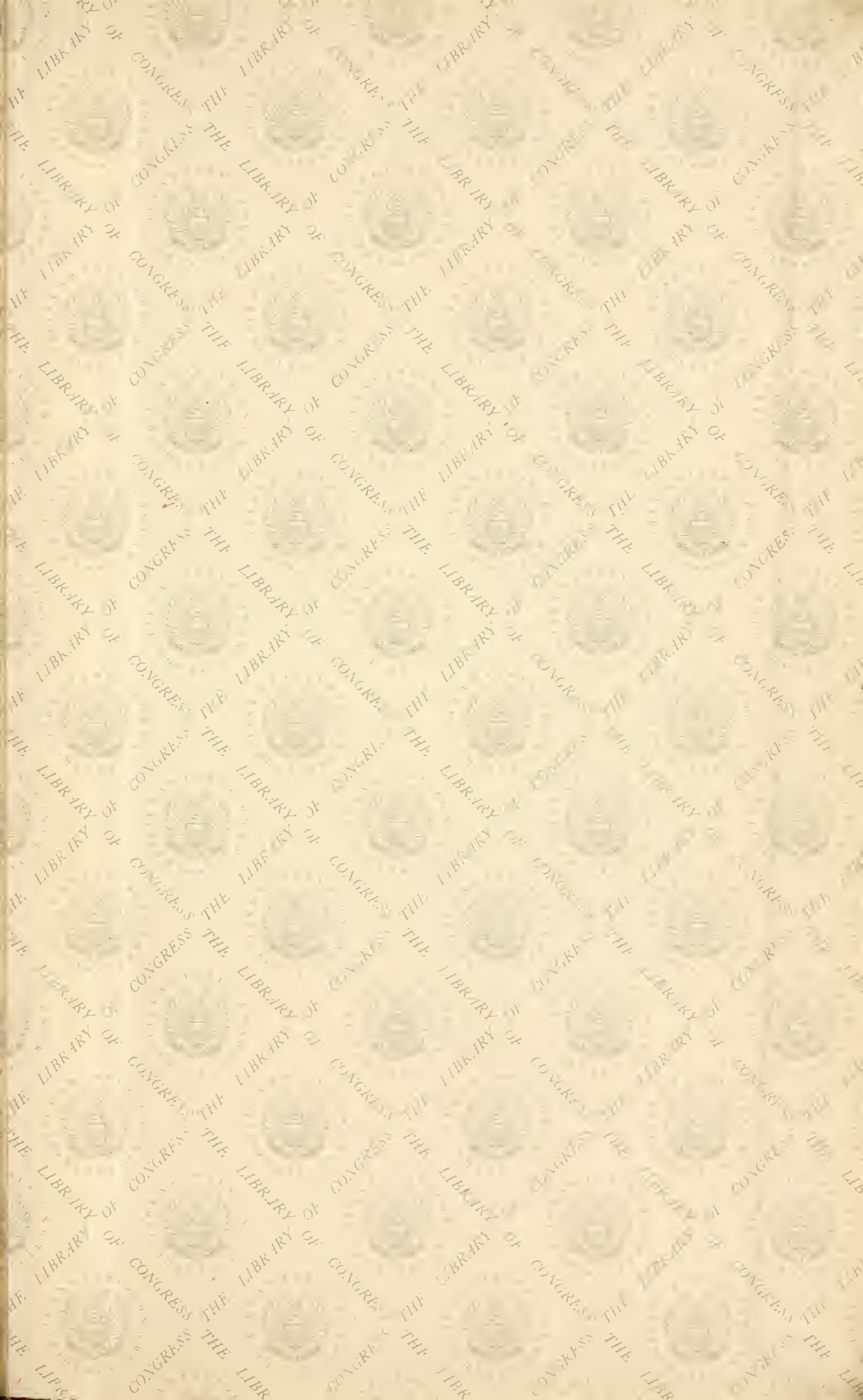
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